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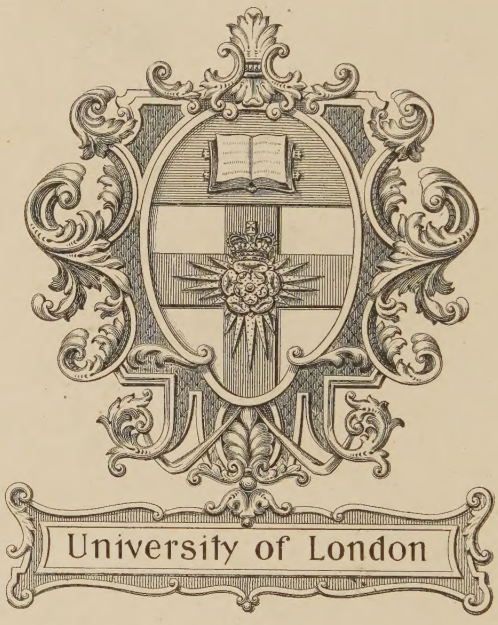
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(13—PART XVI.)—

SCHOOLS INQUIRY.

VOLS. XIX. and XX.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXVIII.—PART XVI.

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XIX.

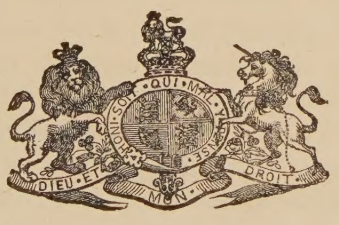
NORTHERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the Northern Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in the county of Durham (except Gateshead) are by J. G. Fitch, Esq.; those on schools in Northumberland (with Gateshead) by J. L. Hammond, Esq.; those on schools in Cumberland by C. I. Elton, Esq.; and those on schools in Westmorland by D. C. Richmond, Esq., except six schools which are reported on by J. G. Fitch, Esq. The county of Northumberland also forms part of Mr. Hammond's General Report, which will be found in vol. viii., pp. 255–632, and a memorandum on the Westmorland schools by Mr. Richmond is published in vol. ix., pp. 901–911.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary Schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to ensure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft in 1867 and 1868 to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but, as in

former volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present conditions of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been in most cases corrected for the year 1868 by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c., for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

August, 1869.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE Northern Division includes four counties—Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland—having, in 1861, an urban population of 506,342, and a rural population of 611,442, or 1,117,784 inhabitants in all.

It contains 30 towns, of which one, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has more than 100,000 inhabitants; five others—Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and Carlisle—have more than 20,000 inhabitants each. The rest have smaller populations.

Of these 30 towns, 13, with a united population of 200,923, have no Grammar School Endowments. There remain 17 towns having such endowments. These, with 66 other places not reckoned as towns, make 83 places in the Division having endowments for secondary education of boys.

The gross annual income of these foundations, some of which include other objects than the schools, has been computed in Vol. I. at 9,760*l.*

The net annual income of the Grammar Schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, insurance, in connexion with the estates and the school buildings, is estimated at 7,465*l.*; besides 818*l.* for exhibitions, making a total of 8,283*l.*

This amount is distributed among the four Counties as follows:—

County.	Gross Income of whole Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar School Endowments.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Durham	1,560	1,508	225
Northumberland	2,971	1,390	—
Cumberland	2,614	2,301	277
Westmorland	2,615	2,266	316

There are 10 classical schools, with 764 scholars (of whom 230 are at Newcastle-on-Tyne school); 14 semi-classical, with 743 scholars; 11 non-classical, with 658 scholars; 50 elementary. The income of one is divided between two parish schools; and three are in abeyance. The total number of scholars, not including those at elementary schools, is 2,165. Of the 23 classical and semi-classical schools, four only are entitled by the age of their scholars to rank in the first grade, and 15 in the second grade.

Several of these schools, though not elementary, have a mixed attendance of boys and girls.

For the secondary instruction of girls alone, there is an endowed school at Casterton, in Westmorland, restricted to daughters of clergymen; and a girls' school is supported by the same charity which supports the grammar school at Rothbury, in Northumberland. The net annual value of these endowments is about 200*l.*

The endowments connected with the primary education of the poor in this Division are 128 in number, the richest of which are at Stockton-on-Tees (gross income 238*l.*), Newcastle-on-Tyne (where the united gross income of five separate foundations is 538*l.*), and Kendal (where the united income of three separate foundations is 324*l.*)

The aggregate gross annual income of these foundations amounts to about 4,450*l.*, of which about 3,770*l.* forms the net sum applied to educational purposes.

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this Division may therefore be set down at 12,250*l.** a year.

---

* This amount does not include the share enjoyed by schools of this Division in the Exhibitions of Lady Hastings at Queen's College, Oxford, nor the Milner Exhibitions at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

By an ordinance approved by Her Majesty in Council March 17, 1869, another Hastings Exhibition is to be attached to some school in Cumberland, and another to some school in Westmoreland, the appointment of the schools to be made by the College on October 12, 1869.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped--

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, AND WESTMORLAND.

POPULATION - - 1,117,784.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

County of **DURHAM.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in order of

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Durham - -	14,088	835*	205†	148	120	140	80	100	—	Gateshead -	33,587	12	—	42	11	9	—	—
										Darlington -	15,781	216	—	36	22	8	—	7
										BishopAuckland	6,480	70	—	12	6	—	—	—
										Houghton-le-Spring.	3,824	159	20	57	45	22	40	—

Remaining Towns:—	
Sunderland -	78,211
South Shields -	35,239
Stockton - on - Tees.	13,357
West Hartlepool	12,603
Hartlepool -	12,245
Seaham Harbour.	6,137
Barnard Castle -	4,178
Chester-le-Street	2,550

* Amount actually expended by Dean and Chapter.
† Preference to an Exhibition of 16*l.* shared between Durham and Newcastle Schools.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according scholars.**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Durham -	Classical	A.B.	106	42	Darlington -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	36
					Gateshead -	Semi-classical	B.	—	42
					Houghton-le-Spring.	Semi-classical	A.B.	42	19

pulation, 508,666.

ad of instruction given.

urse of study.

exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

ular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

ir populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Wolsingham -	5,531	72	—	18	—	—	—
Sedgefield -	2,656	18	—	95	—	—	—
Corton - -	2,317	54	—	6	—	—	—
Witton-le-Wear (Auckland).	1,366	12	—	40	—	—	—
Keighington -	1,323	60	—	83	—	—	—

the age up to which they retain their

mber of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

ve at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of ing less than 4.

per, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bishop Auckland.	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	12
Keighington -	Non-classical	Mixed Elementary School.*		
Corton -	Non-classical	B.	1	5
Sedgefield -	Non-classical	Mixed Elementary School.*		
Wolsingham -	Non-classical	C.	—	18
Witton-le-Wear (Auckland).	Non-classical	B.C.	—	42

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Thirty-nine Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Houghton-le-Spring -	101	37	—	20
Lanchester - - (Russell's School.)	203	44	?	
Rainton - -	100	67	?	?
Stockton-on-Tees -	238	199	260 and 225 infants.	160
Sunderland - - (Donnison's School.)	120	31	—	36

And *thirty-four* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

* Under Government inspection.

County of **NORTHUMBERLAND.**

Table I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to th

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regula
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cours
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from the
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Sch lars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Scienc
		£	£									£	£					
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	109,108	105*	0†	230	78	230	78	155	—									
Berwick-on-Tweed.	13,265	70	—	22	4	21	7	20	1									
										Alnwick	5,670	15‡	—	140	18	9	16	14
										Hexham	4,655	21	—	52	18	12	5	—
Morpeth	4,296	349	—	34	3	31	10	16	10									
Remaining Town:—																		
Tynemouth	34,021	Endowment of 121*l.* year. School under Government inspection.																

* Under new scheme, not yet in operation, new buildings will be provided, and the incom
† Preference to an Exhibition of 16*l.* shared between Durham and Newcastle Schools.
‡ The Corporation contribute about 350*l.* a year more.
§ 160*l.* a year actually paid in salaries from the Charity, whose gross income is 350*l.*

Table II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according scholars.

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Hexham	Semi-classical.	A.B.C.	3	64	Berwick-on-Tweed.	Classical	A.B.	—	22
					Morpeth	Classical	A.B.	8	26
					Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Classical	A.B.	—	230
					Rothbury	Non-classical	B.C.	—	115

Population, 343,025.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Allendale -	6,401	55	—	50	—	—	—
Rothbury -	2,387	26§	—	90	12	—	—
Haydon Bridge	2,221	472	—	256	1	—	—
Stamfordham	1,800	156	—	31	—	—	—

raised by 440*l.*

to the age up to which they retain their

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Allendale -	Non-classical	Mixed Elementary School.		
Alnwick -	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	140
Haydon Bridge.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	136*
Stamfordham	Non-classical	C.	—	31

* Exclusive of girls.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**One Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to this School.	Number of Girls.
	£	£	
Rothbury - - (Thomlinson's Girls' School.)	350	25	112

b.—**Twenty-nine Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Berwick-on-Tweed -	160	150	230	150
Newcastle-on-Tyne: *All Saints'* - -	139	121	60	36
St. Andrew's -	103	54	230	—
St. Nicholas' -	229	124	61	40
Ponteland - -	173	173	?	?
Wark - - - (Simonburn.)	100	10	?	?

And *twenty-three* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of **CUMBERLAND.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schoools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in order of

Classical Schools										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Carlisle - -	29,417	187	130	73	46	54	32	40	73									
St. Bees - -	23,901	1,100	147†	138	44	63	16	67	—	Penrith - -	7,189	26	†	18	18	10	18	—
										Alston - -	6,404	38	—	56	6	6	10	—
										Wigton - -	4,011	65	—	27	6	—	—	13
Dacre (Gt. Blencowe).	967	185	—	45	8	21	12	13	—									
										Plumbland -	726	76	—	99	5	—	1	—

† Competes for Lady Hastings' Exhibitions.

Remaining Towns :—	
Whitehaven* -	18,842
Workington -	6,467
Maryport -	6,037
Longtown -	2,717
Egremont -	2,511
Brampton -	2,379

* Whitehaven boys go to St. Bees School.

Population, 205,276.

ne kind of instruction given.

urse of study.
ut exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

gular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
eir populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Wetheral - - (Scotby).	3,377	17	—	—	—	—	—
Cridekirk (Dovenby).	2,876	35	—	45	—	—	—
Keswick - - (Crosthwaite School.)	2,610	115	—	138	—	—	—
Dalston - -	2,568	36	—	60	—	—	—
Cromfield - -	2,269	46	—	96	2	—	—
Ueskett in the Forest.	1,983	14	—	—	—	—	—
Crosthwaite (St. John's Vale).	1,749	0	—	—	—	—	—
Westward (Craggs).	1,136	6	—	60	—	—	—
Dacre - -	967	27	—	13	—	—	—
Kirkoswald -	944	16	—	55	—	—	—
Bootle (Hycemoor).	901	20	—	—	—	—	—
Dean - -	829	13	—	—	—	—	—
Aikton (Wigonby School).	806	163	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkland (Howrigg).	804	42	—	—	—	—	—
Addingham - (Maughanby School).	754	85	—	60	—	—	—
Thursby - -	568	11	—	—	—	—	—
Irton - - -	555	10	—	—	—	—	—
Drigg (Carleton)	440	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whicham and Millom.	327	15	—	82	—	—	—
Uldale - -	294	34	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Forty Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.
	£	
Great Corby - -	272	Al

And *thirty-nine* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **CUMBERLAND**—

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according scholars.**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
					Alston - -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	56
					St. Bees -	Classical -	A.B.C.	48	100
					Carlisle -	Classical -	A.B.	26	66
					Dacre (Great Blencowe).	Classical -	A.B.	15	32
					Penrith -	Semi-classical	A.B.	1	17
					Wigton -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	27

continued.

to the age up to which they retain their

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Addingham -	Non-classical -	Mixed elementary.	—	60*
Aikton (Wigonby Sch).	Non-classical -	Do.†	—	58
Bootle (Hycemoor).	Non-classical -	Do.	—	54*
Bridekirk (Dovenby Sch).	Non-classical -	Do.	—	54*
Bromfield -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	65
Crosthwaite (St. John's Vale.)	Non-classical -	Mixed elementary.	—	30
Dacre - -	Non-classical -	Do.	—	13
Dalston -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	60
Dean - -	Non-classical -	Mixed elementary.	—	60*
Drigg (Carleton).	Non-classical -	School closed.		
Heskett in the Forest.	Non-classical -	Mixed elementary.	—	—
Irton - -	Non-classical -	Do.†	—	—
Keswick (Crosthwaite).	Non-classical -	Do.†	—	161
Kirkland (Howrigg.)	Non-classical -	Do.†	—	50
Kirkoswald -	Non-classical -	Do.†	—	60
Plumbland -	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	79
Thursby -	Non-classical -	Mixed elementary.	—	100*
Uldale -	Non-classical -	Do.†	—	60
Westward (Craggs).	Non-classical -	Income paid to two National Schools.		61
Wetheral (Scotby).	Non-classical -	Do.†	—	—
Whicham and Millom.	Non-classical -	Do.†	—	70

* Inclusive of girls.

† Under Government Inspection.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammmar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
										Kendal -	12,029	70	25	22	18	6	5	1
										Bowness (Windermere).	2,987	137	63	91	6	1	—	—
Appleby - -	2,824	238	40*	33	15	33	14	14	—									
Kirkby Lonsdale.	1,727	46	100	23	11	23	23	9	—									
Heversham -	1,433	51	88†	72	12	33	30	41	—									
										Bampton -	541	100	—	58	19	27	11	—
										Lowther -	427	246‡	—	40	6	5	—	—

* Competes for Lady Hastings' Exhibitions.
† Competes for Lady Hastings' and Milner Exhibitions.
‡ Besides money spent on Girls and Dame Schools.

School in abeyance:— Burton, with endowment of 83*l.* a year.

Population 60,817.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£					
Grasmere - -	2,347	14	—	50	—	—	—
Barton - - -	1,808	70	—	40	—	—	—
Kirkby Stephen -	1,715	69	0§	23	2	—	—
Orton - - -	1,615	50	—	55	—	—	—
Orton (Greenholme and Bretherdale).	„	55	—	47	—	—	—
Orton (Tebay) -	„	69	—	124	—	—	—
Ambleside (Windermere).	1,603	140	—	92	—	—	—
Beetham - -	1,510	32	—	50	—	—	—
Ravenstonedale -	1,264	42	—	56	—	—	—
Staveley (Kendal)	1,240	60	—	107	—	—	—
Crosby Ravensworth.	927	53	—	32	—	—	—
Crosby Ravensworth (Reagill).	927	30	—	24	—	—	—
Burneside (Kendal)	905	17	—	140	—	—	—
Brough - -	840	7	—	100	—	—	—
Grayrigg (Kendal)	800	39‖	—	95	—	—	—
Crosthwaite and Lythe (Heversham).	740	60	—	50	—	—	—
Stainmore (Brough).	672	40	—	46	—	—	—
Bampton (Measand).	541	82	—	16	—	—	—
Preston Patrick (Burton).	488	16	—	60	—	—	—
Troutbeck - - (Windermere).	428	37	—	51	—	—	—
Morland - -	420	16	—	57	—	—	—
Old Hutton (Kendal).	406	18	—	60	—	—	—
Hugill (Ings) -	391	62	—	48	—	—	—
Bolton (Morland)	390	13	—	36	—	—	—
Cliburn - -	367	25	—	48	—	—	—
Stainton (Crosscrake School).	350	14	—	53	—	—	—
Crosby Garrett -	306	7	—	20	—	—	—
Winton - - (KirkbyStephen).	301	14	—	30	—	—	—
Selside (Kendal) -	284	54	—	60	—	—	—
Little Strickland and Thrimby (Morland).	201	5	—	16	—	—	—
Waitby and Smardale (Kirkby Stephen).	137	60	—	25	—	—	—
Swindale - -	40	25	—	12	—	—	—

§ Exhibitions of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* accounted for in School Endowment.
‖ Including 16*l.* 9*s.* for schoolmistress.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**One Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Girls.
	£	£	
Casterton - -	182	182	94

b.—**Twenty Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Kendal - - (BlueCoatSchool).	239	239	55	40
Witherslack -	139	139	55	54

And *eighteen* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of **WESTMORLAND**—

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according scholars.**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Appleby - -	Classical -	A.B.	10	23	Bampton -	Semi-classical.	A.B.C.	7	44
Heversham -	Classical -	A.B.C.	39	33	Kirkby Lonsdale.	Classical -	A.B.	13	10
					Lowther - -	Semi-classical.	B.C.	—	40

ontinued.

o the age up to which they retain their

umber of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

ave at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of eing less than 4.

pper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Ambleside (Windermere).	Non-classical	B.C.	—	92
Bampton (Measand).	Non-classical	Mixed elementary.	—	16
Barton - -	Non-classical	Do.	—	40
Beetham -	Non-classical	Do.	—	50
Bowness (Windermere).	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	92
Bolton (Morland).	Non-classical	Mixed elementary.	—	36
Brough - -	Non-classical	Do.‡	—	100
Burneside (Kendal).	Non-classical	Do.‡	—	140
Cliburn - -	Non-classical	Do.‡	—	48
Crosby Garrett	Non-classical	Do.	—	20
Crosby Ravensworth.	Non-classical	Do.	—	32†
Crosby Ravensworth (Reagill).	Non-classical	Do.	—	24
Crosthwaite and Lyth (Heversham).	Non-classical	B.C.	—	50
Grasmere -	Non-classical	Mixed elementary.‡	—	50
Grayrigg (Kendal).	Semi-classical	Do.‡	—	95
Hugill (Ings)	Non-classical	Do.	—	48
Old Hutton -	Non-classical	Do.	—	60
Kendal - -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	22
Kirkby Stephen.	Non-classical	A.B.C.	—	23
Morland -	Non-classical	Mixed elementary.	—	57
Orton - -	Non-classical	Do.	—	62
„ (Tebay)	Non-classical	Do.‡	—	124
Orton (Greenholme and Bretherdale).	Non-classical	Do.	—	47
Preston Patrick (Burton).	Non-classical	Do.	—	60†
Ravenstonedale.	Non-classical	Do.	—	56
Selside (Kendal).	Non-classical	Do.	—	60
Stainmore (Brough).	Non-classical	Do.	—	46
Stainton (Crosscrake School).	Non-classical	Do.	—	53
Staveley (Kendal).	Non-classical	Do.‡	—	107
Little Strickland and Thrimby (Morland).	Non-classical	Do.	—	16
Swindale -	Non-classical	Do.	—	12
Troutbeck (Windermere).	Non-classical	Do.‡	—	51
Waitby and Smardale (Kirkby Stephen).	Non-classical	Do.	—	55
Winton - (Kirkby Stephen.)	Non-classical	Do.	—	31*

* Exclusive of girls. † Inclusive of girls. ‡ Under Government inspection.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

In 1830 the Commissioners reported that there were 55 boys in this school, all of whom were from the parish, and who were admitted on payment of 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for reading, English, writing, and accounts, and 10*s.* 6*d.* for the classics. About ten pupils were learning classics.

The old grammar school, which was inconvenient, has been abandoned, and a commodious residence for the master, with schoolhouse adapted for the instruction of about 50 boys, has recently been erected by subscription. The present master is the Reverend E. Healy, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is no second master. The dwelling house is convenient, but is not adapted for the reception of boarders. Boys resident in the parish of St. Andrew, Auckland, are entitled to admission at 10*s.* per quarter in the lower school, and 1*l.* per quarter in the upper department, in which Latin and Greek are taught. The fees are doubled for all scholars who reside out of the parish. There are extra fees for mathematics and for drawing. There are now 15 pupils in the school, of whom two are "foreigners," and pay the higher fee. 13 were present on the day of my visit. They are divided into four classes, of which the highest consists of one boy only. He is reading Ovid, and translated a passage with ease and moderate correctness; his arithmetical knowledge extends to fractions and interest, in which he worked some examples correctly. No Algebra, French, or Euclid is attempted. The second class consists of six boys, who are fairly advanced in arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, but who have not yet begun Latin. The six youngest children are well taught in the elements of grammar, writing, and arithmetic. In all the classes good modern reading books are used, and the writing is carefully taught. The average age of the children is not high; and the general character of the institution is that of a sensible, orderly school of the commercial type, rather than of a grammar school.

The present revenue of the school is 69*l.* 15*s.*, derived from endowment. This sum is received directly by the master, whose office is a freehold. He enjoys the house and garden, and receives the fees, which in the present low state of the school barely

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

amount to 20*l.* There are no trust funds available for repairs, and the duties of the trustees are merely nominal. But the master, who has personally contributed a considerable sum towards the cost of erecting the present premises, keeps them in good order, and the school is well furnished with books and school appliances.

It is said that girls were once admitted, and received a superior education in this school. But no definite evidence of the practice now exists. The school has no exclusive religious character: the Church catechism is not taught, and the Vicar of the parish is not on the trust.

There has been a large increase of population of late, and it appears to be generally admitted that a good middle or secondary school is much wanted. This want the vicar hopes to supply by the development of the Barrington School, a well endowed institution, at present devoted to the elementary education of poor children. Within eight miles of Durham, it is very unlikely that boys desiring preparation for the universities will be sent to Bishop Auckland, since it possesses no exhibitions. It is to be regretted that the grammar school exerts at present very little influence as a place either for higher or for intermediate education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 38, A.D. 1829; and xxiii. 65, A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent James I., 7 Dec. 1604, upon petition of Ann Swyfte, who gave a rent of 10*l.*, issuing out of premises in parish of Stanhope. Ralph Madison gave a further annuity of 6*l.*, issuing out of same premises. Bishop Morton in 1638 gave schoolhouse, and Richard Richardson, by surrender, 11 Oct. 15 Car. II., gave eight acres of copyhold land, William Wall by will, 22 Sept. 1679, charged lands in Bondgate with 15*s.* a year for schoolmaster. By deed, 15 Aug. 1823, Bishop Barrington gave house and garden for schoolmaster. Deeds in custody of solicitors to governors.

School Property.—Average annual income from rentcharges and 8 acres of land 42*l.* 15*s.*, to which is added 27*l.*, arising from sale of above-mentioned house and garden, from trustees of Lord Barrington's Charity; whole paid to head master, he keeping school buildings in repair.

Buildings and site good. The present school and master's house were erected in 1862 on a site purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the cost being defrayed partly by the proceeds of the sale of the former school room, and partly by subscriptions from the present master and a few friends. Head master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education and instruction of boys and youth living in Bishop Auckland and the neighbourhood, in grammar and other good literature (petition of Ann Swyfte). Residence of parents within ecclesiastical district of St. Andrew entitles their sons to be educated at minimum fee of 2*l.* per annum (present practice).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek and Latin literature (letters patent).

Government and Masters.—No statutes have ever been made.

Governors, 12 residents in parish (letters patent). One of present governors resides in London. Appoint and dismiss masters, and, with consent of Bishop of Durham, make statutes. Continuing governors elect others to fill vacancies.

Head master must be M.A. or at least B.A. No restriction upon other employment. No under master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Total income of head master: from endowment, 70*l.*, from fees, 20*l.*; besides house and premises.

Day Scholars.—Twelve, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to eight miles; pay, if from St. Andrew's, Auckland, for general work, 2*l.*; for Latin and Greek, 2*l.* Drawing and mathematics extra. For all, 4*l.* and 2*l.* respectively. Other boys pay 4*l.* for general work. Latin and Greek, 4*l.* No lessons on Sundays.

Boarders.—None have ever been taken.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write plainly.

School classified by one leading subject. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction to all. School work begins and ends with prayer.

Promotions regulated by examination.

Examination half-yearly by master. Prizes occasionally given by master.

Punishments: impositions, detention; corporal punishment, when used, publicly. All punishments by head master alone.

Playground one-sixth of an acre. No bounds. Master occasionally joins in games.

No boy gone to university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours a week. One-sixth of lessons learnt out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow - -	Bp. Auckland -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Colliery Owner -	Land's Colliery (boy lives in town during week).	8 miles.
" " - 3	Widow - -	Bp. Auckland -	½ mile.
" " - 4	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 5	Station Master -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 6	Widow - -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 7	Builder - -	Do. -	Do
" " - 8	Bank Agent -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 9	Blacksmith -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 10	Bookseller -	Do. -	Do.
" " 11	Brewer . -	Quanyburn -	3½ miles.
" " - 12	Widow - -	Bp. Auckland -	½ mile.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	12	—	—	1	yrs. 15	20	from 10 to 20 m.	5	H. —	Books of Genesis, Deuteronomy, Gospel of St. Mark, Catechism, Acts of Apostles and Morning Prayer.	4	Y. 13½	20	10 to 20 m.	5	H. —	Book of Genesis, Gospel of St. Mark, Catechism, Watts' Scripture Hist.	1	Y. 10	20	About 10 or 15 m.	5		Elementary Gram. Elementary Arith. Watts' Scripture Hist. 6 chapters. English History 1 chapter. Geog. of England.
Greek	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	Simple Greek Exercises and Grammar.							
Latin	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3	—	—	—	—	—	Cæsar, de Bello Gall., lib. V., sec. viii.-xxiii. Grammar, Smith's Principia Latina, latter part.							
French	(Private Lessons arranged for by Parents out of School hours.)																							
Arithmetic	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Higher portions of Arithmetic in Barnard Smith's volume.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arithmetic, all.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	1																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, Books I., II., III. Algebra to Quadratic Equations.														
History	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	English History, from Conquest to end of Reign of Geo. III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	English History, William III. to George III.							
Geography	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	British Isles, Europe, N. America, Ancient and Modern Palestine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Geography of Europe.							
English Grammar.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All.														
English Literature.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Goldsmith's Traveller, with Analysis of Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Goldsmith's Deserted Village.							
English Composition.	5																							
Reading	12																							
Writing	12																							
Drawing	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	Engineering drawing, Parts 1, 2, and 3 in Chambers' Course.							

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. Certificate { Junior Candidate at Middle Class Examination at University of Durham, October 1864.
1. Certificate { Medical Registration Examination, University of Durham, April 1865.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

William Hodgson, Esq., Bishop Auckland.
Wm. Trotter, Solicitor, do.
Richard Bower, Solicitor, do.
George Canney, M.D., do.
Thomas Peacock, Esq. do.
R. D. Ward, Solicitor, do.
Major Hodgson, do.
Colonel Stobart, Etherley.
Sir Wm. Eden, Bart., Windlestone.
Thomas Duncombe Shafts, Esq., Whitworthy.
Rev. G. E. Green, Boldon Rectory.
Wm. Hepple, Esq., London.

Head Master:

Rev. E. Healy.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DARLINGTON.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

In 1829 the Commissioners reported that there were 60 boys in the school, of whom 20 were learning Latin under the upper master.

Thirty scholars were present on the day of my visit. There are no free scholars. A charge of 10*s.* per quarter is made to all boys of the town, and 20*s.* to all foreigners. The head master is a graduate of Dublin, and the usher, of Cambridge. Of the 12 elder boys whom I examined in the upper school, four were reading Ovid with fair correctness and intelligence, and seven were working elementary exercises in a Latin delectus. None were reading Greek. The arithmetic, English grammar, English and Roman history were of respectable but not of high or finished quality. Two or three boys had made a fair beginning in algebra and Euclid. Eighteen boys were present in the lower school. They passed a fair examination, considering their age, in reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, and the rudiments of grammar. The Latin accidence had been attempted, but was very imperfectly known by the best of the class. The scholars are virtually separate, and the discipline throughout is not very exact. It struck me that there was great lack of animation and of resolute work, especially in the lower department. The Church catechism is not now taught, notwithstanding the peremptory language of the statutes, owing, as the master informs me, to the general prevalence of dissent in the town, and to his unwillingness to incur unpopularity.

The school buildings were erected in 1813 at the expense of the parish, in lieu of the old premises, which were pulled down in order that the site might be added to the churchyard. They are in a low and inconvenient part of the town, and their general aspect is not dignified. Much of the furniture is old and dirty, and some of it is altogether disused. The duty of keeping the premises in repair devolves upon the head master, and any sum expended for that purpose is necessarily deducted from his income. The second master receives a fixed sum of 80*l.*, while the residue of the annual income from the endowment, together with the whole of the fees, constitute the stipend of the head master. The present head master has held office for 20 years, and his methods prove that he has directed much thought and diligence to his profession.

In a town so large and important as Darlington a respectably endowed grammar school like this might do much more for the education of the inhabitants. At present its proper development is hindered in two ways:—

(1.) By the constitution of the trust. There are now only three churchwardens of Darlington proper, the fourth having been excluded from the management, owing to the division of the parish. Of these three, the one who had taken most interest in the management happened to quit office, and to

lose his re-election on the day of my visit. So fluctuating a body as that which is constituted by the statutes is very unfit to govern a school of this kind. The inconvenience of the frequent changes in the body of churchwardens was pointed out by the Commissioners in 1829, but nothing has been done to remedy it; and until a new scheme is established constituting a permanent body of governors, including the vicar and some of the leading residents in the town and neighbourhood, it seems very unlikely that the school or its property will ever receive effective supervision.

(2.) The teaching staff is not well adapted to the work which has to be done. In the lower school there is an M.A. of Cambridge giving elementary instruction to 18 little boys, of whom no one needs higher teaching than that generally given by a pupil-teacher or assistant in a primary school. The requirement in the statutes, that both masters shall be graduates, plainly leads to a great waste of teaching power.

It does not appear that there is any appreciable demand in Darlington itself for the sort of education which is designed to prepare boys for the universities. Indeed the school on its present footing is not in a position to meet such a demand; and it possesses no exhibitions by which it can be enabled to compete with the superior attractions of Durham or Richmond. There is, however, great need for an intermediate school of a high class; and the resources of this ancient foundation, in addition to the fees paid by the parents, ought to prove fully adequate for this purpose.

The inhabitants are now (Jan. 1867) seeking the sanction of the Court of Chancery to a new scheme designed to improve the condition and constitution of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 58. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 15 June 1563, who endowed it with 4 houses and about 102 acres of land in Heighington, Darlington, and Thornaby, and also two rents of 8*s.* 3*d.* and 4*s.* 3*d.* issuing out of premises in Darlington. Deeds in custody of churchwardens in vestry, not accessible to public.

School Property.—Whole income applied to school, at present 226*l.* gross, 216*l.* net. Income has been diminished, no probable increase.

Buildings and site good. No houses of residence for masters.

Objects of Trust.—For the education and instruction of youth in grammar (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent); catechism (statutes).

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by governors with assent of Bishop of Durham, 1748.

Governors: the four churchwardens of the parish (letters patent), appoint and dismiss head master and usher, and, with consent of Bishop of Durham, make ordinances.

Head master and usher: graduates preferred. Both must have license of Bishop of Durham. No restriction on other employment.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment, 110*l.*; from fees, 72*l.*; usher, 80*l.* in all.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-six, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; pay, if they reside in Darlington, 2*l.*; other boys, 4*l.*

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for each group of subjects. School course modified, in case of elder boys, to suit subsequent career. Religious instruction to all. School begins and ends with prayers, viz., those usually used in Church of England schools.

Promotion regulated by examination.

School examined half-yearly by masters. Prizes given to those who do best in half year's work.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and caning in presence of the school. None inflicted by head master only.

Playground, 240 square yards. There is a gymnasium.

Two boys gone to university within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Engine Man.
" " - 2	Mercer.	" " - 2	Wine Merchant.
" " - 3	Agent.	" " - 3	Engine Man.
" " - 4	Clergyman.	" " - 4	Wire Worker.
" " - 5	African Colonist.	" " - 5	Clerk.
" " - 6	Agent.	" " - 6	Innkeeper.
" " - 7	Clerk.	" " - 7	Gentleman.
" " - 8	Draper.	" " - 8	Overlooker.
" " - 9	Cattle Dealer.	" " - 9	Do.
" " - 10	Hair Dresser.	" " - 10	Coachman.

All except one residing in Darlington.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of whole School.

Number of scholars learning,—

Religious knowledge	All.
Greek (Xenophon)	7
Latin (First-class of 8 in Cornelius Nepos and Ovid)	24
Arithmetic (Ingram, Colenso, &c.)	All.
Mensuration and surveying (Ingram)	9
Mathematics (Euclid, Colenso, &c.)	8
Physics (hydrostatics)	7
History, geography, English grammar, English composition, reading, and writing	All

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

J. G. Grace, Park Terrace, Darlington.
J. R. Breckon, Paradise Terrace, Darlington.
J. Bamlett, Blackwell, Darlington.
T. Robinson, Cockerton, Darlington.

Head Master:

Rev. J. Marshall, B.A.

Usher:

R. H. Edmondson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DURHAM.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The very full and elaborate replies of the Dean and Chapter and of the head master furnish all details respecting the constitution and statistics of this important school.

The premises are admirably adapted for their purpose. A new school room was erected in 1843 at a cost of nearly 3,000*l.* Further additions and improvements have since been made; and at the time of my visit a large and commodious class room was in course of erection. Within 20 years, a total sum of nearly 7,000*l.* has been expended by the dean and chapter on the fabric alone. A portion of the additional accommodation thus provided was designed for the reception of sick scholars, but the increase of the school has necessitated the appropriation of this room as part of the boarding house; and a house in a street at a short distance has been taken by the head master to serve as a sanatorium or infirmary in case of need. There is a large field adjoining the playground, and abundant provision for healthy recreation. The situation and general aspect of the school buildings are extremely favourable.

There are now 132 boys in the school, of whom 52 are boarders in the house of the head master, and 22 in that of the second master. A third house has been licensed by the dean and chapter; and its owner, who conducts a small private school, is allowed to receive a few boarders under the general direction and superintendence of the head master. Seventeen boys are received on this footing, and pay fees for boarding (35 guineas per annum), somewhat less than those which are charged by the head and second masters. Thus the present number of boarders is 91, leaving a minority of 41 who are day scholars, and who reside in the city and its neighbourhood. The school room accommodation is designed for about 200, and the boarding arrangements in the houses of the two foundation masters would allow of the reception of 14 or 15 inmates in addition to the 74 who are now in residence.

Eighteen of the boys hold King's scholarships, which are obtainable by competition. These were instituted by the dean and chapter, and are maintained out of the cathedral funds. The annual expenditure under this head absorbs the largest portion of the sum contributed by the chapter to the school. The accounts show the present yearly outgoings to be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Head master - -	200	0	0
Under master - -	80	0	0
Eighteen King's scholars at 30*l.* each.	540	0	0
Prizes - - -	15	0	0
Rates, insurance, repairs, &c.	32	0	0
	867	0	0

The regulations for the King's scholarship examination are as follows:—

"This examination is entirely classical. The papers are set by the dean and chapter, and the election rests entirely with them. Easy passages from some Greek and Latin author are to be turned into English, and English into Latin. Questions in grammar, construction, &c., may be added.

"Notice was given in 1862 that Latin verses would probably form part of the paper work for the future, and they have since then been always set. A vivâ voce examination in Greek and Latin follows on the day after the paper work. A boy, to have any chance of success, should be able to construe and parse correctly such books as Virgil's Æneid, and Xenophon's Anabasis, and also have a fair knowledge of Latin composition."

"The examination takes place annually, on the first Friday after the 20th of November, and is always advertised in the local papers, where the number of vacancies (usually four) is stated."

The scholarships (18 in number) are of the annual value of nearly 40*l.* (30*l.* in money, besides exemption from classical fees, &c.,) and are tenable at the school for four years. A fifth year, if required, can be added by the Dean. Any one under 15 years of age, whether previously at the school or not, is admissible as a candidate, provided always that his parents are not in wealthy circumstances.

These arrangements have had an important influence on the organization and work of the entire institution. The successful competitors are the *elite* of the school, and generally retain distinguished places during their progress through the classes. A clear majority of the distinctions won by the Durham boys at the universities have been gained by King's scholars. There seems to be no doubt that the general standard of scholarship throughout the school is materially raised by the presence of youths of sufficient talent to pass the severe examination for a King's scholarship at the outset of their school career. No regard is had, in choosing the candidates, to the circumstances of the parents. The entrance examination is obviously one which could only be passed by a boy who had received a superior preparatory education. Hence the King's scholars are not in any way the social inferiors of those who pay the usual fees. And the whole scheme operates, and was indeed designed, rather as a means of raising the scholarship of the school generally, and of rewarding exceptional merit, than as a contrivance for admitting the children of the poor to privileges which they would not otherwise enjoy.

The school is essentially classical, and its scheme of instruction is framed almost exclusively with a view to the requirements of scholars who are likely to proceed to the universities. My inquiries of the boys showed that the proportion of such scholars is here unusually large. Of the 23 boys in the fifth and sixth forms all except one were intended to proceed to college; in the fourth form there were 12 out of 18; and although in the lower forms the replies of the scholars were necessarily less precise as to their future prospects, it was evident that a considerable majority of the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

scholars, forming a much larger proportion than in any other school in Durham or Yorkshire, is destined for a university career. This fact may be attributed in part to the unusual number and value of the exhibitions possessed by the school, but in a still greater measure to the distinguished eminence and success of the present head master and the teaching staff.

The sixth and fifth forms are combined for general classical work, and are under the care of the head master. The fourth form is in the charge of the second foundation master, a late fellow and tutor of Worcester College.

The relative importance assigned to classical, mathematical, and general subjects respectively in the school course may be estimated by the fact that, in determining the position of the boys at the half-yearly examinations, marks are awarded in the following proportions:—

Classics, including Divinity - - -	800
Mathematics - - - - - -	200
French - - - - -	100

In mathematics the highest class is reading algebra, plane trigonometry, conic sections, and exercises on the higher books of Euclid. In the lower classes arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid are learned. No physical science is included in the course, nor does the study of the English language and literature receive any special attraction. French is taught throughout the school, except to the first and second forms.

Dr. Holden is, however, very sensible of the importance of providing a course of instruction less exclusively classical for those boys who are not likely to proceed to the university. With this view he has established a modern department, the purpose of which is thus described in a circular to parents:—

"The boys in the 'Modern Department' are under the same system in every respect as those in the classical and mathematical forms, and associate with the rest of the school at all times except during their lessons.

"These lessons consist of instruction in English, Latin, French, history, geography, arithmetic, and mathematics, particular attention being paid to any subject that a boy may be required to prepare for any future examination. A sound knowledge of the English language, with composition in prose and verse, is made an especial object.

"As the terms for board and instruction are the same as for other pupils of the school, the 'modern boys' feel on a perfect equality with them, and consider themselves as members of the same body. They are thus able to combine with a sound and special preparation for their several professions the advantages of being trained on the public school system, and are in the society of a large number of companions who are many of them eminent for their classical and mathematical scholarship and preparing for the universities."

The boys of this department constitute a separate class, and receive none of their lessons in common with the rest of the school. One master, a graduate of Dublin, devotes himself exclusively to this department.

At the date of my visit there were 16 boys in this class, but the experiment had been newly tried, and since that time the number in the "modern department" has increased. Dr. Holden says that it is likely to fulfil a very important purpose, and to be a permanently useful division of the school. It provides, he says, "for a certain class, chiefly of overgrown dull "boys, or boys who have not had a *pari-passu* education, that "would otherwise have been lost to the school, or would have "occasioned great inconvenience if retained." Whether the fullest justice is done to the claims of this class of scholars, by placing them in a position of marked inferiority to the rest of the school, and by assigning to them during the whole of their career the services of one under master, will only be decided by experience. The department, though small, comprises boys of very various ages and degrees of knowledge, and it is exceedingly difficult for one teacher to give effective lessons, or to economise the time of the learners, in such circumstances. Should the number increase, it will probably be found necessary either to adopt some system of classification in it, and to obtain increased teaching power, or else to permit some of the work of the modern school to be done in class with the classical boys; and thus to make the teaching and influence of the superior part of the school more directly available than it now is for the improvement of this department.

The classes of the head and second master work in separate rooms. The first, second, and third forms are accommodated in the large school-room, a fine hall, in which the arrangements for separate class-work appeared to be particularly judicious and effective. The general organization and discipline of the school are excellent; while in the time table, and in all the minor details of management, there are evidences of skill and forethought rarely witnessed except in schools of the highest class.

Some of the arrangements here deserve special attention. The distribution of the hours of the day differs from that usually adopted. The boys assemble for work at eight o'clock in the morning instead of nine; the morning study is over at eleven, and an interval of three hours is thus available for recreation and dinner before the commencement of the afternoon school at two o'clock. An experiment of this kind would probably be unsuccessful in a school attended by a large proportion of day scholars who came from a distance. But in Durham the plan works very well; and Dr. Holden is satisfied that it has an excellent effect on the health of the boys, and upon the zest and heartiness with which they do their work. The ordinary midday interval of an hour before dinner is insufficient, in his opinion, for a good and well sustained game of cricket or foot-ball, and the additional hour gained on his system is in effect taken from an early part of the morning, which is rarely utilized either for play or work. Incidentally also this arrangement of time serves an important purpose; for it gives the head master an opportunity for a closer personal intercourse with the upper boys than would

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otherwise be convenient. He is accustomed to remain in his own class-room from eleven to one, and in the course of the time to see the pupils of the fifth and sixth forms, one by one, and to revise the exercises of each in the writer's presence.

I subjoin the testimony with which he favoured me on the working of this plan:—

"I cannot speak too strongly of the importance of a master correcting the exercises of his class while they are at his side, and can hear his remarks upon them, and ask questions of him respecting them. The ordinary way of scoring under mistakes, and making perhaps a few alterations, and then returning the exercises to the pupils with a mark upon them according to their several merits, is a very poor substitute for this.

"Now in order to effect this without entrenching on the time for hearing lessons (which must on no account be done) I have so arranged my own school attendance as to remain in my class-room generally two hours after the other masters, and send for the boys of my class (20 and upwards) *in turn* to look over their compositions with them, three per week.

"I find that the boys, so far from regarding this extra attendance as any tax upon them, come to it very willingly, and like to stay to see the corrections made in each other's exercises, besides attending to their own. Their rapid improvement in composition under this system is to me a proof of its great value. They are in fact dealt with as private pupils.

"For a master to adopt it, it is of course necessary that he should be exempt from some portion of the regular work, say mathematics, as in my own case.

"Many other advantages also result from this system; *e.g.*, I am always accessible during those two hours in the middle of the day to all the boys in school on business. Again, it gives me an excellent opportunity of superintending in person the *detention list*, and seeing that the penal system is made useful to the boys themselves by their extra work being done carefully at that time under my own eye. The idle and troublesome boys are thus necessarily brought under my own observation day by day,—an arrangement which materially conduces to their reformation.

Another distinctive arrangement of this school is the plan of holding the periodical examinations immediately *after* the vacation instead of before it. No holiday tasks are set, but as each boy's rank in the school for the half year is determined by his success in the examination at its commencement, he has the strongest motive to refresh his memory during the vacation. Since the examination turns entirely upon the lessons of the preceding half-year, the boy who has worked well is permitted to enjoy a real holiday, while the less careful scholars alone are forced to work. That holiday lessons, if done at all, should rather be designed to deepen and fix old lessons than to break new ground, seems a sound rule of policy; and I have thought Dr. Holden's evidence on this point sufficiently important and suggestive, to justify me in detaching it from this place, and putting it on record in the Appendix to the General Report.*

* See p. 376, Vol. IX.

The fees both for boarding and instruction are somewhat higher than in ordinary grammar schools. But the educational advantages offered are proportionately high; and it is very doubtful whether, unless the endowment were materially increased, a reduction in the scale of fees could take place without weakening the school, or diminishing the completeness which at present characterizes all its arrangements, its material appliances, and its teaching staff.

There is no school chapel, and some wishes have been expressed that this want should be supplied by a public subscription, or by a grant from the dean and chapter. The need for such a provision is, however, very much diminished by the close association of this school with the cathedral. Places are assigned in the choir to the boys, the King's scholars wear surplices, and stalls are set apart for the head and second master, who rank as minor canons. Arrangements have also been made for a special school service in one of the chapels, so that the boys have opportunities of listening to sermons from the head master. There is something in the grandeur of the cathedral services well calculated to have a peculiarly impressive effect on the imagination of a boy, and to give dignity and seriousness to his memories of school life. Moreover, the close association of the school with the cathedral is in this case peculiarly appropriate, as the Dean and Chapter are not only the official governors of the school, but have evinced considerable personal interest in its progress, and a strong desire to make the great influence and resources at their disposal available for its future improvement. It may be doubtful whether it would be wise to sacrifice, for the sake of adding a separate chapel to the institution, the great advantages now enjoyed by the association of the school with the cathedral.

The present state of the school, and its increasing numbers and popularity, indicate that in the North of England there is still a demand for an education of a purely classical type, such as this school was originally intended to give. In the opinion of the Dean and of several members of the chapter who met me at the school, this demand is likely to increase. The city is practically the educational centre of the two great counties of Northumberland and Durham; and the number of parents whose means allow them to contemplate a university education for their sons is very large. No possible reform or reconstruction could make the Durham school better fitted than it now is to fulfil this purpose.

Among the persons who have been educated in this school within the present century may be named:—Vice-Chancellor Tatham (1793); Canon Davison, author of "Discourses on Prophecy"; Viscount Hardinge, late Governor-General of India; Sir Chas. Grey, Governor of Jamaica, Chief Justice of Bengal, &c.; Sir Robert Ker Porter, author of "Travels in Russia, Georgia"; the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of the University of Durham; Rev. Wm. Macdonald, M.A., Archdeacon of Wilts; Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, M.A., F.R.S.; Thomas Jefferson Hogg, author of the "Life of Shelley"; H. J. Spearman, Esq., M.P.; Rev.

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E. B. Ramsay, Dean of Edinburgh; R. Ingram, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester; Thos. Colpitts Granger, Esq., M.P.; John Hogg, Esq.; H. Manisty, Queen's Counsel; E. Bigge, M.A. (1822), Archdeacon of Lindisfarne; Rev. R. Anchor Thompson, M.A., author of "Christian Theism," &c.; the Rt. Hon. T. E. Headlam, Q.C.; Rev. Wm. Greenwell, M.A., editor of "The Boldon Book," Librarian to the Dean and Chapter Library, &c.; Rev. H. B. Tristram, M.A., F.L.S. (1840), author of "Travels in North Africa and Palestine," &c. &c.

The following is a list of the honours gained by pupils of Durham School since June of last year:—the University classical scholarship, Durham University; the Pemberton fellowship, Durham University; the Ireland University scholarship, Oxford, Hertford University scholarship, a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1st class in college examination; the Baker exhibition, value 30*l.* per annum, St. John's College, Cambridge; an open scholarship at Jesus College, Oxford, value 80*l.* per annum; an open scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford; an open scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, value 30*l.* per annum; second class moderations, Magdalen College, Oxford; first class moderations, Balliol College, Oxford; first-class in Litteris Humanioribus, B.A. examination, 1866; classical post mastership at Merton College, Oxford, value 70*l.* per annum, first class classics moderations, 1864.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By King Henry VIII., A.D. 1541, and charter of Philip and Mary, 1554. Deeds in custody of Dean and Chapter of Durham; not accessible to public.

School Property.—None separate from capitular funds. School supported by fixed annual payments from dean and chapter, which they have from time to time increased. Present amount, 820*l.*, 540*l.* being applied in support of 18 King's scholars, the rest in stipends to head and second masters. Three exhibitions, founded by George Baker, by deed, 15 May, 1710, of 30*l.* at St. John's College, Cambridge, two scholarships, founded by Dr. Hartwell, Canon of Durham, of 15*l.*, at either Oxford or Cambridge, one exhibition of 16*l.*, founded by Dr. Smith at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (preferentially with Newcastle school), one of 30*l.*, one of 15*l.*, and one of 40*l.*, founded by R. Lindsay at Durham, last for natives of diocese educated for three years at school. Dean and chapter also nominate, but not necessarily from the school, to a scholarship of 20*l.* a year, at Christ's College, Cambridge, for which natives of Northumberland or in default, of diocese of Durham, are preferred.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Houses of head and second master adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—"Ut juventus in literis liberaliter instituatur" (Charter of Henry VIII). Maintenance of 18 "pauperes scholares."

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Stated to be English, Latin, and Greek.

Government and Masters.—Dean and chapter ex-officio governors; appoint head and second master; elect King's scholars after competitive examination.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head and second master take boarders. Total income of head master: from endowment, 200*l.*; from fees, 700*l.* to 800*l.*; from profits of boarders, 600*l.* to 700*l.*, besides house. Of second master: from endowment, 80*l.*; from fees, 350*l.* to 400*l.*; from boarders, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, beside house. Assistants appointed by head master, and paid by school fees before they are divided between head and second master.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-four, half between 14 and 16 years old, nearly all from town. Pay for mathematics, 3*l.* 3*s.*; French and German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; dancing, 5*l.*; drilling, 1*l.* Attend cathedral on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eighty in head and second master's houses, 16 in house not kept by a master, but licensed by dean and chapter, besides 18 King's scholars. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board, under 12, 40*l.*; above 12, 50*l.* Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest, 77*l.*; lowest, 55*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house, at least 750 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Permission of dean and chapter required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Two senior classes classified uniformly; other classes by classics, and separately for mathematics and French. A "modern form" for boys intended for particular lines of life. Religious instruction specially on Mondays, and at other times. School work begins with prayers. Head master preaches on Sundays.

Promotions by examination; and, except in two senior classes, separate for each group of subjects.

Examination by head master. Senior class examined once a year by an examiner chosen by dean and chapter for Hellenistic Greek prize given by them.

Punishments: flogging, caning, solitary confinement, impositions, and detention; the first privately and by head master only, and rarely inflicted, as reserved for immoral offences.

Playground four acres.

On average of last five years about four boys have within one year gone to university.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week, besides time for preparation, which in head master's house is about an hour and a half a day for juniors, and two hours and a quarter for seniors. Play-time, 21 hours in winter, and 30 in summer per week, out of doors.

Trustees:
The Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Chapter Clerk:
Edward Peele.

Head Master:
Rev. Henry Holden, D.D.

(*For Table A. see p.* 37.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	All	—	—	20	yrs. 17	7	hours. ¾	—	hours. 5½	Greek Test. St. Luke, 1–11, 1 Cor. 1–9. Sc. History, Genesis to departure of Israel from Egypt, Mosaic Ritual. Homer's Iliad, Book II., 1 to 700. Euripides' Ion, 308 to 1,000. Sophocles' Antigone, 608 to end. Johnson's Greek Epigrams 128 to 182. Thucydides Book I., ch. 132 to end, Book II., 1 to 9. Horace, Epistles, Book II., 140 to end, Satires, Book I., 1 and 3. Virgil, Æneid, Book IX., 150 to end, Georgic III. Livy, Book XXI., ch. 1 to 20. Ovid's Fasti, Book IV., 776 to end, Book V., 1 to 256. Cicero, Philippic II., ch. 38 to end. Repetitions 5 times a week. French: De Fivas' Grammaire, Trésor National, Beautés. Mathematics, Todhunter's Algebra throughout, Trigonometry pp. 1–166, and Logarithms, Drew's Conic Sections, pp. 1–35, Barnard Smith's Arithmetic throughout, Euclid and Deductions, Examples from Wood's Companion and Wrigley, Printed examination papers. History: Smith's Greek History ch. 15–27, English History, George II. and III. Geography: Butler's Ancient Geography, pp. 67–112.	22	yrs. 15	2
Greek	120	6	—	—	—	7	½	2	5½		—	—	7
Latin	130	7	—	—	—	8	½	3	6		—	—	15
French	100	8	—	—	—	2	1	2	2		—	—	3
German	6	1											
Arithmetic	All	6	—	—	—	2	1½	—	3		—	—	2
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	80	4	—	—	—	3	2	—	8		—	—	3
History	All	8	—	—	—	2	½	—	1		—	—	2
Geography	All	8	—	—	—	1	½	—	½		—	—	—
English Grammar.	10	1											
English Literature.	10	1											
English Composition.	All												
Writing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Drawing	25	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2				

Classical Department.

tistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
ours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
¾	—	2	Riddle's Scripture History, ch. 20–38. Greek Test. Acts, ch. 14–18. Hippolytus 450 to end. Homer's Iliad, Book I., 440 to end,	13	10	8	¾	—	8	Book of Joshua to end of 1st Book of Samuel, Ramsay's Catechism, ch. 10–20, Church Catechism. Adam's Latin Delectus pp. 44–60, Howard's Latin Exercises, pp. 87 to 103, Kennedy's Latin Grammar to end of Syntax rules, Crossley's Class Book, pp. 102 to 176. History: English, George I., II., III. Landmarks of Ancient History ch. 11 to 14. Darton's Geography, ch. 12 to 20. Extracts from "Specimens of English Poetry." French: De Fivas' Grammaire, Introduction. Mathematics. Elementary Arithmetic.
½	1	4	Book II., 1 to 360. Xenophon, Cyrop., Book VI., i. and ii. Greek Grammar, Wordsworth, pp. 183 to 200.							
¾	2	8	Virgil, Æneid, XI., 700 to end, XII., 1 to 530, Georgic III., 100 to end.	—	—	6	1	6	8	
¾	3	3	Horace, Epodes, III. to end, Odes I., 1 to 27, Epistles I., 140 to end, Satires I., 1 and 3. Ovid, Fasti, Book III., 200 to 400, Eton Ovid et Tibullus, pp. 89 to 112. Livy, Book I., ch. 1 to 8. Kennedy's	—	—	2	1	2	2	
1½	—	3	Latin Grammar, pp. 119 to 258. French: De Fivas'	—	—	3	3	—	9	
3	—	9	Grammaire, Trésor National, Beautés. Mathematics, Colenso's Algebra to ex 44, Arithmetic throughout, Euclid Books I., II. History: Milner's							
½	—	2	Rome, pp. 115 to 258. English History, p. 550 to end, pp. 1 to 60. Repetitions, Virgil, Æneid, XI.,	—	—	1	1	—	1	
—	—	—	700 to end, Horace, Epodes, III., to end, Odes I. to IV. Ovid pp. 89 to 95.	—	—	1	1	—	1	
—	—	—	. . . .	—	—	4	½	—	2	
—	—	—	. . . .	—	—	3	½	—	1½	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION. Classical Department—*cont.*

Work in first Half-year of 1866.

Third Form.

Riddle's Scripture History, Acts of the Apostles, and the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon. Greek Testament, St. Luke, ch. 6—13. Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus, verse 315 to end (except choral odes). Xenophon's Anabasis, Book VI., ch. 6. Virgil, Æneid, III. Horace, Odes, Book IV. Sallust, Jugurtha, ch. 34, 48. Ovid, Eton Electa, pp. 80—87. Repetition, Selections from Virgil, Horace, and Ovid. Latin Grammar, pp. 107—113, and pp. 56—59. Greek Grammar, Wordsworth, pp. 39—100, and irregular verbs. Arnold's Greek prose composition, Ex. 10—20. Arnold's Latin prose, Ex. 30—52. Kennedy's Curriculum. Latin verse. Plutarch's Lives in English. History of England, A.D. 1066—1150, and 1760—1820. Geography, Asia and Italy.

Second Form.

Frost's Analecta Minora—Xenophon. Plutarch. Macleane's Ovid, Elegies, pp. 32—22, with repetition. Wright's Seven Kings of Rome, ch. 1—15. Composition. Re-translations in Greek and Latin, Bradley's Exercises, pp. 6—36. Arnold's First Verse Book, pp. 1—2. Bland's Elegies, Ex. 35—50. Arnold's Greek Accidence, Ex. 11—43. Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, to pp. 103. Kennedy's Latin Grammar, to pp. 110. Baird's Catalogue of irregular and defective Greek verbs Chepmell's English History, from Henry II. to Edward VI. Geography, Europe and England. English prose composition. Scripture History, from Joshua to Kings. Questions on the Church Services.

MODERN DEPARTMENT.

Both Divisions.

Geography, the whole of Darton's. French History, the whole of Gleig's. Roman History, the whole of Gleig's. Grecian History, the whole of Gleig's. Colonial History, pp. 1—150 of Gleig's History of English Literature, pp. 130—250 of Shaw's, Vol. I. Specimens of English Literature, pp. 40—200 of Shaw's, Vol. II. History of the English Language, pp. 1—84 of Shaw's, Vol. III. English History, to reign of George I., of Chepmell's. Scripture History, pp. 1—385 of McClear's. Church History, pp. 1—180 of Palmer's. Mythology, from Smith's Classical Dictionary. Dictation. Paraphrasing. Recitation. English Composition, Prose and Verse. Experimental and Natural Science, pp. 1—295 of Crossley's. Latin Testament, chapters 6, 7, 8, of St. John. Mapping. Examination Papers.

Upper Division.

Latin Prose Translation, Books IV. V. of Cæsar. Latin Verse Translation, selections by Wilkins from Ovid, Kennedy's Latin Grammar, pp. 85—112. Latin Composition, pp. 1—100 of Arnold's Second Latin Book. French Translation, pp. 140—195 of De Fivas' Beautés. French composition, pp. 1—60 of De Roque's. Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI. Geometrical Deductions, Colenso's and Todhunter's. Algebra, pp. 1—300 of Todhunter's. Arithmetic, the whole of Colenso's. Trigonometery, pp. 1—80 of Drew's. French Testament German Testament, chapters 6, 7, 8 of St. John. German, pp. 1—30 of Ahn's German method.

Lower Division.

Latin Translation, Delectus, pp. 20—70. French Translation, pp. 40—70 of De Fivas' Introduction à la Langue Française. Latin Composition, pp. 1—60 of Arnold's Second Latin Book. French Composition, pp. 1—25 of De Fivas' Trésor National. Latin Grammar pp. 1—45 of Kennedy's. Euclid, Book I. Arithmetic, pp. 1—70 of Colenso's.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Lawyer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman, private.
,, ,, - 2	Minor Canon, Cathedral.	,, ,, - 2	Clerk in Bank.
		,, ,, - 3	Wine Merchant.
,, ,, - 3	Lawyer.	,, ,, - 4	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Merchant, deceased.	,, ,, - 5	Lawyer.
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman, dec.	,, ,, - 6	Barrister.
,, ,, - 6	Artizan, deceased.	,, ,, - 7	Wine Merchant.
,, ,, - 7	Lawyer.	,, ,, - 8	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 8	Grocer.	,, ,, - 9	Lawyer.
,, ,, - 9	Colonel, Army.	,, ,, - 10	Clerk in Bank.
,, ,, - 10	Barrister.		

All residing in Durham within half a mile of the school.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Private Gentleman - -	Darlington.
,, ,, - 2	Vicar - - -	County Durham.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon - - -	Bp. Auckland.
,, ,, - 4	Proprietor of Paper -	Chester.
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - - -	County Durham.
,, ,, - 6	Lawyer - - -	Durham.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - - -	Eton.
,, ,, - 8	Archdeacon - -	Lincolnshire.
,, ,, - 9	Private gentleman - -	Bedfordshire.
,, ,, - 10	Merchant, deceased - -	Durham.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Lawyer - - -	Morpeth.
,, ,, - 2	Private Gentleman - -	Durham County.
,, ,, - 3	Barrister - - -	Manchester.
,, ,, - 4	Paper Mill Owner - -	Gateshead.
,, ,, - 5	Wine Merchant - -	Durham.
,, ,, - 6	Timber Merchant - -	Sunderland.
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman - - -	Brancepeth.
,, ,, - 8	Lawyer - - -	Barnard Castle, Durham.
,, ,, - 9	Merchant - - -	Alnwick.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman Farmer - -	Uppingham.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1855.—Hales, John. Patynson Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge; Junior Opt., 1859 4th in 1st Class of Classical Tripos, 1859.
Hepple, John Dixon, University College, Durham. Foundation Scholarship, 1855 1st Class in Classics, B.A. Examination, 1859; Gisborne Scholarship, 1859; Theological Prizeman, 1860; Fellow of Durham University, 8160.
Bulmer, John, University College, Durham. Open Scholarship, 1855; Classical Prizeman, 1856; University Scholarship, 1857; Classical Prizeman, 1857; Newby Scholar, 1857; Lindsay Scholar, 1859; 1st Class B.A. Examination, 1860; Fellow of Durham University, 1860.
Carr, Arthur. Open Scholarship at C. C. C., Oxford, 1856; 2nd Class in Moderations, 1857; 2nd Class Classics, B.A. Examination, 1860.
Arrowsmith, J. H., University College, Durham. Foundation Scholarship, 1857; Van Mildert Scholarship, 1858.

1857.—Chaytor, Henry John. Scholarship at Jesus College, Cambridge; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1860.
Dykes, Arthur Jowett. The Skirne Scholarship, Catherine College, Cambridge, ob. 1864.
Crombie, Francis. Trinity College, Cambridge; Senior Opt., 1860.
Keenlyside, F. H., Trinity College, Oxford. 3rd Class Moderations, 1859.

1858.—Hodge, Charles, F.D., Balliol College, Oxford. 2nd Class Moderations, 1860.
Carr, Edwin. Open Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, 1858; 1st Bell University Scholarship, 1859; 8th in 1st Class of Classical Tripos, 1862.
Cherry, Benjamin Newman. Open Scholarship at Clare Hall, Cambridge; Junior Opt., 1862.
Blenkinsop, G. T. L., University College, Durham. School Scholarship, 1858; Foundation Scholar, 1859; Classical Prizeman, 1860; 3rd Class B.A. Examination, 1861.

1859.—Chalmers, James Albert, University College, Durham. Pemberton Scholarship, 1859; Open Scholarship, 1859; Newby Scholarship, 1859; the Classical Scholarship, 1860; Lindsay Scholarship, 1861; Classical Prizeman, 1860 & 1861; 1st Class Classics, B.A. Examination, 1862; Fellow of the University, 1862.
Henderson, James, University College, Durham. Open Scholarship, 1859; Pemberton Scholarship, 1859; Foundation Scholarship, 1860; 1st Class Classics, B.A. Examination, 1862; Van Mildert Scholarship, 1862; Fellow of the University, 1862; Theological Prize, 1863.
Jackson, Thomas Watson. Open Exhibition at Balliol College, Oxford, value 60*l.* per annum for four years; 1st Class Moderations, 1860; 2nd Class Classics, B.A., Examination, 1862; Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, 1864.
Proctor, William. Open Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge; 2nd Class B.A. Classical Tripos, 1863.
Dixon, Thomas Featherstone. Open Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge: 2nd Class B.A. Classical Tripos, 1863.

1860.—Carr, Charles Ridley. Open Scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, 1860; the Hody Exhibition, value 45*l.*; 2nd Class in Moderations, 1862; 2nd Class Classics, B.A. Examination, 1864.
Brown, Charles H., University College, Durham. Open Scholarship; the Classical Scholarship, 1861; Open Scholarship, 1861; Classical Prizeman, 1861; Classical Prize, University College, Durham, 1862; Newby Scholar, 1862.

1861.—Park, Mungo. Open Scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford, value 70*l.* per annum: 2nd Class Moderations, 1862; 2nd Class Classics, 1865.
Cust, Arthur. The Hare Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge, value 20*l.* per annum; the Baker Exhibition, value 30*l.* per annum; Foundation Scholarship, 1864 2nd Class Classical Tripos; Prize in Moral Philosophy, St. John's College, 1865.
Gooch, Frank. Exhibition at Merton College, Oxford.

1862.—Creighton, Mandell. Classical Postmastership at Merton College, Oxford, value 70*l.* per annum; 1st Class Classics Moderations, 1864.
Wilcox, Arthur M. Foundation Scholarship at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, value 60*l.* per annum; 3rd Class Classical Tripos; 10th Senior Optime.
Coxe, R. Seymour, Brasenose College, Oxford. 2nd Class Moderations, 1862; Hulme Exhibitioner, 1862.
Blythman, Arthur, Balliol College, Oxford. 2nd Class Moderations, 1862.
Coulson, Arthur B., Exeter College, Oxford. 3rd Class Moderations, 1862.
Hepple, Matthew. Open Scholarship at University College, Durham; Pemberton Scholar, 1862; Lindsay Scholar, 1863; Van Mildert Scholarship, Durham University; B.A., 1865.
Gent, John. "Proxime Accessit" Balliol College Scholarship, 1862. The Senior Open Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, value 80*l.* per annum, 1862; the Hertford University Scholarship, 1865.

1863.—Bailey, J. B. A. Writership in Ceylon, 1863; Civil Service Examination.
Warner, J. G., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. 2nd Class Law and Modern History Tripos, 1863.

1864.—Powles, George le Blanc. The First of Six Open Demyships at Magdalene College, Oxford, value 75*l.* per annum.
Carter, Edmund S. The First of Three Open Scholarships on the Eaton Foundation at Worcester College, Oxford, value 70*l.* per annum.
Fish, James Henry. The Second of Three Open Scholarships at Worcester College Oxford, value 70*l.* per annum.

1865.—Lister, James. Foundation Scholarship, Durham University; Newby Scholarship Durham.
Clarke, Arthur D. Junior Optime, Cambridge.
James, Evan. Indian Civil Service Appointment.
Cherry, H.A. 5th for commissions without purchase at Sandhurst.

GATESHEAD.—ANCHORAGE SCHOOL.

MR. J. L. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

IN 1701 the Rev. Theophilus Pickering, D.D., gave 300*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of a rentcharge or of land for the perpetual maintenance of a free school; which gift was eventually settled upon the Anchorage adjoining the parish church of Gateshead.

The master was directed to be a poor clergyman ready to teach all the children of Gateshead "the Latin and Greek tongues, as "also to write and cast accounts, and the art of navigation and "plain sailing."

The number of foundation boys is nominally 12, but the rector, who appoints to the foundation, uses his discretion in the matter, and at the time of my inspection there were about half a dozen.

Each foundation boy pays 4*s.* per annum.

There is no demand for instruction in Greek, and navigation is not taught.

There have been at least three masters during the last five years. On the occasion of my first visit the present master was scarcely installed in office. It is not fair to consider the result of my inspection as a final criterion of the school teaching.

I examined all the scholars, 20 in number, in one or other of the following subjects:—arithmetic, dictation, English history, geography, English grammar and Latin.

The result was quite satisfactory, considering the unfavourable circumstances in which I found the school situated. The Latin was sound, dictation, history, geography and grammar fair, and the paper work of the older boys in arithmetic was very good.

As the boys had only just begun Euclid and French, I did not examine them in those subjects.

The boys, though a little given to talking, were well conditioned, and acted with great honesty during the examination.

The school is held in a room over the vestry of the parish church. Though large enough for 50 boys it is situated in the worst part of the town, and the approach to the school is particularly objectionable.

There is no schoolmaster's residence or playground.

The endowment might be regarded as a sort of bonus paid to a clergyman for keeping school in the Anchorage, were it not that, saddled as it is with the condition of teaching 12 boys at 4*s.* per annum apiece, it entails an actual pecuniary loss. At first sight it appears strange that a gentleman who might keep a private school should accept the appointment to the Anchorage; but independently of the sort of title which the endowment confers,* it

* A somewhat analogous practice prevails among advertising schoolmasters. It is not uncommon to see in school advertisements an offer to treat (generally with poor clergymen) on lower terms.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

really helps to collect a nucleus of sharp free boys, round which may be congregated a body of pay scholars sufficiently numerous to reimburse the master.

The Rector of Gateshead is of opinion that the best mode of utilizing the endowment would be to form a proprietary school, if possible, by subscription, and to apply Dr. Pickering's gift in part payment of the outlay on building. The money is at present in the hands of the corporation of Newcastle, and the town clerk informs me that the town council would be glad to pay it over to anyone who is authorized to receive it for the trust.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 37, A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Dr. Theophilus Pickering, by deed, 9 Jan. 1701, gave 300*l.*, to be laid out in land or purchase of a rent-charge for the perpetual maintenance of a free school in parish.

School Property.—Present annual income, 12*l.*, being interest at 4 per cent. on Dr. Pickering's gift, which is in hands of corporation of Newcastle.

School held in room over vestry. Site bad. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—All the children of parish. (Foundation deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek tongues, writing, casting accounts, and art of navigation and plain sailing. (Foundation deed.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees. Rector of Gateshead visitor; appoints master.

Master must be, if possible, a poor clergyman.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master: from endowment, 12*l.*; and from fees, 136*l.*

Day Scholars.—From distances up to eight miles. Pay for fires, 4*s.* General work: foundationers, 4*s.*; non-foundationers, 4*l.* 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for every subject or group of subjects. School course, under certain circumstances, modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Church Catechism and exposition of Scripture. School work begins and ends with prayers.

School examined by master at discretion, and by visitor in Church Catechism.

Punishments; tasks, standing on form, and caning; the last in school.

Playground a small yard.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours per week. All lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of whole School.

Number of boys learning each subject:

Religious knowledge	21
Latin	11
Arithmetic	21
Mathematics	9
History	20
Geography	20
English grammar	21
English composition	20
Reading	21
Writing	21

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Visitor:
Rector of Gateshead.

Trustees:
None.

Head Master:
Rev. Philip Sankey, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HEIGHINGTON.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This was founded as a grammar school, and the nature of the instruction prescribed by the testatrix may be seen from the following extracts from the articles annexed to the original indenture:—

"That the schoolmaster shall take especial regard that every "scholar shall come duly and orderly to the church every Sunday "and holyday, at morning and evening prayer."

"That the schoolmaster shall instruct his scholars in the acci- "dence and Lilly's grammar, and also in the Greek grammar, and "other easy Latin and Greek authors, according to their capacities, "and as the Bishop of Durham for the time being shall direct."

"That upon festival days and other convenient times the master "shall instruct his scholars in writing and accounts, and shall "weekly peruse their writing and cyphering, and set their copies, "without taking anything other than was above limited."

It was also prescribed that all inhabitants of the parish should receive gratuitous instruction, the only payments to be required of them being an entrance fee of 4*d.* and 2*d.* quarterly; other poor children from beyond the limits of the parish were to pay 2*s.* per annum; and "for rich men and gentlemen's sons such wages as the "schoolmaster and they should agree upon."

In 1829 the Commissioners reported that there were no free scholars; that parishioners of the poorest class were received at 2*d.* per week, those of the middle class at 4*d.*, and those of farmers and other substantial persons at 6*d.* per week. Some of the children were learning Latin, and there were in all 100 scholars.

It is now entirely an elementary school, under a trained master, and is visited annually by Her Majesty's Inspector. In his last report the Rev. C. W. King says,—

"This school has been steadily worked during the past year; "and though the per-centage of failures is not materially altered, "there is improvement, especially among the younger children."

I found 53 children present; of whom 33 were boys, and 20 girls. The organization, order, and instruction were those of a respectable national school. The Church catechism is taught, but neither it nor attendance at church is enforced on parents who disapprove. No Latin has been taught in the school within the memory of the present trustees.

Under the new scheme of the Charity Commission the trust is managed by the incumbent, churchwardens, and eight inhabitants. The Bishop of Durham does not now nominate the master, although an appeal may be made to him in case of dismissal.

One-half of the present income is appropriated as a pension to a former master, who was removed under an order of the Charity Commission. When this pension ceases to be paid the school will not be richer, since the Government grant now received will

be diminished in proportion. The scheme, however, provides that, whether a grant is received or not, the school shall be regularly examined, if possible, by Her Majesty's inspector, and, if not, by the diocesan inspector.

The premises were erected in 1812 by subscription, and have recently been well furnished and repaired at a cost of 150*l.* There is no master's house or playground. The schoolroom is situated in the churchyard, and is so close to the village green that the want of a playground is not seriously felt.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 88, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 1 Oct. 1601, Elizabeth Jenison gave a rentcharge of 11*l.*, as to 10*l.* thereof for maintaining a schoolmaster. Rev. Edward Kirby gave 70*l.* for advancing income of school. Schoolroom erected by subscription at an expense of nearly 300*l.*, A.D. 1812, on land held of Bishop on lease for lives.

School Property—.Average annual income from 22a. 2r. 34p. of land, and other sources, 60*l.*, of which 30*l.* per annum is paid as a pension to late master. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For yearly maintenance of such schoolmasters teaching and instructing children within parish in grammar and the principles of the Christian religion, as should from time to time be elected by Dean and Chapter of Durham. (Foundation deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Accidence and Lilly's grammar, Greek grammar, and other easy Greek and Latin authors; writing and accounts. (Articles annexed to foundation deed.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by County Court, A.D. 1859. Trustees, vicar and churchwardens of Heighington and Redworth ex-officio, and six trustees; appoint master, and dismiss, subject to appeal to Bishop of diocese as visitor.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school, under government inspection, with 83 day scholars; 53 present at Assistant Commissioner's visit in 1866.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. W. Beckett, Vicar of Heighington.
Churchwardens of Heighington and Redworth.
John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., Walworth Castle.
Lieut.-Colonel Hall, Heighington.
Samuel Smithson, Esq., Heighington House.
Rev. W. Cumby, Beadnell, Northumberland.
Ambrose Barnet, Esq., Heighington.
George Richmond, Esq., Heighington
John Wilkinson, Esq., Twinsburn, Heighington.

Master:

Philip Parkinson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school was founded in 1574, chiefly through the influence of Bernard Gilpin, the rector of the parish. With the aid of John Heath, of Kepyer, the school was endowed with a portion of the lands of a dissolved religious house of St. Giles at that place, and it has always borne the name of the *Kepier* Grammar School on that account.

The school seems to have always sustained a respectable character; and some men of distinction, including Dr. Hunter, the eminent Durham antiquary, and the Rev. William Romaine, received their early education in it. In 1818 Carlisle reported that there were 30 boarders, and in 1837 the Commissioners stated that six scholars were receiving free instruction in English, but were instructed in classics and modern languages on payment of a fee, and that there were in all 60 pay scholars, including boarders. Six years ago, however, the school had much declined, and the premises were out of repair. The late Marchioness of Londonderry appointed to the mastership Mr. G. Taylor, who had at that time a flourishing boarding school in the town, and who brought with him to the grammar school a number of his own pupils. Mr. Taylor* has expended a large portion of the income from the endowment in the improvement of the premises, which, though old, are commodious and well furnished. The statutory number of six free scholars is still maintained, and the nomination to this privilege is in the hands of the governors, and appears to be much valued in the town, as there are generally four or five candidates on the occurrence of a vacancy. All other pupils pay fees according to a scale fixed by the master, and not regulated by the governors. The charges for board and instruction are inclusive, and are those of a good private school:—10*l.* per annum for day pupils, 16*l.* for day boarders, and sums varying from 35 to 50 guineas for boarders, according to age.

There are now 60 boys in the school, of whom 58 were present on the day of my visit, including 44 boarders. The head master, who is a graduate of the University of London, is assisted by an usher, an LL.B., of Dublin, and by a French master. There are three classes. In the third or lowest class were 12 boys, whose average age was between 9 and 10 years, and who were very well instructed in elementary subjects. The second class contained 21 boys. In reading, writing from dictation, and arithmetic, they passed a fair examination; and they had studied the elements of grammar and some facts in history with more than the average intelligence and success; 11 of the pupils in this class had begun to learn Latin, and were translating Eutropius with difficulty. The highest class consists of 25 boys, who passed a respectable examination in easy Latin, and in history, and in French. The chief excellence of the school lies rather in its mathematical than

* This gentleman has since died, and has been succeeded by a clergyman.

in its literary teaching. The boys are exceedingly well instructed in arithmetic and algebra, and had advanced as far as the 3rd Book of Euclid's Elements. They evinced a more intelligent grasp of the meaning of the propositions, and greater power to deduce practical inferences from them, than boys of similar age usually display. The written work throughout the school was neat and careful, and the order and spirit of the scholars appeared to be excellent.

The bedrooms, though too small for the number now accommodated in them, are well arranged, and the entire establishment is in a cleanly and creditable state. A small piece of ground cut off from the churchyard is used as a playground, and in a back yard a swing has been fitted up. These arrangements, however, are so insufficient for the exercise and recreation of the boys that the master has rented a field of about four acres at a short distance, and appropriated it to the use of the scholars as a cricket field.

In all its arrangements, its scale of charges, and the character of its instruction, the school resembles more a superior private academy than an endowed grammar school. As a secondary English school for the education of youths who are likely to go into business at 15 or 16, it is very efficient. It seems probable that education of this quality is more needed in the town than the purely classical instruction contemplated by the founder. Nevertheless it seems desirable that this change in the character of the institution should be deliberately approved and adopted by the trustees, and that they should also exercise their due influence in the regulation of the scale of fees. At present, it can hardly be said that the school possesses the character of a public institution, or that, with the exception of the six free boys, anybody derives benefit from the endowment. The town is large enough to provide a much greater proportion of day scholars; and it is from a development of the school in this direction, rather than from the multiplication of boarders, who are in some measure private pupils, that the future increase of its usefulness may be expected.

Two special prizes are given annually by the governors, Earl Vane and R. L. Pemberton, Esq., the first for mathematics, the second for Scriptural knowledge. Two silver medals are also offered for competition in classics and modern languages.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 769, A.D. 1837; and xxiii. 72, A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 2 April 1574, on petition of John Heath, of Kepier, and Rev. Bernard Gilpin, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Endowed with various tithes and charges by John Heath, Bernard Gilpin, and William Corre. Subsequent gift of annual rent of 5*l.* by will of Dr. Bagshaw, 10 Nov. 1708, and of sum of 586*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by will of Sir Geo. Wheeler, Bart., 23 May 1719, laid out with other money in joint purchase of estate at Rainton.

School Property.—Fixed yearly rental out of rectories of Gateshead, Ryton, Whickham, and St. Nicholas, Durham, of 6*l.*, from rectory of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Easington 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, moiety of corn tithe of land in Bishop Wearmouth; payments out of tithes of Whitburn and Cleadon; moiety of corn tithe in Chester-le-Street and Ryhope; rent in Pensher and Pelaw; rentcharge from Cocken estate; house called the White House in Houghton; school premises; 27a. 2r. 38p. in Wolsingham; annual rent of 5*l.* given by Dr. Bagshaw, and portion of rent of leasehold farm in Rainton. Whole income received by head master, he paying all expenses. Average annual income 180*l.* gross (in 1864, 189*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*), 150*l.* net. No probable increase. An exhibition of 20*l.* for four years at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham.

Buildings and site not well adapted to their purpose, but improved by late head master.

Objects of Trust.—Support of a grammar school and almshouse or hospital (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"The Catechism in Greek and "Latin appointed for all schools" (copy, not dated, of statutes in book in possession of rector).

Government and Masters.—Rector and heir-at-law of John Heath appoint and remove governors and master and usher. Two governors, one resides in Ireland.

Head master may not hold ecclesiastical preferment. Must be a northern man, and M.A.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 110*l.*, from boarders 250*l.*, besides house. Total income of second master (paid by head master from endowment), 40*l.*; appointed by head master.

Day Scholars.—Nine [19 in May 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four or five miles. Pay for drawing, music, or chemistry, French, or German, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Boarders.—Forty-eight, [42 in May 1867,] all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction; under ten, 36 guineas; under thirteen, 44 guineas; above thirteen, 50 guineas. No extra charges. School bills, highest, 53*l.*; average, 46*l.*; lowest, 38*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 360 feet per boy. Every boy has not a separate bed. Hours, 6½ in summer, 7 in winter a.m.; 9 p.m. Governors permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a little.

School classified by reading, writing, and arithmetic; a separate classification for Latin and Greek. Religious instruction in Scriptures and Catechism. School opened and closed with prayer and reading a portion of the Bible.

Promotions by examination, a boy's age being taken into consideration.

Examination once a quarter by masters. Prizes given by master and some of the governors.

Punishments: tasks, fines, and flogging, the last two by head master. Flogging in school.

Playground four acres, about 200 yards from the school. Head master joins in games. Drilling taught as part of system.

One boy gone to the University of Durham within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week, besides time for preparation. Play time, about 24 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Engineer - -	Hetton - -	4 miles.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Chester-le-Street	3 "
" " - 3	Builder - -	Houghton-le-Spring	
" " - 4	Tailor - -	Do.	
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Lumley Park -	3 "
" " - 6	Commission Agent	Houghton-le-Spring	
" " - 7	Tailor and Draper	Do.	
" " - 8	Architect - -	Lumley Park -	3 "
" " - 9	Brewer - -	Houghton-le-Spring	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Morpeth.	Head Master.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 3	Engineer - -	Chester-le-Street.	
" " - 4	Draper - -	Huddersfield.	
" " - 5	Colliery Owner -	Newcastle.	
" " - 6	Railway Manager -	London.	
" " - 7	Glass Manufacturer	Newcastle.	
" " - 8	Surgeon - -	Manchester.	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Otley.	
" " - 10	Engineer - -	Hetton.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Huddersfield.	
" " - 2	Glass Manufacturer	Newcastle.	
" " - 3	Cloth Merchant -	Bradford.	
" " - 4	Ship Broker -	Newcastle.	
" " - 5	Colliery Viewer -	Do.	
" " - 6	Stationer - -	Sunderland.	
" " - 7	Colliery Viewer -	Do.	
" " - 8	Ship Broker -	Newcastle.	
" " - 9	Chemist - -	Sunderland.	
" " - 10	BottleManufacturer	Do.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	57	3	—	22	14½	2	H. 2½	10	H. 2½	Acts of the Apostles and Book of Exodus.	26	12½ Years.	2	H. 2½	1	H. 2½	Acts of the Apostles and Church Catechism.	9	9	3	H. ½	2	H. 2½	Gospel of St. Mark and Catechism.
Greek - -	3	1	—	3	14¾	6	1	12	12	Arnold's First Greek Book.														
Latin - -	45	3	—	10	—	5	1	5	8	Cæsar, Book III., IV., V.; Grammar.	15		5	1	5	7	Eutropius and Grammar.	20	12	5	1	5	7	
French - -	40	2	—	16	—	2	1	2	2½	Edinburgh High School Reading Book; quantity not known; Brasseur's Grammar.	24		2	1	2	3	De Fivas' and Grammar.							
German - -	No Pupils.																							
Arithmetic -	57	3	—	22	14½	4	1	4	6	Colenso's Arithmetic, all.	26		4	1	4	6	Colenso's, to Simple Proportion and Vulgar Fractions.	9	9	6	1	6	7	
Book-keeping	22	1	—	22	14½	1	1	1	1															
Mensuration and Surveying.	Goes with Arithmetic.																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	22	—	—	22	14½	4	4	4	—	Colenso's Algeb., Part I., all; Euclid, Six Books; Snowball's Trig., to the Solution of Plane Triangles.														
History - -	48	2	—	22	14½	1	1½	1	2½	The Tudors; Milner's History.	26		1	1½	1	2½	The Tudors; Corner's History.							
Geography -	48	2	—	22	14½	1	1	—	1½	Europe and America (Hughes).	26		2	1	—	2½	Europe (Anderson).	9	9	1	1	1	1	England.
English Grammar.	48	2	—	22	14½	1	1	—	1	Mainly orally during this Half.	26		3	1	2	4	McLeod.							
English Composition.	48	2	—	22	14½	2	1	2	2½	- - - - -	26		2	1	2	2½								
Reading -	57	3	—	22	14½	2	2	—	2	Sullivan's Lit. Class Bk.	26		3	1	—	3	- - - - -	9	9	8	[illegible]	—	7	Fourth Reading Book.
Writing -	57	3	—	22	14½	1	1	—	4	- - - - -	26		3	1	—	3	- - - - -	9	9	6	[illegible]	—	7	
Music - -	9	1	—	9	12¾	2	2	—	2															
Drawing - -	24	1	—	24	12¾	1	2½	—	2½															

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One. Second Class (Honours) in Classics and Mathematics and Fellowship.
One. Fourth out of ninety, in Civil Service Examination.
Three. (Two seniors and one junior) Prizemen at Competitive Examination, Durham.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :
Earl Vane, Wynyard Park, Stockton on Tees.
The Hon. and Rev. John Grey (ex-officio), Rectory, Houghton le Spring.

Governors :
John Vandeleur Stewart, Rock Hill, co. Donegal, Ireland.
Richard Laurence Pemberton, The Barnes and Hawthorn Tower, Sunderland.

Clerk to Trustees :
Mr. John Daglish, Londonderry Offices, Seaham Harbour.

Head Master (appointed after Oct. 1866) :
Rev. Alexander Bennett, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORTON.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The date of this foundation is unknown, and no other particulars are ascertainable about its history than those stated in the tabulated returns. In 1830 the Commissioners reported that the school contained six free scholars,and 14 or 15 pay scholars, and that four were learning classics. At one time double that number appear to have been in the school.

The present master is a B.A. of Cambridge, and received his appointment from the Bishop of Durham, who is the patron. The income derived from the endowment is very small, scarcely amounting to 40*l.* in addition to the house. There are six scholars, of whom one is a free boy on the foundation, and five are the master's private pupils. Five in all were present at my visit. They are all very young, and their attainments exceedingly meagre. Only one could detect the nouns in a simple English sentence. Two only understand the notation of arithmetic, and of these one can work a subtraction sum. The reading, writing, and spelling are very moderate, and as the boys read out of different books, and receive their lessons one by one, there is very little intelligence or knowledge of the subject of the lessons. The master says that he would like to introduce the practice of home lessons, but that he cannot enforce them. No classics are taught, and there are no boarders in the house. The present vicar of the parish, the Hon. and Rev. F. Clements, is not a trustee, but he has the right to nominate the six free scholars. In proof of his readiness to exercise this right for the benefit of the parish, he showed me a copy of the advertisement which he had inserted in the local papers, announcing the vacancies, and directing applicants to place themselves in communication with him. But no response is made to this offer. The parents do not regard admission to the school as a privilege, but prefer to send their children to the national school, and to pay the usual fees. The vicar is therefore unable to keep the statutory number of six free scholars filled up; and he sees no probability of any addition to the one foundationer who now monopolizes the benefit of the endowment. The master testifies that the free scholars, when admitted, are a great hindrance to the improvement of the school, and that the more respectable parents dislike the association of their sons with boys of that class. It does not appear that Latin and Greek were ever taught to free boys, or that the selection of scholars to fill the vacancies on the foundation was ever determined by merit, or on other grounds than poverty alone.

The premises are old and in bad repair. The school room is small and inconvenient, and encumbered with worn-out furniture, and wears a general aspect of squalor and disorder. Some parts of the roof of the master's house are in a dangerous condition, and require speedy and probably costly repair. Yet the funds at the disposal of the trustees are very small, and

even these could not be applied to the repair of the building without seriously impoverishing the master, who, with only five paying pupils, no one of whom is a boarder, receives a very inadequate stipend.

The village of Norton is close to the great town of Stockton-on-Tees, of which it formed once the mother parish and the market town, though it is now only an insignificant suburb. There is a very good national school, which seems to provide amply for the instruction of the poor of Norton, and the present grammar school evidently serves no useful purpose for any class of the community. Within reach of so large a population, otherwise unprovided with an educational endowment (there is no grammar school in Stockton), there ought to be a field for the advantageous employment of the property now wasted here. To throw it into the funds of the national school, as was suggested to me by some of the inhabitants, would be to lose it altogether, as the amount would be deducted from the Government grant. To make it serve as the nucleus of a good middle school, to capitalize it for the erection of a building, or to convert it into two exhibitions for the purpose of keeping two Norton boys at Durham or Richmond, would only be possible under an entirely new scheme. No scheme which cancelled the rights of the six free scholars, or annihilated the present school altogether, would deprive the inhabitants of any privilege which they wish to preserve.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 97, A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Successive bishops of Durham since 1650 have leased lands in parish to vicars of Norton for maintenance of schoolmaster. Last re-settlement was made by Bishop Van Mildert, A.D. 1832. About A.D. 1720, Lord Crewe granted certain copyhold premises which had escheated to him as bishop. Deeds in custody of sole resident trustee.

School Property.—12a. 3r. 23p. of land, and 78*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* consols. Average annual income (including annual value of house and garden) 61*l.* gross, 54*l.* net, whole of which is received by master. A portion of the above property, consisting of a freehold house and two copyhold cottages, with a small garden, recently sold under power of sale in Bishop Van Mildert's deed, and with consent of Ecclesiastical and Charity Commissioners. Proceeds (400*l.*), less expenses, and 50*l.* allowed for repair of school, to be invested in consols.

Site good, but buildings old and require repairs. House might at some expense be adapted for reception of boarders. Repairs and improvements now provided for.

Objects of Trust.—For the free teaching of six boys to be named by the vicar for the time being.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School reputed a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Present trustees: Rector of Elstree, Hertfordshire, (formerly Vicar of Norton,) and a barrister residing at Norton. Continuing trustees elect others to fill vacancies (Endowed Grammar Schools Return 1865).

Master nominated by vicar, but appointed by bishop.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Graduate of Cambridge in holy orders; receives net income of endowment besides fees; has also Sunday clerical duty.

Day Scholars.—[Five in 1867.] Sons of tradesmen; all from village. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None at present. [One in 1867.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Number of boys being small, they are taught individually and not in classes. Religious instruction given by master. Prayers before and after school; no particular forms used.

School never examined. No prizes given.

Punishments: caning for lying and truant playing.

No playground other than village green.

One boy gone to London University within the last five years.

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. C. J. Plumer, M.A., Rectory, Elstree, Herts.
J. Hogg, M.A., F.R.S., Barrister, Norton.

Master:

Rev. Edward Balshaw, B.A., Cambridge.

Sedgefield.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This is now a national school under state inspection. The Charity Commission in 1830 reported that the income was devoted to the education of six poor scholars, and that there were from 40 to 50 pay scholars, of whom two were learning Latin, and the rest receiving an elementary English education. Since that date a further addition has been made of 10*l.* per annum under Soulsby's trust. By the terms of the bequest, two boys of poor but industrious parents are to be instructed free for this sum, at the grammar school, and to learn Latin "if the master is competent to teach it," and, if not, the rudiments of the English tongue. The nomination of these scholars is in the hands of the rector and vestry. Practically, however, the selection of these and of the six Wright scholars is made by the rector, the Rev. J. P. Eden, who takes great interest in the school, and to whose influence its present excellence is largely attributable. He testifies that the privilege of free admission is much valued by the poorer inhabitants; and that, as in choosing candidates he has regard to the character of the children as well as the circumstances of the parents, the arrangement works extremely well. The names of the free scholars are publicly exhibited in the school, and it is considered a distinction to be on the list.

The room is well fitted with parallel desks, and all the usual appliances of a good national school. All the scholars, except the eight on the foundation, pay weekly fees of from 3*d.* to 6*d.*, according to their standing in the school. There were 83 present on the day of my visit, and this was stated by the master to be about the average number. At the last annual examination by Her Majesty's inspector, the Rev. C. W. King, the school received a most satisfactory report, and the large proportion of 91 per cent. of the scholars passed the individual examination. It is a thoroughly well ordered school, under an efficient master; and although no Latin is now taught, the course of instruction extends to several subjects not usually taught in elementary schools. In geography, grammar, and general knowledge the attainments of the children are very creditable.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 100, A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. Endowment of 5 acres in Sedgefield from source not ascertained. Richard Wright, by will, 23 July 1790, gave 300*l.*, to be invested in consols for schooling and clothing of poor children; income actually applied to this school. Further endowment (348*l.* 18*s.* consols) by Wm. Soulsby in 1832. No documents in possession of trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—Present gross income from original endowment 8*l.*; from Soulby's 10*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; total 18*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Wright's charity produces 12*l.* a year.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Original unknown. Education of two boys, children of poor but industrious parents, parishoners of Sedgefield; to learn Latin, if master competent to teach it (Soulsby.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None known.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, rector and churchwardens of Sedgefield ex officio, and six others; appoint and dismiss head master.

Present head master certificated; not permitted to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary, under Government inspection.

Masters.—Total income of head master, 100*l.*, raised by endowment, school fees, subscription, and Government grant, and house. An assistant is employed during the winter.

Day Scholars.—95, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles. Boys on Soulsby's foundation free. Other boys pay, first class, 1*l.* 10*s.*; second and third classes, 1*l.* 4*s.*; fourth class, 1*l.* A Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable.

School classified uniformly by reading, writing, and arithmetic. School course not modified to suit case of particular boys. Religious instruction to all. Prayers, taken from the Prayer Book, morning and evening.

Promotions by examination.

Examination once a year by government inspector; quarterly by neighbouring clergy. Prizes given annually.

Punishments: detention and caning; last by head master only, and publicly.

No playground belonging to school. Masters occasionally join in games.

Not known how many (if any) boys gone to other places of education within last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ per week, nearly all lessons being prepared in school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Relieving Officer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer.
" " - 2	Grocer.	" " - 2	Blacksmith.
" " - 3	Farmer.	" " - 3	Labourer.
" " - 4	Grocer.	" " - 4	Carrier.
" " - 5	Commission Agent.	" " - 5	Labourer.
" " - 6	Police Officer.	" " - 6	County Asylum Officer.
" " - 7	Farmer.	" " - 7	Do. Do. Steward.
" " - 8	County Asylum Officer.	" " - 8	Innkeeper.
" " - 9	Platelayer.	" " - 9	Farmer.
" " - 10	Farmer.	" " - 10	Hind.

All but one residing in Sedgefield.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of whole School.

Number of boys learning each subject:

Religious knowledge	95
Arithmetic	95
Geography	28
English grammar	28
English composition	28
Reading	95
Writing	95
Music	95
Other subjects	67

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. The Viscount Boyne, Brancepeth Castle, Durham.
Henry Ruddock, Surgeon, Sedgefield.
John Hall, horse dealer, Sedgefield.
Wm. Moody, farmer, Bradbury.
Thomas Davison, Esq., Sedgefield.

Ex-officio:

Rev. John Patrick Eden, Rectory, Sedgefield.
Joseph Flavell, churchwarden, Sedgefield.
Thomas Charlton, churchwarden, Sedgefield.
Joseph Wilkinson, churchwarden, Fishburn.

Master:

Thomas Brailsford (certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WITTON-LE-WEAR.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The principal trustee, in whose name the capital sum is invested, is Henry Chaytor, Esq., the owner of the castle and manor of Witton. His father, Mr. William Chaytor, nominated the present master, and he has the right of nominating six boys who are to be educated free. This right appears to have been in abeyance for some time, for in 1830 the Charity Commissioners reported that the then master, the Rev. G. Newby, had dismissed the free scholars, and disputed his obligation to teach them.

At that time the school appears to have been one of considerable repute for classical and mathematical instruction, and to have contained nearly 100 pupils, of whom some boarded in the master's house, and some in the village.

At present the number of six free scholars is filled up, and Mr. Chaytor supplies vacancies as they occur. All other children pay small weekly sums: 2*d.* for reading alone, 3*d.* for reading and writing, and 6*d.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic. The master has been in this position for 47 years, and, as the income of the school is insufficient to support him, holds the offices of parish clerk, postmaster, and overseer. He is now assisted in the school work by his son, a young man of 22 years of age, who is, however, not paid or recognized as assistant, and who is not likely to remain if he can find any other employment.

The state of the school is very unsatisfactory. There is an average attendance of about 50 children; of whom, on the day of my visit, 33 were present, 29 boys and 4 girls. Of these I only attempted to examine the 19 elder scholars who could write. All the rest were very young children, and had scarcely received any instruction. Four only of the elder scholars could write a simple sentence from dictation, or could set down a sum in addition. One only had advanced as far as compound subtraction. No one in the school could distinguish the parts of speech in the sentences which they read, although the master professed to teach grammar. Only five could read an easy narrative with moderate correctness, and none could tell the meaning of the words. The girls are not taught sewing, and no boy has learned Latin within the memory of the master. The few ciphering and copy books which were shown to me as the best were very slovenly and dirty, full of misspelt words, and without any sign of supervision or correction. The children buy their own books; and as each is permitted to bring any reading book his parents prefer, there is no class or collective instruction, but all the work done is separate and individual. On the whole the order and instruction are of the lowest possible type.

The master resides in the old grammar school premises, and the school is carried on in a new building erected at the expense

of Mr. Chaytor, which has a rough stone floor, and is fairly though not sufficiently provided with school apparatus.

Since there is no national school in the parish, the only effect of this little endowment is to prevent the establishment of one, and so to keep down the intelligence of the entire neighbourhood. The humblest national school under a trained master or mistress would be more efficient than the present school. There appears to be no demand here for intermediate education; and if there were, the slender income of this school would be insufficient to provide it. The clergyman and many of the inhabitants evince a great desire to establish a good mixed school for primary instruction, which they think would satisfy the wants of the village. I have reason to believe that the consent of the lord of the manor would not be withheld from any scheme which fulfilled this purpose, and which abolished the mischievous custom of nominating six free scholars.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 50, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. An allotment to schoolmaster was made by Inclosure Commissioners in 1775, on account of freehold school house. John Cuthbert, by will, proved 11 February 1783 gave 200*l.*, to be invested in real or government security, and the income paid to schoolmaster, and by codicil, 100*l.* for enlarging school.

School Property.—Annual income 11*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, derived from rent (2*l.*) of two acres of land, and interest at 4 per cent. on 247*l.*, in hands of one of the two trustees, previous to investment in land.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching of six poor boys, to be nominated by the owners of the castle and manor of Witton-le-Wear. (Cuthbert's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School spoken of in John Cuthbert's will as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by owner of Witton Castle.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One. Describes this as "not a grammer school" (*sic*).

Day Scholars.—42: chiefly children of farmers, labourers, pitmen, and tradesmen. Six free.

Boarders.—None.

Trustees:
W. R. C. Chaytor, Esq.
Henry Chaytor, Esq.

Master:
W. J. Buxton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WOLSINGHAM.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The income of this school, though not large, will be seen to be derived from two or three separate funds, in respect of each of which there is an obligation to maintain a certain number of free scholars. 18 such scholars are admissible on the old foundation, on the nomination of the nine trustees, each of whom is entitled to send two. The representatives of Jonathan Wooler, whose bequest was made in 1789, enjoy the right to send eight other free boys, while four others are admissible under Newcome's trust. Thus the rules contemplate a total number of 30 free scholars, and permit the master to take other pupils on payment of 7*s.* 6*d.* or 10*s.* per quarter, according to the subjects taught. The master is also allowed to take a limited number of boarders.

In 1829 the Commissioners reported that there was a clergyman at the head of the school, with two assistants, of whom one taught mathematics and the other writing. The statutory number of free scholars was filled up, and in addition to them there were 30 day scholars, and 11 boarders.

At present the number of free scholars is not complete. Only 11 instead of 18 are on the old foundation. There are five instead of eight Wooler scholars; and only one under Newcome's trust, instead of four. Thus the total number of free pupils is 17. To these may be added one who is not on the foundation, but is admitted by payment, making 18 scholars in all.

Of these 13 were present on the day of my visit. There seems to be no classification, and the master hears each scholar's lessons separately. Indeed collective work would be impossible, seeing that each scholar brings any reading or arithmetic book his parents prefer, and that scarcely any two of their books are alike.

The attainments of the children are very meagre. Only three out of the 13 could write a short sentence from dictation with tolerable correctness; and only six could set down or work a simple addition sum. Three of the elder boys profess to learn grammar, but no one of them could tell which were the nouns or verbs in a simple sentence. One boy at the top of the school is working mensuration and beginning land surveying; he is the only scholar who seems to know anything, or to be able to answer the simplest question as to the meaning of a word. The copy books are disgracefully dirty, and in only one of them is the writing tolerable. The master complains that the boys will write small hand, though he does not prefer it, and that he is unable to control them as to the kind of arithmetical exercises they work, or the books which they use. He has been in his present position 19 years, and during that time several non-foundationers, or paying scholars, have been instructed in classics, but no free scholars. The Church Catechism is enforced on all; and the trustees inform me that the existence of this rule has occasionally excluded children who would otherwise have come to the school.

Six of the trustees were present. They explained that they would be very ready to nominate the full number of free scholars, but that the privilege of admission was not valued in the village, and that there were few or no candidates. Two good elementary schools under inspection—a National and a Wesleyan—possessed superior attractions for the children who would otherwise be free scholars. On the other hand, the school was not now appropriated by the class above the poor, although a considerable number of tradesmen and farmers once sent their sons to it for instruction.

In a village containing only 1,500 inhabitants, and two good elementary schools, there is scarcely room for the development of this institution as a secondary school, unless it were able to attract boarders from a distance; and since it possesses no exhibitions and few advantages of situation, it is unlikely to do this to any considerable extent. Nevertheless a respectable number of day scholars of the middle class could easily be collected in the neighbourhood if suitable instruction were offered. The presence of free scholars who belong to the poorer classes would probably prove a permanent bar to the admission of scholars of a higher rank, even if the quality of the instruction were improved. It seems, therefore, very desirable that the trustees should be freed from the regulations which compel the admission of free scholars. Those regulations are not coeval with the original statutes of the foundation, but have been made by the governing body itself in later times. Their total abolition would entail no appreciable loss on the inhabitants, and would have no other effect than to deprive the trustees of a useless piece of patronage. Though there is no playground the premises are sufficiently good to serve the purpose of a respectable secondary school; and if reasonable fees were exacted from every scholar, the income in addition to the endowment would suffice to pay a good teacher and an assistant.

One of the rules specifies that an annual examination shall be held by the trustees. The entries in the minute book show, however, that the attendance on these occasions has been scanty and irregular, and that the examinations have been merely nominal. The trustees appear to regret the present declining state of the school, and to be anxious to improve it. Yet it may be doubted whether a better system of periodical examination, the imposition of a fee, or any other measures which it is in their power to take, would restore the reputation of the school, unless the character of the teaching were radically improved.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 107, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By mandate of Bishop of Durham, trustees for grammar school were admitted at court of manor of Wolsingham, held 14 Oct. 1612, to a site for school and certain copyhold lands. An allotment of about 7 acres subsequently made on an inclosure. For the endowment of 100*l.* by will of Jonathan Wooler, who died in 1789, and of a like sum by

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

will of George Wooler, dated 12 May 1826, and by George Newcomb in 1846. Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—About 27 acres of land and a sum of 1,157*l.* consols, value, 78*l.* gross, 72*l.* net; besides residence for head master. No probable increase.

Buildings and site confined. Head master's house adapted for the reception of 10 or 12 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A common and free school for instruction of boys in rudiments of learning and Christian religion, also called a free grammar school (mandate). For the education of 33 boys gratis, nine years old at least, and able to read, three to be nominated by each trustee.* No boy to stay more than three years without especial order of trustees (rules of trustees, A.D. 1847).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Christian religion and grammar (mandate). The rudiments of the Christian religion and grammar, classical literature, English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, surveying, book-keeping, and every other useful acquirement (trustees' rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules made by trustees on appointment of present head master, 21 April 1847.

Trustees, nine residents in the parish; appoint head master, subject to approval of Bishop of Durham, and examine school at Christmas. When reduced to four, survivors surrender property to nine new trustees.

Head master must be a member of the Church of England. Not prohibited for holding clerical preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take a limited number of boarders (trustees' rules). No limit has ever been defined. Total income; from endowment, 72*l.*; from fees, 4*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by head master. None at present.

Day Scholars.—[18 in first half-year of 1866.] From distances up to two or three miles. Pay from 1*l.* to 8*l.* for general work. Fires 6*d.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None. [Two in 1867.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read. Some have been nominated by the trustees to whom it was necessary to teach the alphabet.

School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency in each separate subject.

Examination at Christmas by trustees. Prizes given by master.

Punishments: tasks and slight corporal punishment, all inflicted by head master alone, publicly.

Playground, a small yard, contiguous to schoolhouse.

No boy gone to any university within the last 20 years.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

"The trustees consider that periodical inspection of the school by independent examiners, officially appointed, would be not only expedient, but highly desirable."—(*Extract from statement signed by secretary to trustees.*)

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* Master explains that when there were only seven trustees three boys were to be nominated by each, but when there is the full number of nine trustees, only two boys to be nominated by each, or 18 in all, besides these, eight free on Wooler's charity; and four on Newcomb's, making 30 free boys altogether, when there are nine trustees, 33 when seven.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Two boys passed the Cambridge Middle Class Examination in 1860 and obtained certificates. One boy obtained a certificate at the above examination in 1863 and was classed, and one in 1864.

One boy passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in 1864, and was placed in the First Class.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. C. Duberly, Rectory, Wolsingham.
T. H. Bates, Solicitor, Mayfield, Walsingham.
G. J. Wooler, Esq., Wolsingham.
Geo. Curry, Esq., Bishops Oak.
John Walton, Esq., Landien.
H. T. Wooler, Esq., Wolsingham.
Jas. Nicolson, Builder, Wolsingham.
Thomas Mitchell, Draper, Wolsingham.
Geo. Hope Lee, Currier, Wolsingham.

Secretary to Trustees:

T. H. Bates, Wolsingham.

Head Master:

H. Wade.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Classical School—											
Durham	14,088	Mining and seafaring.	Dean and Chapter.	No	Modified by Dean and Chapter from time to time.	Good	Dean and Chapter.	—	—	—	—
								See digest, p. 32.			
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bishop Auckland	7,279	Mining	Solicitors	Yes	Observed	Good	Master	70	70	70	Stat.
Darlington	15,781	Manufacturing.	In church	No	None; dispensed with.	Good	Governrs	226	216	216	Diminution has taken place.
Gateshead	33,587	Manufacturing.	" " "	Published	In part obsolete.	—	Visitor	12	12	12	Stat.
Houghton-le-Spring.	3,824	Mining	None binding	—	Obsolete	Good	H. M.	180	150	150	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Auckland (Witton-le-Wear.)	1,366	" " "	" " "	—	" " "	—	" "	12	—	—	—
Heighington	1,323	Pitmen	Vicarage	Yes	Varied by Charity Commissioners.	Good	Trustees	70	48	47	Stat.
Norton	2,317	Chiefly farming.	With resident trustee.	Yes	None	Need repair.	Trustee	61	54	54	—
Sedgefield	2,656*	Farming	No documents in possession of trustees.	—	" " "	Good	Trustees	18	18	18	—
Wolsingham	5,531	Farming and mining.	Trustees	Yes	Rules made by trustees, A.D. 1847.	Confined.	Trustees	77	72	72	Stat.

* From Census 1861. Population of Parish, exclusive of County

...MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
	£		£											
114	271	18	540	Ex.-off.	—	H. M., practically.	—	Sons of persons not wealthy.	Boys	Preferential	Examination.	Stat.	Classical	—
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence	Trstees	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, pref.	—	—	Class	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	" " "	" "	—	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	None	—	—	No	Parish	Boys	Appointed after examination.	Appointed by Visitor.	Stat.	Classical	None
1	20	None	—	Trstees 2 ex.-off.	None	Master	Yes	Unrestricted	—	—	—	—	Classical	Alms houses
None	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	For six poor boys.	Boys	" " "	Nomination.	—	" " "	—
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Master and Trustees.	Yes	Parish	—	No foundationers.	" "	—	Classical	—
None	—	None	—	Local	—	Master	No	Parish	Boys	Natives preferred.	Nomination by vicar.	—	" " "	None
None	—	None	—	4Ex-off.; rest local.	Residence.	Trustees.	Yes	Not known	—	" " "	" "	—	" " "	—
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Trustees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence absolute.	Nomination.	Diminishing.	Grammar	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Lunatic Asylum, now stated to be 2,370; of town, about 1,280.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical School—										
Durham -	H.M., Usher and 6 assistants.	Dean and Chapter	Dean and Chapter.	Usher by Dean and Chaptr; assist. H. M.	Usher by Dean and Chaptr; assist. H. M.	Graduate in practice.	H.M. Usher	106 B. 42 D.	Usefulness.	½
Semi-classical Schools—										
Bishop Auckland	H. M.; under master.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	M.A. or B.A. -	H.M.	12 D.	Usefulness.	½ to 2½
Darlington -	H. M. and usher.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	Graduate preferred.	None	36 D.	No.	3
Gateshead -	Master -	Rector of Gateshead; visitor.	- -	—	—	Poor clergyman preferred.	None	D	- -	¼ to 8
Houghton-le-Spring.	Head M., Second M., Assist M., French M., House M.	Governors.	Governors	H. M.	H. M.	None -	H.M	51 B. 6 D.	Inferior class of boys.	2 to 4 or 5.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Auckland (Witton-le-Wear.) -	Master -	Owner of Witton Castle.	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	40 D	- -	1½
Heighington -	Master -	Trustees.	Trustees -	—	—	Government certificate.	None	83 D	Neither	3
Norton -	Master -	Bishop of Durham.	- - -	Master	Master	- - -	Master.	D	- -	—
Sedgefield -	H.M., an assistant employed in winter.	Trustees.	Trustees -	Trustees.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	95 D	Changed to Parochial School.	3
Wolsingham -	Master -	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	D (and in 1867, B).	Number of boys.	2 or 3

P School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising, (b) Going to bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
85 A. 15 B.	65 A. 30 B. 5 C.	·4	0	Dean and Chapter.	H. M. and Usher and one other.	Dn. and Chp.	Yes	77	68	55	(a) 7 (b) 9½ to 10	Monitors	800	3
0	40 B. 60 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	20 A. 55 B. 25 C.	·4	—	—	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.	4 A. 80 B. 16 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. .	. . .	—	—
15 A. 85 B.	10 A. 90 B.	·2	·5	Governors.	H. M.	—	Yes	53	46	38	(a) 6½–7 (b) 9	Masters	360	None
. .	35 B. 65 C.	—	—	. .	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. .	. . .	—	—
. .	C.	—	—	. .	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	.	. .	—	—
. .	. .	2	1	. .	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	.	. . .	—	—
. .	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. .	. . .	—	—
. .	. .	—	—	No boarding houses.	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. .	. . .	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical School—											
Durham	38	27½	Reading and writing.	2 senior classes uniform; rest classics.	Examination	Lower part of school out of school, sup.; rest no sup.	140	120	100	6	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bishop Auckland	40	30	Reading and writing.	One subject	Examination	One-sixth out of school, no sup.; rest in school.	6	1	—	—	—
Darlington	44	30	Reading and writing.	Separately for each group of subjects.	Examination	Chiefly out of school, no sup.	24	7	—	—	—
Gateshead	40	29	No rule at present.	Separately for each subject.	No promotions yet.	All out of school	25	2	—	—	—
Houghton-le-Spring.	40	28	Reading	Separately for classics.	Examination and seniority.	In school under sup. by boarders.	45	3	40	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Auckland (Witton-le-Wear.)	46	29	-	-	Proficiency	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Heighington	44	30	Reading	Mixed	Examination	$\frac{5}{12}$ (*a*) $\frac{7}{12}$ (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—
Norton	38	30	-	None; boys taught individually.	-	Grammar and spelling and exercises written at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgefield	44	27½	Reading; words of one syllable.	Uniform	Examination	One twelfth out of school, no supervision, rest in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Wolsingham	41	30	Reading	-	Proficiency	Two or three out of school, no supervision, rest in school.	2	1	—	—	—

Instruction.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences: (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor: (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	148	80	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid	P.	P.	—	—	Short sentences; continuous pieces.	12	1	All	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	36	8	Text books; other ways occasionally.	—	9	7	—	—	Occasional lectures.
Without aid	P.V.	P.	—	—	Short sentences.	42	9	All three	—	—	—	—	—	None at present.
Tutor occasionally.	P.	P.	P.	—	All three	57	22	All three	22	—	—	—	6	Chemistry by (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*).
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	—	—	" " "	—	—	—	—	—	" " "
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	83	—	All three	—	3	—	36	—	Nat. Hist. by Text Books.
Translations not allowed.	—	—	—	—	Exercise books	—	—	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	Chemistry by text books and lecture.
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	95	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	" " "
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	All	—	Text books and orally.	4	4	—	—	—	" " "

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical School—													
Durham	148	148	20	48	148	—	40	25	22	G. D.; P.; D. F.; D. M.; C.		H.M.; once a fortnight.	By Dean and Chap. for Hellenistic Greek Prize, and Latin scholarship.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Bishop Auckland	12	12	12	1	5	12	12	2	—	Mechanical and engineering drawing.		Half-yearly	H.M.
Darlington	36	36	36	—	36	36	36	—	—	Mathematical figures and maps.		Half-yearly	
Gateshead	24	24	42	—	25	42	42	—	—			At pleasure.	
Houghton-le-Spring.	48	48	48	—	48	57	57	24	9	P.; P.M.		Once a quarter.	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Auckland Witton-le-Wear.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Heighington	24	24	36	—	18	83	83	83	—	D.F.		Master	
Norton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not as part of system.		Never	Never
Sedgefield	—	28	28	—	28	95	95	—	95	P.M.	67		Government annually.
Wolsingham	—	6	6	—	—	All	All	—	—				

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole, School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who now participate for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
—	Yes	—	148	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book; morning.	All	H.M.	None	All, 2; and sermon at 3 P.M.; H.M.
—	Yes	—	12	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morn. and even. prayers for use of grammar schools.	All	Incumbent	None	—
—	Elder boys	—	36	Ch. of Eng.	Both masters.	Morn. and even. prayers generally used in ch. schools.	All	H.M.	—	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	42	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	School begins and ends with Ch. of Eng. prayers.	—	Incumbent	None	—
No.	No	No	57	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H.M.	—	Boarders, 2.
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book after school.	All	Clergy	Some boys attend.	—
No	No	No	83	Ch. of Eng.	Vicar	Prayer Book twice daily.	—	Vicar	Two lessons	All attend
—	—	—	—	Open to all.	H.M.	No special forms; before and after school.	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	95	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	Clergy	A Sunday school.	—
—	Yes	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Rector or curate.	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical School—									
Durham	H.M.	Both public and private.	Flogging	General superintendence.	Monitors.	21 to 30	4 acres	Close	Yes; both.
Semi-classical Schools—									
Bishop Auckland.	Yes	Very rarely used; public.	H.M. alone punishes.	Keep order during absence of master.	—	—	One-sixth of an acre.	Close	—
Darlington	Governors can interfere.	Public	None	No monitors	—	2½	240 sq. yards.	Close	—
Gateshead	Yes	Public	—	Senior boys answerable for behaviour of juniors in absence of H.M.	None	—	A small yard.	Close	—
Houghton-le-Spring.	Yes	Public	Flogging, fines	No monitors.	House master.	24	4 acres	200 yds.	Yes; both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Auckland (Witton-le-Wear).	Trustees can interfere.	Standing on a stool usual punishment.	—	—	H.M.	—	No playground.	—	—
Heighington	Yes	Rarely used	Confinement	None	—	7½	Village green.	Adjoining.	—
Norton	—	—	—	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Sedgefield	Trustees can interfere.	Public	Caning	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Wolsingham	Yes	Public	All	General supervision.	—	—	63 sq. yards.	Close	—

- Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
mnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
o - -	For junior boys.	Yes	All - -	Those in use.	Those in use -	By Dean and Chapter.	Sometimes expedient for boys preparing for competitive examinations.	—
o - -	No - -	—	None -	Latin; commercial.	Same - -	By Governors and master.	Expedient but barely possible.	—
es - -	No - -	Yes	All on payment of 1*d.* per week.	Commercial.	Same - -	By Governors	Yes, both	Non-attendance of boys at school.
-	- - - -	—	On payment of 3*d.* a mth.	Eng., Latin, math., mod. lang.	English and arithmetic.	If unexpectedly.	Possible where endowment large.	Irregularity of boys; unwillingness of parents to pay for books. (Improvement lately).
poor one -	Drilling systematically taught.	Yes	None -	Latin; Mathematics.	Writing and arithmetic.	For boys above 14.	If possible, inexpedient.	—
- -	- - - -	—	- - -	Religious instruction, reading, writing, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
one -	No -	—	Library -	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		Government	- - -	Want of funds, and opposition schools.
one -	No -	—	- - -	- -	Commercial education with a little French and German.	Inexpedient	Expedient, but seldom possible.	—
o - -	No -	—	Small Library.	Scripture, reading, writing, arithmetic, agric. chemistry	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	School is examined by Government inspector.	Possible, but not expedient.	Irregularity of attendance.
one -	No -	—	None -	Reading, writing, English grammar, catechsm, drawing, arith., geogr.	- - -	Inexpedient*	Both -	Neglect of parents to provide books and to enforce regularity of attendance.†

* Trustees say "Expedient by Government."

† Master adds, "and in having boys under aged, and who could not read, contrary to the Rules." Trustees add "want of due attention by the Master."

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
AYCLIFFE	1,458	William Bell	1809	£ 3 about.	£ 3	£ —	Not stated.		Not stated	62	52
BISHOP AUCKLAND (par. St. Andrew). Barrington School.	6,480	Shute Barrington, D.D., Bishop of Durham.	1828	No further information, but see note to Barrington School at Stanhope.							
„ Friends' School.	„	Edward Walton	1768	29	29	—	No	20 free, others 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 5*d.*	Chiefly miners and artizans. A few tradesmen.	158	109
BISHOP MIDDLEHAM.	432	Public subscription. Miss Ambler	1770 —	9*l.* 7*s.*	9*l.* 7*s.*	—	No	8 free, others 1*d.* to 6*d.*	Chiefly agriculture.	53	28
BOLDON	1,024	Rev. H. Blackett	1808	6*l.* 6*s.*	6*l.* 6*s.*	—	—	—	-	—	—
DARLINGTON	15,781	Dame Mary Calverley.	1713	42 about.	17	25	No	None	Various	28	—
DURHAM*	14,088	Bishop Langley	Not stated	19*l.* 7*s.*	(As returned in 1830.)						
FROSTERLEY (par. Stanhope).	486	John Hincks M. Todd	1735 1824	34†	Not stated.		Yes	3*d.* and 4*d.*	Miners and Quarrymen.	56	13
GAINFORD	735	Original foundation unknown. Rev. Henry Greswold.	1691	4*l.* 6*s.*	4*l.* 6*s.*	—	No	1½*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Chiefly agriculture.	63	39
GREAT STAINTON	140	Rev. Thomas Nicholson.	1745	10*l.* 6*s.*	10*l.* 6*s.*	—	Yes	2*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.*	Agriculture	20	12

* This school appears to be no longer in existence.

† Usually 40*l.*

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
thing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
Further information.										
	—	—	—	2 E.A.; 6 M.B. (boys); 3 M.B. (girls).	None	Three	Committee of monthly meeting of Society of Friends.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., sewing mist., 4 pupil teachers, 2 monitors.
	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Vicar	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
	—	—	—						Yes.	
1	—	—	—	1 L. (boy)	None	Four	There is no schoolroom. Boys are taught at St. Cuthbert's Church National School.			
	—	—	—	1 E.A. (boy)	Not stated	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
	—	—	—	None	None	Three	School committee.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
	—	—	—	None	None		Rector	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866.)			House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
HARTLEPOOL -	12,245	Ann Crookes -	1755	£ 50	£ 50	£ —	No	None	Various -	40	—
HARWOOD OR FOREST AND FRITH (par. Middleton in Teesdale).	862	R. Brumwell -	1724	4	(As returned in 1829. No further information.)						
HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE (Township).	536	Subscription -	1768	5*l.* 16*s.**	5*l.* 16*s.*	(No further information.)					
HAWTHORN (par. Easington) Friends' School.	227	R. Forster -	1736	10*	10	Do.		do.			
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.	3,824	Sir George Wheeler.	1719	101	37 about.	31†	Yes	None	Labourers -	—	20
HURWORTH -	1,525	Subscription -	1770	26	26	—	Yes	2*d.* or 4*d.* for one family.	Chiefly labourers.	124	
LANCHESTER -	22,338	G. Clavering 1793 J. Smirke - 1805		11*l.* 9*s.*	11*l.* 9*s.*	—	Yes	3*s.*, 4*s.*, and 5*s.* per quarter.	Farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	47	16
„ Russell's School.	„	W. Russell -	1811	203*	44	(Rest spent on almshouses.)					
MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE (Township).	2,266	Co-heiresses of W. Robinson.	1729	20	20	—	—	21 free, others 5*s.* per quarter.	Shopkeepers and miners.	57	12
MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE.	294	Subscription -	1782	2*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	House and garden.	3*d.* to 6*d.*	Farm labourers	21	7

* From lates returns furnished to Charity Commissioners.
† Residue of income applied to management and balance for next year. Scholars to be increased to 24.

Number (in 1867) receiving			Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
ining.	Board.								
(Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.) Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
20	—	—	None	None; but each receives a Bible, &c. on leaving school.	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and assist.
—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., sewing mist., pupil teacher, and paid monitor.
—	—	—	6 M.B. (boys and girls).	None	Owner of Greencroft estate and two trustees. ‡		Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	1 L.; 2 E.A.; 8 M.B. (boys); 2 M.B. (girls).	Not stated.			Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	4 M.B.; 1 N. Sc. (boys).	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

‡ Owner of Greencroft has been non-resident for many years, and there has been no recent appointment of trustees.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
NEWBIGGIN (par. Middleton-in-Teesdale).	641	William Tarn	1799	10*l.* 9*s.*	7*l.* 4*s.*	3*l.* 5*s.*	No	3*s.* per quarter.	Miners chiefly, with a few farmers.	69	45
RAINTON (par. Haughton-le-Spring).	2,952	Subscription, and Tempest Family.	Not stated	100*	67	(Rest expended on almshouses.)					
SADBERGE (par. Haughton-le-Skerne).	355	Subscription †	1799	3	3	—	No	2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Farm labourers and railway men.	19	14
SHILDON (par. St. Andrew Auckland) Friends' School.	2,947	Edward Walton	1768	29	29	—	Yes	2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Miners and mechanics.	90	90
SHOTTON (par. Easington) Friends' School.	1,871	Edward Walton	1768	29	23	—	Yes	20 free, others 3*d.* each.	Small tradesmen and labourers.	24	16
SOUTH SHIELDS (par. Jarrow).	35,239	Public Subcription.	1769	79	70	9	No	None	Sailors, glassmakers, and labourers.	67	48
STAINDROP -	1,333	John Grainger	1710	8*l.* 7*s.*	8*l.* 7*s.*	—	No	8 free, others 2*d.* and 3*d.*	Chiefly agricultural.	78	33
STANHOPE: Barrington School	9,654	Shute Barrington, D.D., Bishop of Durham.	1820	‡	‡	‡	No	2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	Chiefly lead miners.	100	55
„ Hartwell's School	„	William Hartwell D.D. / Mrs. Chapman	1724 / —	19*l.* 10*s.*	17*l.* 10*s.*	2	Yes	None for charity scholars, others not stated.	Chiefly miners and quarrymen.	42	29
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.	13,357	George Brown, Esq., and others.	1721	238*l.* 6*s.*	198*l.* 18*s.*	39*l.* 8*s.*	Three houses.	Infants 1*d.*, girls 2*d.*, boys 2*d.* and 3*d.*	Mechanics, labourers, &c.	260 (Besides 225 infants).	160

* From latest returns furnished to Charity Commissioners.
† A sum of 100*l.* left in 1859 was nearly all expended in 1866 on new school buildings.
‡ The annual income of the "Barrington Fund" is 80*l.*, and there are ten schools. A scheme is before the Charity Commissioners for dividing this fund among the ten schools for building purposes. (The rents, &c. of the Westgate, Boltsburn, and Chapel Schools are received by the Treasurer of the Barrington Fund).

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	1 E.A.; 1 M.B. (boys); 1 M.B. (girl).	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Incumbent.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	4 E.A. (boys)	None	Three	Committee of monthly meeting of Society of Friends.	Mast. and mist. both cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B. (boys)	None	Three	Ditto	Neither	No	One.
9	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Head mast. and mist. both cert.	Yes	Six.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B. (boys)	None	Five	Vicar	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B. (boys)	None	Four	Clergyman and trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector.		Neither	No	One
12	2	—	—	8 M.B. (boys)	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Head mast. and mist. both cert.	No	Mast. and 4 monitors, mist. and assist. mist. of Infant school, and 2 monitors.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment ((1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
STRANTON -	14,515	Christopher Fulthorpe.	1707	£ 30	£ 20	£ 10	No	None	Chiefly labourers.	15	—
SUNDERLAND: Donnison's School.	78,211	Mrs. Elizabeth Donnison.	1764	120*l.* 7*s.*	31*l.* 9*s.*	64*l.* 10*s.*	Yes	None	Not stated -	—	36
„ Friends' School	„	Edward Walton	1768	36*l.* 6*s.*	(As returned in 1830. No further information.)						
„ National Schools.	„	Elizabeth Woodcock.	1823	45	45	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.* 3*d.* and 4*d.*	Chiefly seamen	180	200
TANFIELD (par. Chester-le-Street).	4,593	R. Robinson 1730 E. Davison - 1762		31	(As returned in 1830. No further information.)						
USWORTH (par. Washington).	3,677	Susan Peareth	1814–17	33	30	—	No	1½*d.* and 3*d.*	Coal mining and agricultural.	79	85
WEST AUCKLAND	2,581	Elizabeth Donald. 1789 Margaret Hubbuck. 1798		24 (School built).	24	—	Yes	1*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, labourers, and pitmen.	61	41
WHICKHAM -	5,921	Mrs. Jane Blackiston. 1714 R. Thomlinson, D.D. 1745		8*l.* 8*s.*	8*l.* 8*s.*	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural and manufactures.	15 (Infants).	52
WINSTON - -	342	Lord Crewe's executors.	1748	9	9	—	House and garden.	2*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.*	Chiefly agricultural.	20	14
WITTON GILBERT	2,098	Jane Finney -	1728	10	10	—	Yes; but unoccupied, being inconvenient.	4 free, others 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Miners and agricultural labourers.	58	47

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
15	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	36	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee; but he leaves it to the incumbent, who manages the school.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B. (boys)	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees and managing committee.	Mist. cert.	No	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	1 M.B. (boy)	None	Earl Brownlow.		Mast. and mist. both cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ALLENDALE. BRIDESHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. L. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school was founded in 1692 and further endowed in 1700. The master, who was to be appointed yearly, was required to teach gratis, in such useful and necessary learning and languages as the trustees should direct, all the children of all the inhabitants of the parish of Allendale.

In 1830 the trustees restricted the freedom of instruction to 50 scholars and imposed a small capitation fee on the rest.

The master is not appointed annually, but he is removable in case of inefficiency.

The instruction is that fitted for the children of the mining population, and includes no language but English. There being no demand for classical instruction in the parish, the school has been rendered more useful by being converted into an elementary parochial school,

Special circumstances had brought the school in 1865 to a very low ebb. The schoolmaster had long been inefficient, and, after notice had been given to him, he died in June 1865, before a successor was appointed. At the time of my first visit in August 1865, the school was in charge of a temporary teacher, and, when I came to inspect it in the following November, the new master, a certificated teacher elected after a competitive examination of candidates, had only been a week at the school. I confined myself to examining a few selected boys and girls, who were said to be the best of each sex.

The boys could read, write and spell with tolerable accuracy, and could work up to practice pretty fairly, without being able to explain a single process. The girls, who had been under a mistress, and were taught to sew, were in all respects better than the boys. Their arithmetic was better, and they parsed an English sentence fairly enough. They knew something of the map of Europe and a little more of the geography of the British Isles.

As the school will now be under a trained master and mistress and subject to Government inspection, it may reasonably be expected to become a useful parish school.

The school premises, which consist of two good classrooms capable of holding 100 children each, do not belong to the charity.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The trustees pay 20*l.* a year rent for their use to Mr. Beaumont, who subscribes 40*l.* a year to the schools.

The playground, immediately adjoining the schools and containing rather more than a rood, belongs to the trust.

In point of fact the trust school has been engrafted on a school belonging to Mr. Beaumont and, as the schoolhouse originally built on the waste has been taken down, the endowed school is left at the mercy of that gentleman and his heirs. Mr. Beaumont being a warm and active promoter of education in places where he possesses property, this arrangement is not likely to be other than beneficial at present. But it seems absolutely necessary, in order to prevent misunderstanding and in other respects to protect the interests of the foundation, that some stipulations should be made for regulating the respective rights of Mr. Beaumont and the trustees. Incidentally I may mention that the old foundation was always regarded as a Church of England school, there being no such school in the parish, whereas Mr. Beaumont's is open to all denominations. This may obviously lead at some future time to difficulties that might now be avoided.

All the trust property is copyhold, and no admissions have occurred for many years. I am informed that only one of the trustees has been admitted, that he is an old man, that even he has only been admitted to a portion of the property, and that in case of his death various complications and expenses will arise.

It has lately been proposed to sell the school property except the playground. The whole has been valued at 1,800*l.*, 1,150*l.* being the price put upon a small grazing farm, and the rest upon house property in Allendale town. The reasons alleged for this proposal are the necessity of repairs and the expense of admissions, for which there is no available fund. It appears to me that a better plan would be to sell, if possible, the house property, and with the proceeds either to enfranchise the farm or else to retain a fund for the expense of admissions and the outlay on buildings. The farm will always command a good and increasing rent.

Under all circumstances, the question of admitting the existing trustees as tenants in trust should not be deferred any longer.

The free scholars are very irregular in their attendance, and some of the trustees, who are well acquainted with the sentiments of the mining population, consider that it is desirable, and would not be unpopular, to do away with free education altogether. As an alternative plan it was suggested that each of the five trustees should appoint ten free scholars every six months, so that the privilege might be from time to time withdrawn from those whose parents did not seem to value it, and transferred to others to whom it would be a real benefit.

I would venture to suggest that the incumbent of Allendale town, or some other professional gentleman living in the neighbourhood, should be included in the trust.

If a small capitation fee were imposed on all the scholars, it might be practicable to institute three or four exhibitions for

boys of promise, tenable at Newcastle, Hexham or some other Grammar school. Such a plan would be in accordance with the spirit of the bequest made in 1700, and it would not interfere with the efficiency of the school of primary instruction; for, as I have remarked elsewhere, endowments beyond a certain small amount, when applied to merely parochial schools, are worse than useless.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 468. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Hutchinson, 25 Jan. 1692, who gave a house and land; and will of Christopher Wilkinson, 27 Feb. 1700, who gave 250*l.* to be laid out in real property or real securities. Deeds in custody of solicitor to trustees.

School Property.—Estate of 37 acres 1 rood, annual income from endowment 60*l.* gross, 55*l.* net; whole applied to school. Some diminution expected owing to bad state of repair of property.

Schoolrooms for boys and girls rented by trustees. Ancient schoolroom now a labourer's cottage.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for instruction of all children of the inhabitants of parish of Allendale, gratis (Wilkinson's will).

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—Such useful and necessary learning as trustees shall direct (Wilkinson's will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, five in number; appoint head and assistant master and mistress.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—Total income of head master 80*l.*, and of mistress 30*l.*, from fees and endowment.

Day Scholars.—50 boys and girls.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

George Lee, Land Proprietor, Westland Ends.
Joseph Lee, Land Proprietor, Kenlyside Hill.
William James Johnson, Manager of Smelting Works, Pods Bank, Allendale Town.
George Arnison, Surgeon, Allendale.
Rev. T. Emerson, Rector of Allendale.

Secretary to Trustees:

Rev. T. Emerson, the Rectory, Allendale.

Head Master:

Mr. Charles F. Brown, certificated, 2nd class.

Mistress:

Isabella Carrick, certificated, 2nd class.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ALNWICK CORPORATION SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

UNDER the will of Mark Foster (20th Sept. 1726) a sum of 10*l.* per annum was bequeathed for the education "of the children "of poor freemen and of the widows of freemen of the borough, "in reading the English tongue."

Under the will of Benjamin Barton (10th Dec. 1731) the interest of a sum of 50*l.* was bequeathed for "schooling of unfree-"men's children of the town." A memorandum, bearing date 10th June 1737, acknowledges the receipt of the above-named sum by the chamberlains and four-and-twenty of the town and borough, for the purpose specified in Barton's will.

A sum of 3*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, annually received by the corporation from the Commissioners of H.M.'s Woods and Forests, is also considered as an endowment for the purposes of education.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' 23rd Report, the produce of certain tolls, specified on page 444, was paid towards the maintenance of a free school in Alnwick.

At present there is a school in Alnwick, belonging to the corporation and called the Alnwick Corporation School. It is supported out of the common stock, the corporation receiving the above endowments as well as the capitation fees paid by the children of non-freemen. The latter amount to about 60*l.* per annum, so that the corporation receives on account of the school about 85*l.* per annum; while the expenditure, not including the current expenses of the school, amounts to about 350*l.* per annum, paid in salaries to two masters and two mistresses.

The present school buildings, including a dwelling house for the schoolmaster, were erected in 1854 out of the corporation funds.

Formerly the school received a Government grant, and it is still, by request of the managers, under Government inspection.

The school is, therefore, a proprietary school, in which the above-mentioned small endowments have been absorbed. It is free to all children of freemen; but other children pay capitation fees, 2*l.*, 3*l.*, or 4*l.* yearly, according to age.

Though it is a mixed school, the more advanced pupils of either sex* are for the most part taught in separate class rooms. The younger pupils are formed into two classes without regard to sex.

When I inspected the school in November 1865, there were present in the

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* The senior mistress takes the senior boys in drawing, and the senior master the senior girls in Latin and French.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Junior mistress' room,	17	19	36	learning the elements as far as the four simple rules.
Junior master's room,	26	12	38	learning, in addition, English grammar, history, geography, and higher arithmetic.
Senior mistress' room,	0	24	24	
Senior master's room,	24	0	24	
Total -	67	55	122	

They were almost without exception under fifteen years of age, and the youngest, who were about five years old, knew nothing on admission.

The youngest class answered simple questions in arithmetic with some intelligence, and the second showed a fair knowledge of geography. As the school is periodically examined and reported on by the Government Inspector, I confined my attention more especially to the Latin, arithmetic, algebra and Euclid.

The upper boys and some of the upper girls translated from the Latin Delectus. One of the girls appeared to be the best in this subject, which is taught more as a key and aid to the study of English than with a view of obtaining any mastery over the Latin language. Hence the knowledge of accidence and syntax and of the formation and conjugation of verbs was not accurate, and the parsing was more defective than the construing. Part of the lesson was a repetition of the English derivatives from words occurring in the passage, and a more useful exercise was an application of the general rules for the structure of sentences to the particular cases arising out of the lesson; in other words, an analysis of the different Latin sentences. This part of the work was the best done; the rest was inaccurate. The highest class in the boys' department took propositions in the first and second books of Euclid *vivâ voce;* they understood the reasoning but had not learnt the text with sufficient care. This became still more evident in their written answers to a paper containing questions in Euclid, algebra and arithmetic. The Euclid was worthless, and the algebra not much better. The boys' answers in arithmetic were fair, but those from the girls were the worst I have seen. No result was too monstrous or absurd to be sent up. Answers in numeration, all but one of them wrong, differed by trillions; and the commercial arithmetic, in which boys seldom make stupid blunders, seemed to be not better understood by the girls than the science of pure numbers.

It is fair to add, that the pupils' work on paper was done with as strict an adherence to the rules of an examination as at an English university. This is far from being the case always, and it is *primâ facie* evidence of honest teaching.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There is but little French taught. Though some boys are returned as studying Greek and German, there were no pupils in these subjects at the time of my visit.

No boys have ever gone directly to an English university, and the master's answer to question 79 gives the best idea of the character of the education.

The answer to question 41 is obviously a mistake.

No rewards or prizes are offered for competition, and corporal punishment is rarely inflicted. The scholars were orderly and well behaved.

There are four excellent classrooms, capable of accommodating 200 children. The master is allowed to take boarders; but as he is never likely to have any, I did not see the accommodation provided. The playground, a yard adjoining the school, is not adapted for field games.

Strictly speaking, the education of freemen's children is not absolutely gratuitous, for all freemen pay something on taking their freedom, thus compounding, as it were, for the expense of their children's teaching: but this mode of payment makes children irregular and parents neglectful. I am informed, however, that, though a system of capitation fees would help to remedy this evil, the imposition of any small amount of quarterages for freemen's children would be so unpopular as to be practically impossible.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 444. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. Earliest endowment for a "Free School" in 1649. Endowed with 10*l.* per annum, given by will of Mark Forster, 20 Sept. 1726; and interest of 50*l.*, given by will of Benjamin Barton, 10 Dec. 1731, besides an annual payment of 3*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* net from Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

School Property.—Annual income from endowment about 15*l.* Masters and mistresses paid fixed annual stipends amouting to about 350*l.* a year by corporation.

Buildings erected by corporation, A.D. 1854.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching children of poor freemen and of widows of freemen of the borough (Forster's gift). For the schooling of non-freemen's children (Barton's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading the English tongue (Forster's gift).

Government and Masters.—Governors, common council of corporation, appoint and dismiss all masters and mistresses.

Master must be of Church of England (Forster's gift).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Masters and mistresses paid by Corporation. Total income of head master 150*l.*, of second master 105*l.*, of two mistresses 60*l.*, and 35*l.* respectively.

Day Scholars.—One hundred and forty boys and girls, chiefly between 7 and 14 years old, from distances up to one or two miles. Pay for general work, under nine, 2*l.*; above nine and under 11, 3*l.*; above 11, 4*l.* Children of freemen do not pay anything. Do not attend on Saturday or Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission. Must be at least five years old.

School divided into four departments, viz.; one, preparatory, boys and girls; a higher room for boys and girls; from this, boys promoted to head master's room, girls to principal mistress's room. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction given by each teacher. Prayers before and after school.

Promotion by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by government inspector. No prizes.

Punishments: detention, writing lines, rarely corporal punishment, and suspension; the last by head master only, corporal punishment generally in private.

Playground, 1,465 square yards, close to school.

No boy gone to any university during last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 28¾ hours per week. One half of lessons prepared out of school.

Trustees and Governors:

The Common Council of Corporation of Alnwick.

Master:—

David Allison, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Professor of Mathematics (retired).	Hastings (parent). Alnwick (guardn).	⅛ mile.
„ „ - 2	Merchant - -	Sherbridge near Alnwick.	4 „
„ „ - 3	Clerk - -	Alnwick - -	¼ „
„ „ - 4	Brewer - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Barber - -	Do. - -	⅛ „
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Park Farm near Alnwick.	2 „
„ „ - 7	Watchmaker -	Alnwick - -	⅛ „
„ „ - 8	Cabinet Maker -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 9	Wood Merchant -	Near Alnwick -	1 „
„ „ - 10	Butcher - -	Alnwick - -	⅛ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Watchmaker -	Do. - -	Within ¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Joiner - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 3	Mason - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 4	Printer - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 5	Butcher - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Tinsmith - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 7	Gardener - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 8	Joiner - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 9	Tinsmith - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 10	Quarryman -	Do. - -	

(Alnwick.) Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hrs.		hrs.					hrs.		hours					hrs.		hours	
Religious Knowledge.	140	8	—	14	14	1	¾	—	¾	Holy Scriptures - -	18	12	1	¼	—	¾	Holy Scriptures -	52	11	5	⅔	—	3⅓	Holy Scriptures.
Greek - -	2	1	—	2	14	3	⅓	—	1½	Blomfield's Grammar														
Latin - -	18	2	—	2	14	5	⅓	—	2½	Virgil - - -	16	13	3	½	—	1½	Moody's Eton Gram.							
French -	16	2	—	5	14	3	⅓	—	1½	Charles XII. - - -														
German -	5	1	—	5	14	2	¾	—	1½	Tiark's Grammar and Chambers's First Reading Book.														
Arithmetic -	122	8	—	14	14	5	¼	—	1¼	Colenso - - - -	18	12	5	¼	—	1¼	Chambers's Arithmetic	16	8	10	½	—	5	Hunter's Manual.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	1	—	9	14	3	⅓	—	1⅓	Euclid (Pott's chiefly)														
Physics -																								
Natural History.	14	1	—	14	14	3	¾	—	2¼	No text book,														
History -	64	4	—	14	14	2	¾	—	1½	Lord's Modern Europe	18	12	2	½	—	1	English History (Nat. Society.)							
Geography -	106	5	—	14	14	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Geography	18	12	2	½	—	1	Sullivan's Introd. Geography.	52	11	5	½	—	2½	Nelson's Class Book, No. 1.
English Grammar.	77	5	—	14	14	3	½	—	1½	Douglas's Eng. Grammar. - - -	18	12	3	½	—	1½	Douglas's Initiatory Grammar.	13	12	5	½	—	2½	None.
English Composition.	3	1																						
Reading -	140	8	—	14	14	3	½	—	1½	Graduated Series (IV.) Laurie's.	18	12	5	½	—	2½	Graduated Series (III.) (Laurie's.)	32	6	10	⅓	—	5	Laurie's First Steps to Reading.
Writing -	106	5	—	14	14	5	½	—	2½	Various - - -	18	12	5	½	—	2½	Various - - -	52	11	5	½	—	2½	Chambers's.
Drawing -	20	1	—	20	14	2	1	—	2	Various - - -														

BERWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.[1]

SINCE the middle of the 17th century there has been at Berwick a grammar school for teaching the Latin and Greek languages, partly endowed, and partly supported by fees received from individual freemen on admission to the freedom of the borough. These latter payments arose out of a voluntary subscription started in 1632 for establishing a school. From 1663 to the present time the sum of 1*l.*, and occasionally more, has been exacted from every freeman, and this has now passed into a customary payment. In consideration of it, the sons of freemen may attend the grammar school for gratuitous instruction in the classics, and they only pay half-fees for other subjects. At the time of my inspection, five boys belonging to the Corporation Academy availed themselves of the gratuitous instruction in Latin and Greek at the grammar school.

The school is now governed by a scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners in 1863, which scheme superseded another confirmed by order of the Court of Chancery in 1851. According to the regulations now in force, the education is not confined to the ancient languages; and any parent or guardian may select the subjects, in which a boy shall be taught, from a list including, besides the classics, the usual branches of an English and commercial education. A capitation fee is imposed by the scheme, payable by all scholars not being sons of freemen, such fee not to be more than eight guineas per annum. The payments for sons of freemen have been noticed above.

I examined the boys (31 in number, of whom 17 had joined since the holidays), partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written papers.

None were sufficiently advanced to do much in Greek, and there were no German pupils at the time of my visit.

In Latin, which is learnt by the majority of scholars, the knowledge of grammar and syntax was generally sound, and the higher boys, who had been some time at the school, translated Virgil intelligently, but none could render into Latin anything beyond the short sentences in Arnold's exercise books.

French, taught by the head master himself, was specially good, both in point of grammar and pronunciation.

English history was better than usual, and geography good. The English grammar was intelligently answered; but the boys, relying on their knowledge of Latin, were not so thoroughly drilled in the rules as in schools where Latin is taught more superficially.

The paper work in dictation and arithmetic was good, and in algebra and Euclid two or three boys did satisfactorily, though not so well as the best boys at Morpeth.

The school was under proper discipline; but I understand that

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before the present master's appointment the boys were very unruly, as they still are at the Corporation Academy.

The system of teaching adopted is favourable to a boy of ability advancing to higher branches of education; and if there were a sufficient number of pupils to excite a healthy spirit of emulation, this might be, what it was 35 years ago, a successful training school for the Universities.

The schoolroom is not sufficiently convenient, there being no classroom attached to it; and the playground, about half an acre in extent, is a cheerless enclosure in the midst of a number of town buildings. The master's house, in which he is required to reside, is only suitable for a married man with a small family, although he is allowed to take 40 boarders. Of course, under the circumstances, he has none.

Since my inspection,* steps have been taken to procure more advantageous premises where the experiment of a boarding house may be fairly tried.

The Charity Commissioners in their 23rd Report (p. 507) draw attention to an encroachment on the part of the corporation in 1798, when the Corporation Academy was built on land belonging to the school trust. They report an intention on the part of the corporation to set out an equivalent for the land thus taken, but though I am informed that a deed of exchange has been executed and enrolled, no such document is in the possession of the school trustees. It is also a proper subject for consideration, whether some compensation is not due to the trustees for the long occupation of a part of their premises during which no rent has ever been paid. In connexion with this subject, I have to report on the best local authority, that the Charity Commissioners were misinformed in their statement, that previously to the year 1805 the expenses of the school far exceeded its receipts, and that the balance was defrayed by the corporation. On the contrary, I am assured that the fees taken from freemen on admission always covered the balance required.

As the corporation is in treaty for the present school premises with a view to the enlargement of their academy, this is a favourable opportunity, which may not occur again, for settling all accounts with the school trustees. The endowment will be increased slightly on the expiration of the lease of Coldmartin Lands in 1867; but under any circumstances the income of the schoolmaster is not large enough to repay the services of a gentleman who has taken academical honours, unless the proposed arrangements for a boarding house should succeed.

The present regulations respecting the education of freemen's sons are unsatisfactory. A freeman is made to contribute, whether he avails himself of the education or not, and those who do avail themselves pay too little. There is no reason for any distinction in their favour, as the school is not (as erroneously represented in the Charity Commissioners' Report) under any

* These premises have now been secured. (1867.)

obligation to the common stock of the corporation. On the contrary, the corporation has appropriated part of the school property, for some years at least, without compensation.

The master complained of the privileged scholars and of the undue interference of local trustees. He particularly drew my attention to sections in the scheme by which the trustees (1), after three months' notice in writing, may by a vote of three fifths of their body displace the master without any reason alleged, and (2) may control the whole management, discipline, and régime of the school without any reference to the master. He also considers that the examination of the scholars should be conducted in part at least by written papers, and that an independent body should have the nomination of the examiners. With respect to the constitution of the board of trustees, the subject forms part of a general question applicable to all endowed schools, which may be more conveniently noticed elsewhere.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii, 507, A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In 1632, 10*l.* a year granted from corporation funds to a master to keep a Latin school, and teach freemen's children gratis. In 1645 a subscription of nearly 500*l.* raised by freemen for free school; children of such as were not freemen and not subscribers to be charged for by the master. Salaries granted of 60*l.* a year for master and 10*l.* a year for usher from corporation funds. Schoolhouse ordered to be taken and repaired at corporation's expense. Subsequent endowments by Sir R. Jackson and Rev. Wm. Strother.

Deeds in custody of treasurer, and orders of guild in possession of town clerk.

School Property.—One-sixth of corn-tithe of township of Cheswick; a farm of 47 acres with house and farm buildings at Cold Martin in Chatton. Annual income from endowment 127*l.* gross, 80*l.* net, all, except 10*l.* "reserve fund," applied to school.

On average of seven years preceding Charity Commissioners' scheme of 1863, the trust further received 23*l.* from the corporation out of fees charged to freemen admitted to the freedom of the borough. In 1866 the amount was 32*l.*

Old buildings lately sold, and with proceeds, and 700*l.* raised by subscription, a large and suitable master's house has been obtained, and commodious school buildings erected.

Objects of Trust.—Originally for free education of sons of freemen of Berwick-upon-Tweed in the principles of religion, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

Trusts varied by schemes of 1851 and 1863; preferential rights of sons of freemen reserved by both schemes:

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Originally religion, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. Usher to teach English and cyphering.

English grammar and composition, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, geography, history, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages. Greek and Latin to be taught to sons of freemen gratuitously. (Scheme A.D. 1863.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme sanctioned by Charity Commissioners, 6 March, A.D. 1863.

Twelve trustees. Qualifications: residence within three miles of town; real property 30*l.* (clear annual value), or personal property 1,000*l.* Vacancies filled up by trustees at next quarterly meeting, subject to

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

approval of Charity Commissioners. Manage property, appoint, and with concurrence of three-fifths, dismiss head master, admit and expel boys, make rules, regulate discipline, and internal management.

Head master to appoint (subject to trustees' approval), remove, and pay, assistant masters; and may be required to appoint one assistant master for every 30 boys in attendance.

Head master and assistant master not to exercise other employment without written consent of majority of trustees, such consent being revocable only by three-fifths.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 40 boarders; assistant masters, 20. Total income of head master, from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 162*l.*, besides house and premises. Out of this he pays to an assistant master 75*l.*

Day Scholars.—Twenty-two, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances within one mile. Sons of freemen pay nothing for Latin and Greek. All other subjects, sons of freemen over 10, 4*l.* 4*s.*; under 10, 2*l.* 16*s.* Other boys, over 10, 8*l.* 8*s.*; under 10, 5*l.* 12*s.* for all subjects. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None, since breaking out of scarlet fever two years ago.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write a little.

School variously classified according to subject. School course occasionally modified to suit particular cases of boys. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. School opened by prayer; viz., an ancient school prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and the benediction (2 Cor. xiii. 14.)

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly by examination.

Examination at Midsummer by one or more examiners appointed by trustees; at Christmas by H.M. Two Johnson prizes of 4*l.* each; one for classics, one for mathematics. Also school prizes for proficiency in each group of subjects.

Punishments: impositions, detention, caning, and isolation; the last by head master only. All punishments inflicted publicly, and after public statement of reasons for such punishment.

Playground, half an acre. Masters join in games. No bounds.

On the average two boys gone to university each year.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is done out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

A. R. Lowrey, J. P.,
Edwd. Paxton, Esq., Linen Draper,
Edwd. Willoby, Attorney-at-Law,
Robert B. Weatherhead,
Stephen Sanderson, Attorney-at-Law,
P. W. Maclagan, M.D.,
Andrew Thompson, Ironmonger,
Rev. Jno. Cairns, D.D.,
David Logan, Corn and Spirit Merchant,
C. L. Gilchrist, Grocer,
Rev. J. G. Rowe, M.A., Vicar,
} All of Berwick upon Tweed.

Rev. H. Evans, M.A., Incumbent of Scremerston.

Clerk to Trustees:

Henry J. Williams, Attorney's Managing Clerk, Berwick upon Tweed.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Mirrielees, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Physician.
" " - 2	Custom House Officer.	" " - 2	Brewer.
" " - 3	Gentleman - -	" " - 3	Gentleman.
" " - 4	Custom House Officer.	" " - 4	Do.
" " - 5	Royal Artillery -	" " - 5	Physician.
" " - 6	Linen Draper -	" " - 6	Surgeon Dentist.
" " - 7	Wood Merchant -	" " - 7	Corn and Spirit Merchant.
" " - 8	Do. - -	" " - 8	Civil Engineer.
" " - 9	Linen Draper -	" " - 9	Linen Draper.
" " - 10	Chemist - -	" " - 10	Wool Merchant.

All residing within a mile of the school.

(*For Table B., see next page.*)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	18	3	—	1	16	2	hour. ½	—	1	Genesis, Exodus, S. Matthew, S. Luke.	6	14	2
Greek	4	2	—	1	16	5	1	—	5	Xenophon's Cyropædia	3	14	2
Latin	21	3	—	1	16	3	1	—	3	Virgil Æneid, Book VI.	7	14	4
French	20	3	—	1	16	5	1	—	5	Histoire de la Littérature française by Demogeot.	8	14	2
German	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	4	14	2
Arithmetic	18	3	—	1	16	2	1	—	2	Colenso throughout	6	14	3
Book-keeping	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	2	14	2
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	7	2	—	1	16	5	1	—	5	Euclid, Book III. Algebra (Colenso), Simple Equations, Sourds and Quadratics.	6	14	5
Physics	1	1	—	1	16	3	1	—	3	Lardner's Mechanics.			
History	18	3	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	Smith's Histories of Rome and Greece used as books of reference in Latin and Greek.	6	14	2
Geography	18	3	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	- - - -	6	14	2
English Grammar.	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	6	14	1
English Composition.	18	3	—	1	16	2	½	—	1	A letter, or short essay.			
Reading	18	3	—	1	16	2	½	—	1	Holy Scripture as given under Religous Knowldg.	6	14	2
Writing	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	4	14	2
Other Subjects*													

* Besides these, DICTATION at least twice a week in every class, either

TRUCTION.

ics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
—	1	Same as Class I. - - -	11	11	2	½	—	1	Genesis and S. Matthew.
—	2	Frost's Analecta, pp. 30–48. Æsop and Palæphatus. Matthew's Grammar.							
3	4	Cicero Catiline, Or. I., II., III. Cæsar, Gallic War, Book. I. Virgil's Æneid, Book III., Ec. 1–355. Arnold's Introduction to Latin Prose, Part I.	13	11	6	1	5	6	Eton Grammar. Arnold's Henry's 1st Book. Cæsar, Gallic War, Book I., ch 1–20.
2	2	Numa Pompilius by Florian. De Fiva's Grammar and Exercises.	11	11	2	1	2	2	Hall's 1st Course, and De Fiva's Grammar commenced.
2	2	Meissner's Method of learning Grammar, pp. 1–176.							
—	3	Colenso throughout - -	11	11	8	1	—	8	Some the four compound rules; others vulgar fractions.
—	2	Maclean's Book-keeping, pp. 1–34.							
—	5	Euclid, Book I. Algebra (Colenso) to Simple Equations of one unknown, inclusive.							
—	1	Collier's British Empire. House of Tudor to present reign.	11	11	3	½	—	1½	Collier's British Empire. Roman to Tudor period.
—	1	Cornwell's Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, and Austria.	11	11	3	½	—	1½	Anderson's England and Wales.
—	1	Morell's Grammar, Parts I. and II.	11	11	2	1	—	2	Morell's Lesser Grammar pp. 1–24.
—	1	Holy Scripture, as above -	11	11	2	½	—	1	Holy Scripture, as given above. History and Geography lessons also made Reading and Spelling lessons.
—	2	Swan's copies - -	11	11	2	1	—	2	Swan's copies.

glish, or in one of the other languages taught in the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HAYDON BRIDGE SCHOOL, WARDEN.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

IN 1685 the Rev. John Shaftoe conveyed certain lands upon trust, the clear rents to be distributed in the following proportions:—

(1.) One fourth part to poor Protestant families residing within the chapelry of Haydon and at Woodshields in the chapelry of Newbrough, both in the parish of Warden.

(2.) One fourth part to putting out to trades children born in the favoured districts.

(3.) The remaining moiety to the educating of boys, girls and young men, natives of the aforesaid districts.

Provision was made in the trust deed for an English school to be taught by an usher, and for a grammar school to be kept by an able scholar, of the degree of master of arts, to be appointed after examination (*vide* Trustees' answer to question 55. Form A).

In 1785 an Act of Parliament (25 George III.) was passed abolishing the doles and the gratuities for apprenticing, and establishing almshouses in their stead. The education was made gratuitous, and was extended beyond the curriculum of classics. The master's salaries were raised, and a second usher provided for. A girls' school was also added, to be kept apart from the boys' school under the charge of a schoolmistress.

In 1819 it was enacted by another Act of Parliament (59 George III.) that the head master should henceforth be in priests' orders and perform certain church services in Haydon Bridge Chapel. His salary was not to exceed one third of the clear annual income of the charity, or to be less than 250*l.* per annum, provided such sum were not greater than one third of the clear revenue.

The school is governed by the above-mentioned Acts, and by such provisions of the original deed as are not inconsistent with them. In 1857 a body of rules and byelaws for the convenience of school management was issued by the trustees.

The head master is required to give instruction only in the Latin and Greek languages; but he has the general supervision of the three other schools, which are taught by the two ushers and the schoolmistress with her assistant.

At the time of my inspection he had but lately been appointed to his office. The other teachers, however, had been some time at the school.

Six boys only were learning Latin, and they had not gone beyond the rudiments. Each Latin scholar pays 6*l.* per annum.

One hundred and thirty boys, divided into two departments, were taught by the two ushers. Of these, the junior department contained boys learning to read and write, and not advanced beyond the simple rules in arithmetic. In the other department additional instruction was given in higher arithmetic, English

grammar, geography and history. The master's answer to question 41. is quite unaccountable. It is obviously a delusion.

I cannot report very favourably of the knowledge displayed in any of the subjects taught, but the blame does not seem to rest with the teachers. At the time of my visit the school had just re-assembled after harvest holidays, and a large number of boys, who had been "off," had returned to school-work for the winter. It was easy* to distinguish between the regular and irregular attendants by the answers given to my questions.

There were 120 girls in one schoolroom. They are fairly taught in the few subjects mentioned in the Act of 1785, but they know nothing else.

Both boys and girls were remarkably well behaved. For order and attention, this is one of the best schools I have seen; and the master, who was a stranger to the place before his appointment, speaks in high terms of the behaviour of the children.

The school premises comprise four good classrooms, three appropriated to the boys and one to the girls. The last is the best; but the others are also good, though somewhat defective in ventilation. A nuisance, to which I drew the master's attention, ought to be removed.

The master's residence is an old-fashioned but roomy house, now in process of conversion, at the expense of the trust, into a commodious house for boarders.

In a range of buildings, which include the almshouses, are dwelling-houses for the ushers and schoolmistress.

The whole of the buildings lie compactly together in a very favourable situation.

There is an unenclosed, and apparently public, space in front of the master's house, which is called a playground. The school at present is a day-school, attended chiefly, but not exclusively, by the children of labourers.

The school being at present governed by an Act of the Legislature, it will require similar powers to introduce any change.

The trustees, however, consider that the imposition† of a small capitation fee is necessary for the success of the school. The present freedom of instruction retards the progress of the scholars, and interferes with proper discipline.

This is the wealthiest charity connected with education in the county. Its gross revenues are about 1,250*l.*; and after deducting the ordinary expenses incident to the management of the property and the repair of the farm premises, almshouses and schoolbuild-

* The same difference between the attainments of regular and irregular attendants was observable at Lady M. Capel's school, Haltwhistle. Schools of this description are at their worst in the months of October and November.

† Such a fee was imposed by a provision in the trust deed, but abolished by the Act of 1785. It will also be observed that the Act of 1819 utilized the endowment in a manner advantageous, no doubt, to the chapelry and to the Vicar of Warden, but not conducive to the objects of the donor or the interests of education.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ings (including insurance), as also the sums distributed from the charity funds among four poor schools in the parish, a clear income remains of about 1,100*l.* per annum. Of this sum 200*l.* per annum would cover all the payments to almspeople, and there would be left a residue of 900*l.* per annum applicable, if it were thought desirable, to educational objects.

The payments to the master, ushers and schoolmistress (including her assistant) amount to 510*l.* per annum.

The difference between this sum and the 900*l.* just mentioned is partly represented in the accounts by a yearly surplus of about 100*l.*, carried on from year to year, and partly by extraordinary expenses on the Mousen farm buildings incurred during the last six years. These have been as follows:*—

	£	s.	d.
1860	487	3	9
1861	549	14	6
1862	400	0	0
1863	200	0	0
1864	300	0	0
1865	287	5	6
Total for 6 years	£2,224	3	9

In 1829 the Charity Commissioners reported that, in addition to the sum of 776*l.* laid out on the farm buildings under a former lease, the farmhouse had been rebuilt, to the satisfaction of the trustees, under a covenant in the then existing lease; and as the payment in 1865 is in full liquidation of the builder's contract and of extra works recently executed, it may fairly be expected, in spite of the trustees' answer to question 24. (Form A.), that the clear revenue in future will be about 350*l.*† per annum in excess of the receipts of the last six years.

Supposing a small capitation fee were imposed upon all scholars, the whole amount available for the purposes of education would fall little short of 1,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of an unexpended yearly balance of 50*l.* to be added to the fund already invested in Government securities, which might be reserved for extraordinary expenses.

I have thought it right to draw attention to these details, because Haydon Bridge trust affords the best opportunity for the establishment of a large agricultural school for the county of Northumberland.

There are, doubtless, many difficulties in the way of such a

* These figures differ somewhat from those in the Return sent to the Commissioners, but I give them as they were delivered to me by the Clerk of the Trust. The memorandum which I have before me is in his own handwriting, and I have no doubt that the discrepancy is to be explained by the fact that the yearly audit takes place at one time, while the accounts for the Charity Commissioners are made up at another.

† About 300*l.* will probably be spent on the improvements and repairs of the head master's house, but no similar expenditure will be required for some time to come.

scheme, but its development could not but be beneficial to the persons at present interested in the charity.

In case the school were raised in character and enlarged in its sphere of usefulness, the arrangement by which the head master is required to perform certain clerical duties would have to be reconsidered.

As an alternative plan, the balance* of the trust revenue after providing the salaries of the teachers might be formed into exhibitions tenable at schools of a higher class; but I doubt whether many boys from the favoured districts would be found ready to take advantage of any such exhibitions.

The master drew my attention to a regulation requiring all the scholars to attend church and school for instruction twice every Sunday. He considers that so rigorous a rule does not improve the behaviour of the children at church, and that many of them would learn to feel more respect for a place of worship, if allowed to attend in the company of their parents or friends.

The rule, as I am informed, is enforced on all children whether their parents are church people or not.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 449. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures, 16 and 17 June 1685, Rev. John Shaftoe gave manor house of Mulphen, premises in the parish of Bambrough, corn tithe and ecclesiastical rights in Mousen and Newlands. (except corn mill and tithe of wool and lamb); one moiety to found a free grammar school, one-fourth for almspeople, one-fourth to apprentice children. Deed recited in Act 25 Geo. 3., A.D. 1785, which is in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Estates comprise 775 a. 1 r. 20 p. Part of income applied to school. Annual income (1867) 1294*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* gross, about 763*l.* net, of which 472*l.* for boys' school salaries; also residences for head master, two ushers, and schoolmistress. No probable increase. 55*l.* applied to other schools in district.

Site and buildings tolerably well adapted for purpose, but schoolrooms are inconveniently crowded. Head master's house lately enlarged by trustees.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the instruction of any number of boys, girls, and young men born in Haydon or Woodshields. (Deed of gift.) For boys, girls, and young men born or resident in Haydon or Woodshields. (Act 25 Geo. 3., A.D. 1785.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek tongues. (Deed of gift.) For boys and young men: grammar, classical learning, writing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, mathematics, and such other subjects as the trustees should judge proper. For girls: reading, writing, arithmetic, knitting, working, and such other parts of female education as should be thought proper. (Act. 25 Geo. 3.)

Government and Masters.—Regulated by Act 25 Geo. 3., 1785; and 59 Geo. 3., 1819.

Trustees, a corporation by Act 25 Geo. 3., seven local continuing members elect to vacancies in their number. Appoint (with approval of bishop) and dismiss head master. Appoint and dismiss ushers and mistresses.

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* The balance would in this case amount to about 500*l.* per annum.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Head master must be M.A., in priest's orders. Performs Divine service in Haydon Bridge church on alternate Sunday mornings, and every Sunday afternoon. (Act 59 Geo. 3.) No restriction on other employment.

State of Boys' School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders; no limitation. Total income from endowment 275*l.* and house and premises. Four boarders. Head usher, 82*l.*, and house and premises. Second usher, 78*l.*, and house and premises. Each usher has 5*l.* per annum for instruction of a pupil teacher. Two pupil teachers, 15*l.* and 12*l.* [In girls' school Mistress and assistant, 45*l.* and 40*l.* respectively, the former a house and premises besides. Infant school mistress, 30*l.*]

Day Scholars.—136, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old. [Girls: 120, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old. Infants: 5 to 10 years old, 60.] Come from distances up to four miles. Firing, 3*d.* to 6*d.* each. Two lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School classified with regard to proficiency in reading chiefly. School course modified at parent's request to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction. Catechism. School opened and closed with prayer.

Promotions at discretion of respective instructors. In the Latin school by marks.

Examination by head master occasionally.

Punishments: boys, taws and rod publicly; girls, tasks and occasionally caning on the hands.

Boys have about a rood of playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 35 hours per week. All lessons except Latin accidence, geography, and English grammar prepared in school. Scholars go out for 15 minutes in the morning and 10 minutes in the afternoon.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS, A.D. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents - - -	1,218	0	0
Dividends - - -	76	12	4
	£1,294	12	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries - - - -	635	4	10
Almspeople - - -	183	9	0
Insurance and incidental expenses	19	14	3
Repairs and improvements -	531	14	1
	£1,370	2	2

Average Receipts and Expenditure from 1863 to 1867.

Receipts.				Expenditure.						
Years ending 1st March.	Rent, &c. of Mousen Farm.	Dividends on Stock in the Funds.	Totals.	Salaries.	Almspeople,	Repairs to Schools and Buildings at Haydon Bridge.	Insurance and Incidental Expenses.	Farm Buildings, New Houses at Mousen, Fee Farm Rents, &c.	Repairs to Grindon School.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1863	1150 0 0	74 19 10	1224 19 10	590 0 0	179 16 0	4 12 11	6 9 0	200 0 0 16 16 6½ 18 2 4	Shrubs, &c. - ½ cost of marsh fence.	1015 16 9½
1864	1175 0 0	75 12 8	1250 12 8	600 0 0	176 13 0	42 2 0	5 19 0	300 0 0 2 15 10	- - - -	1127 9 10
1865	1200 0 0	75 19 4	1275 19 4	513 11 11 48 10 10 Examiners candidates for head master, &c.	182 12 0	5 12 7½	7 5 0	287 5 6 3 3 1½	8 0 0	1056 1 0
1866	120 0 0	72 12 4	1272 12 4	650 9 3	183 19 0	Addition to head master's house, 216 15 9. 100 0 0 re-arrangement of seats in church for scholars.	12 11 6	200 0 0 2 7 1	Draining.	1366 2 7
1867	1218 0	76 12 4	1294 12 4	635 4 10	183 9 0	188 8 5	19 14 3	300 0 0 40 8 7 2 17 1	Draining.	1370 2 2
			6322 16 6							5935 12 4½
		Average ⅕th -	1264 11 3⅗						Average ⅕th -	1187 2 5½

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Grey, Esq., Lipwood House.
John Blenkinsopp Coulson, Esq., Blenkinsopp Castle.
Lancelot John Hunter Allgood, Esq., Nunwick Hall.
Rev. Meyrick Beebee, Simonburn.
Rev. Dixon Brown, Unthank.
Thomas Ridley, Esq., Park End.
Charles Grey Grey, Esq., Dilston.

Clerk to Trustees:

Mr. John Stokoe, Hexham.

Head Master:

Rev. W. L. Pendered, M.A.
Walter Johnston, 1st usher.
Stephen Watson, 2nd usher.
Frances Johnston, schoolmistress.
Margaret Berry Gibbon, assistant schoolmistress.
E. G. Darling, infant schoolmistress.
William Elliot, pupil teacher.
Daniel Lewis Potts, pupil teacher.

Table A.—Profession, &c., of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.	
Scholars highest in School - 1	Shoemaker - -	Haydon Bridge.		Boys.
„ „ - 2	Grocer - -	Do.		
„ „ - 3	Ironfounder - -	Do.		
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Wood Hall Mill -	1 mile.	
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Moralee - -	3 „	
„ „ - 6	Shoemaker - -	Haydon Bridge.		Girls.
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do.		
„ „ - 8	Joiner - -	Do.		
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Moralee - -	3 „	
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Ellfoot - -	2½ „	
Scholars lowest in School - 1	Miner - -	Brokenheugh -	1½ „	Boys.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Haydon Bridge.		
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do.		
„ „ - 4	Shoemaker - -	Do.		
„ „ - 5	Farm Labourer -	Building - -	1 „	
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Wharmley -	3 „	
„ „ - 7	Labourer - -	Haydon Bridge.		
„ „ - 8	Farm Labourer -	Landends - -	¼ „	
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Haydon Bridge.		
„ „ 10	Do. - -	Do.		

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given, to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							H M		H M					H M		H M					M.		H M	
Religious Knowledge.	117	8	—	24	13	3	0 40	3	1 10	Bible, Testament, and Catechism.	25	11½	3	0 40	3	1 10	Bible, Testament. and Catechism.							
	70	*5*	—	*12*	*13*	*15*	*0 20*	*28*	*5 0*	*Ditto.*							*Ditto.*							
Latin - -	8 boys taught the Latin 2 hours only.																							
Arithmetic -	81	4	—	—	—	10	1 15	4	11 15	Tinwell - - -	—	—	14	0 50	5	11 30	Tinwell and Irish National.	20	8	10	30	—	5 0	Davis' Arithmetical Cards.
	70	*5*	—	—	—	*5*	*1 0*	*5*	*5 0*	Irish National - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ditto* - - -	*12*	*8*	*5*	*30*	—	*2 30*	*Irish National School Arithmetic.*
Book-keeping	4	—	—	—	—	10	1 15	—	11 15	Tinwell														
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	—	—	—	—	10	1 15	—	11 15	Irish National.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	—	—	—	—	10	1 15	—	11 15	Snowball's Trig. and Euclid.														
History -	24	1	—	—	—	5	0 40	5	3 20	Hist.of England, S.P.C.K.														
	8	*1*	—	—	—	*1*	*0 20*	*5*	*1 40*	*Ditto.*														
Geography -	49	2	—	—	—	3	0 25	4	1 20	S. P. C. K. - - -	—	—	3	0 25	6	1 20	S. P. C. K.							
	34	*3*	—	—	—	*3*	*0 15*	*3*	*0 45*	*Ditto* - - -	—	—	*3*	*0 15*	*3*	*0 45*	*Ditto.*							
English Grammar.	49	2	—	—	—	5	0 20	8	2 20	Lennie - - -	—	—	5	0 20	5	2 0	Lennie.							
	34	*3*	—	—	—	*5*	*0 10*	*5*	*0 50*	*Do. and Irish National*	—	—	*5*	*0 10*	*5*	*0 50*	*Irish National.*							
Reading -	136	3	—	—	—	9	0 40	9	6 0	Fourth Book of Lessons, S.P.C.K., and Irish National.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	10	6	9	15	5	2 15	Simpson's Primer.
	34	*3*	—	—	—	*10*	*0 20*	*10*	*3 20*	*Ditto.* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	*6*	*5½*	*15*	*15*	*5*	*3 15*	*Ditto.*
Writing -	94	8	—	—	—	9	0 20	10	3 20	Swan and Collins' Copies	—	—	8	0 20	2	3 0	Swan and Collins' Copies	22	7	14	30	5	1 0	Swan & Collins' Copies.]
	76	*6*	—	—	—	*5*	*0 15*	*5*	*1 15*	*Ditto* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	*8*	*7*	*5*	*30*	*5*	*2 30*	*Slates.*
Other Subjects	1	—	—	—	—	*5*	*2 40*	*5*	*13 20*	- - - -	—	—	1	1 30	1	1 30								

The *Italic* figures relate to gir

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HEXHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school, which has but a small endowment, was founded in 1599 by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth "to promote good "learning and the instruction of youth of the town and parish of "Hexham and other adjoining towns." By statutes framed in 1600, provision was made for a master at least a Master of Arts, and an under master, the former to be "well skilled in," the latter "furnished with," the Greek and Latin tongues. The yearly payments of boys born within and without the parish of Hexham were prescribed, the payments of the former class of children being considerably less than those of the latter class.

By a decree of Chancery (1827) the provision that the master should be a Master of Arts, and the appointment of an usher were dispensed with.

The payments of scholars born within and without the parish of Hexham are now the same.

The school since 1827 has ceased to give a classical education except in occasional instances. In the last five years one boy has proceeded to the University of London and another has obtained an open exhibition at Queen's College, Cambridge. The master's answer to question 41 must be accepted with a qualification which will be best understood from his answer to question 84. It is only by an "individual attention" equivalent to private tuition, that a pupil can be prepared for an English university; and it is but seldom that the school contains a pupil likely to be ever able to attend with profit a course of college lectures. The school, which is a * mixed school for boys and girls, must in fact be regarded as an English school with certain facilities for older boys pursuing higher branches of study. In this character it is a useful institution.

The majority of scholars do not proceed much beyond English and arithmetic, though under the last-named subject I include mensuration, to which considerable attention is paid. A few older boys learn algebra and Euclid, and from the returns it would seem that some have advanced to trigonometry and the differential calculus. There were no such advanced pupils at the time of my visit.

The two highest classes were very ready and accurate in working the sums set on the blackboard both in arithmetic and mensuration. In the latter subject, the boys understood nothing of the geometrical principles and proofs; they merely applied numerical formulæ to the solution of rectilinear and curvilinear figures.

The highest class parsed and answered questions in English grammar with unusual intelligence. They reflected before

* The school was not originally designed for girls, and since my visit the master has "eliminated the female element." (1867.)

answering any difficult question, a practice not common with Northumberland schoolboys, and not sufficiently encouraged by their masters.

There was no French pupil in school at the time of my visit.

The boys in the junior Latin class were not very well grounded. Few boys know anything beyond the rudiments; none could translate into Latin anything more than the short sentences in a common exercise book.

Greek is practically no part of the school course.

No history is taught.

The geography was very bad. There was no map in the schoolroom, and the children seemed to learn nothing but lists of names and other uninteresting matter contained in school manuals.

The scholars were under perfect discipline, and the older boys seemed more than ordinarily interested in their work. The master inflicts corporal punishment; his assistant does not.

There is a schoolroom with a schoolmaster's house and garden belonging to the trust. The schoolroom could hold 70 children. There is no classroom.

Over the schoolroom are three bed rooms communicating with the master's house; one is occupied by the assistant master, the others would accommodate 10 boarders. There was one boarder at the time of my visit.

In front and on the side of the school premises is an open space called a playground. The boys play cricket on the common. They have a club of which the master knows nothing beyond its existence, the school being virtually a day school.

From the master's returns it seems that the average number of scholars during the last three years has been 50. On the day of my visit there were 29 boys and 2 girls, and although several boys had been detained by their parents on the plea of market day, I have reason to believe that the proprietary school, though its terms are higher, is growing more popular than the grammar school. More attention is paid in the former school to the modern languages and geography, but in the subjects which partake at all of a scientific character, such as grammar and arithmetic, the teaching of the grammar school is certainly superior to that of the proprietary school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 478. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 29 June 1599. Deeds in custody of senior steward.

School Property.—School house, residence for master with garden, share of allotments, and sum of 378*l.* Annual income 21*l.* gross, 21*l.* net. No probable increase.

Buildings old, site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for promotion of good learning and for the education of the youth of parish of Hexham and other adjoining towns, natives to pay 4*d.* a year, others 2*s.* or 4*s.* (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Grammar school."

Government and Masters.—Statutes made for government of school, with approbation of Archbishop of York, 10 September 1600.

Trustees, 12 residents, with consent of Archbishop of York, make statutes, appoint and dismiss master and usher, and manage property.

Head master must be M.A. (letters patent) of Oxford or Cambridge, of full age of 26 (statutes). Usher furnished with Greek and Latin tongues (statutes); his appointment dispensed with, and head master not necessarily M.A. (Decree of Court of Chancery, 13 Dec., A.D. 1827.)

No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Allowed to take boarders. Total income of head master from endowment 21*l.*, from fees 44*l.*, from boarders 60*l.* gross, besides house. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Fifty, chiefly between 10 and 14 years, from distances up to eight miles (by railway and on ponies). Pay 15*s.* for general work; including Latin and Greek, 1*l.* 1*s.* Fires, 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two weekly boarders, both in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 30*l.* Annual bills, highest, 32*l.*; lowest, 30*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 3,024 feet per boy. Hours, 7.30 a.m., 9 p.m. No permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English fairly.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course modified, with consent of parents, to suit boy's subsequent career and aptitude for certain studies. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. School not opened with prayer.

Promotion partly by marks, partly by examination, partly by general proficiency, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by examiners selected by head master. Prizes of books according to yearly marks.

Punishments: caning, detention and impositions; the first publicly.

Playground 478 square yards, close to school. Windows of master's house overlook playground. No bounds.

One boy gone to Cambridge, one to London University, within the last five years. [One at Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week, besides time for preparation of all lessons except Latin, French, and Greek. Play time, 32 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Charles Head, Hackwood, Hexham.
William Henry Clarke.
W. Kirsopp, the Leazes, Hexham.
Joseph Fairless, Hexham.
James Donaldson Bell, Hexham.
Rev. Joseph Hudson, the Abbey, Hexham.
J. Nicholson, Halliwell Dean, Hexham.
J. Oswald Head, Maiden Cross, Hexham.
William Pearson, Hexham.
William Dean Fairless.
Isaac Baty, Hexham.
Rev. H. C. Barker, Hexham House, Hexham.

Head Master:

Thomas Dobson, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Postmaster - -	Hexham - -	200 yards.
„ „ - 2	Solicitor - -	The Leazes near Hexham.	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Farmer & Engineer	South Acomb do.	8 „
„ „ - 4	Gentleman - -	Hexham - -	300 yards.
„ „ - 5	Chemist - -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 6	Doctor - -	Do. - -	500 „
„ „ - 7	Innkeeper -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 8	Bank Clerk - -	Do. - -	600 „
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Halton nr. Hexham	5 miles.
„ „ - 10	Brewer - -	Hexham - -	300 yards.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Do. - -	400 „
„ „ - 2	Roper - -	Do. - -	300 „
„ „ - 3	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	200 „
„ „ - 4	Gardener - -	Do. - -	500 „
„ „ - 5	Plasterer - -	Do. - -	600 „
„ „ - 6	Clogmaker - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 7	Farm Bailiff -	Anick Grange -	2 „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Summer Rods -	1½ „
„ „ - 9	Joiner - -	Hexham - -	300 yards.
„ „ - 10	China and Glass Dealer.	Do. - -	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) In April 1865, an exhibition at Queen's College, Cambridge.

(Hexham.) Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							H.		H.					H.		H.					H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	Same classes as reading.																							
Greek - -	2	1	—	2	13	4	½	4	4	Arnold's Ex., St. John's Gospel, 3 chaps.														
Latin - -	18	3	—	6	14	5	½	5	6	Cornelius Nepos (Miltiades), Cæsar, IV. 20 to V. 30; Virgil Æn., 500 lines.	4	14	5	½	5	2½	Henry's 1st Latin Book, all.	9	12	5	½	5	2½	Eton Gram. and Henry's 1st Book.
French -	5	1	—	5	14	2	½	2	2	De Fiva's Gram., 65 Ex.; Do., Introduction, 12 pages.														
Arithmetic -	50	5	—	6	15	5	½	—	5	Various authors - -	16	14	5	½	—	5	Chambers' Arithmetic -	5	7	—	—	—	—	Chambers' Elementary Arith.
Book-keeping	3	—	—	3	15	—	—	—	6	Chambers' Book-keeping														
Mensuration and Surveying.	38	3	—	10	14	3	½	—	3	Nesbit's Mensuration -														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Trigonometry and Diff. Calculus; Colenso's Algebra; Haughton's Mechanics.														
Geography -	23	1	—	23	13	2	1	—	2	Cornwell's Geography, 60 pages.														
English Grammar.	43	3	—	18	14	8	½	5	4	Morell's Exercises, pp. 31	13	12	5	½	5	4	Lennie's Grammar to the end of Syntax.	12	11	5	½	5	2½	Lennie's Grammar up to Syntax.
Reading -	50	3	—	20	14	3	½	—	2	Nelson's School Series, Part II.	26	14	—	—	—	—	Nelson's School Series, Part I.	4	7	15	½	—	3¾	Chambers' Reading Books.
Writing -	50	—	—	—	—	5	½	—	2½															

MORPETH.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school, founded by letters patent of King Edward VI. for the education of boys and youth in grammar by a head master and usher, may be presumed to have been originally intended for all classes requiring the instruction which is now called classical.

By a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1856 the classical subjects are retained, and other modern branches of education added to the course.

The number of pupils is about thirty. I examined all of them in one or more subjects, partly *viva voce* and partly by written papers. Only three or four boys learn Greek; two had some knowledge of the language. One was quite satisfactory in his grammar and translated Homer with taste and spirit.

All the boys learn Latin. The junior class was fairly grounded, and the older boys were reading Livy. One aged 15 attempted the translation of a continuous passage from English into Latin prose. The result, though far from idiomatic and not free from one or two serious blunders in grammar, was a great way in advance of any similar work in the county. The intermediate classes were the weakest in Latin, as also in their other subjects. In French, which is learnt by about half the scholars, the grammar was sound and the translation intelligent and both better than the pronunciation.

I cannot report favourably of the English history.

The geography, though better than the history, and in the case of some of the youngest boys decidedly good, was on the whole not so good as in some inferior schools.

The English grammar and analysis were very good, and superior to anything else of the kind in the county.

The *viva voce* Euclid of a few upper boys was quite satisfactory, though not so brilliant as at Newcastle Grammar School.

The result of an exercise in dictation done by the junior classes showed that the boys' spelling was not neglected when they took up the Latin grammar. Some of the youngest boys were faultless in this respect.

I examined the upper half of the school on paper in arithmetic, algebra, Euclid and trigonometry. In arithmetic the upper boys of this division were very good; the lower boys failed, as in Latin. The algebra and Euclid done by a few of the more advanced boys were satisfactory. Some of the scholars answered all the questions, including a few simple problems and deductions. Two boys attempted a little trigonometry, one with some success; *i.e.*, he knew the book work of the subject.

I saw some very creditable copies of freehand drawing, a subject learnt by all the scholars.

A few boys learn German; and considerable attention is paid to Divinity, a subject, however, which I did not examine.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In general, the boys were most successful in the subjects which require thought and intelligence on the part of the pupil and a good method on the part of the teacher. They failed, or rather the classes in the middle of the school failed, in the knowledge of facts and rules.

The school has the advantage of being regularly and thoroughly examined by an independent examiner; and it is, as far as I know, the only endowed school in Northumberland which has sent up successful candidates for the University local examinations.

The discipline, though apparently not severe, is quite effective. The boys were gentle and well-mannered.

The schoolroom is a capital modern building, with a good classroom attached.

There is a master's residence, with a dormitory specially erected for the accommodation of 12 boarders, but there were no boarders at the time of my visit. This dormitory, though large and airy, has no appliances for warming it. Some of the rooms in the master's house are suffering from damp. The playground is the best in the county, and would be a very good one if it were not upon a slope.

There is a feeling prevalent in Morpeth that the school is a failure. It is thought that there should be at least* 60 day-boys and 12 boarders. The want of boarders is ascribed by the master to the unsuitableness of the accommodation provided for them; by the trustees, to the indifference of the master and the extravagance of his terms, viz. 60*l.* per annum. Probably, the rule that Latin must be learnt by all the boys keeps away some day scholars; and an apparent languor and want of vitality, when compared with the vigorous activity of a school like Newcastle Grammar School, keeps out more. The two opposite systems of teaching in operation at Morpeth and Newcastle produce a marked difference of result. At Newcastle boys of moderate ability get a good medium education at the expense of the abler and more thoughtful boys. At Morpeth the best pupils are constantly improving as they advance to higher subjects and more intelligent methods, while boys of no ability or ambition gravitate towards the middle forms in the school, the deficiencies of which forms I have already noticed.

But a chief reason for the comparative failure of the school is a lawsuit in which it is involved. This suit, though it may eventually be the means of recovering to the trust valuable property, which the Charity Commissioners (23d Report, p. 462) supposed to be hopelessly lost, acts at present as a blight upon the school and all connected with it; for as the property involved forms the larger portion of the endowment, the permanence of the school on its present footing is in jeopardy, and the master is thereby

* Since my visit the numbers have increased. There are now forty-three scholars, of whom four are boarders (1867).

depressed. Even in the event of a successful issue, there will be a heavy* bill of costs; and with these expenses and contingencies hanging over them the trustees are naturally unwilling to go to any great expense in improving the accommodation of the schoolmaster's house.

If, however, the result of the lawsuit should be favourable, an energetic master, with the advantage of respectable academic distinctions, ought to raise the school beyond its present numbers; and it would be, in my opinion, unwise to change the character of the education until the experiment of the existing scheme had been fairly tried under more favourable conditions.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 459, A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 12th March 1552, who gave two late chantries in Morpeth and late chantry of Saint Giles and all the lands in county belonging to them, and also all lands in county theretofore given for the support of priests in Morpeth and Ponteland, for the support of a schoolmaster in Morpeth. About A.D. 1663, Earl of Carlisle and others gave several small rent charges, since lost, in augmentation of provision for master. Deeds with clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Total acreage, 752a. 2r. 37. A litigation as to part now pending in Chancery. Average annual income, 689*l.* gross (varying with proceeds of timber sold) of which in 1864 398*l.*, in 1866 349*l.*, applied to school.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not well adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school. For the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar (letters patent). All boys residing in parliamentary borough, of age of seven years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write (unless unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause) to be capable of admission on payment of sums directed by scheme. No boy to be entitled to remain after 18 (scheme A.D. 1856).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). Principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and literature, principles of natural philosophy, land surveying, drawing, and designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature, and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, and writing, and all such other subjects as to trustees seem expedient (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 7 May 1856.

Rector and mayor and 12 other residents in or within 20 miles of parish, trustees; under sanction of Court of Chancery appoint head and second master.

Head and second master must be members of Church of England; former a graduate of an English university. May not hold any benefice with cure of souls or employment duties of which may interfere with their school duties. Removed by resolution of two thirds of trustees present at meeting called on requisition in writing signed by three trustees, and whereat half existing number of trustees are present; provided such resolution be entered on minutes and signed by trustees voting for same, and copy thereof be given to master; provided also, such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval. May show cause on petition to Court of Chancery against such removal.

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* I have drawn attention in my General Report to the large and apparently unnecessary expenditure incurred in the management of the school property.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head and second masters allowed to take boarders. Total income of head master from endowment, 150*l.*, from half residue of fees (after providing prizes and paying examiner), about 50*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders; of second master from endowment, 100*l.*, and from one fourth such residue of fees, about 25*l.* If either master's boarders exceed 25, he must provide an assistant at his own expense.

Day Scholars.—26, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to six miles; pay under 10 and 14, 10*s.* or 1*l.*; above 14, 1*l.* 10*s.* Stationery 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight; three in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 35*l.*, 40*l.*, 45*l.*, or 50*l.* School bills: highest, 62*l.*; lowest, 44*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 708 feet per boy. Hours, 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a simple narrative and work first four rules of arithmetic.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit case of boys who show special aptitude or are intended for certain lines of life. Religious instruction daily. Church catechism not compulsory on those whose friends object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly by examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination at Midsummer by one or two graduates appointed by trustees, and prizes given.

Punishments: impositions; corporal punishment; suspension, and expulsion; the second publicly.

Playground about four acres. No bounds.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week; majority of lessons prepared out of school. Playtime 25 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in favour of the charity	295	0	9¾
Rents	377	5	11
Rentcharges in Morpeth	15	4	11
Drainage interest	55	7	6
Proceeds of timber sold	147	2	11
Capitation fees	103	0	0
County Fire Office bonus on insurance	1	11	11
	£994	13	11¾

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Paid interest on mortgages	72	8	0
Paid interest on drainage	125	13	8
Paid rates for Netherwitton	0	5	7½
Repairs to buildings at Netherwitton	5	7	8½
Plantations, wages to workmen	81	14	2
Salaries and other payments in respect of school	348	14	1
School expenses, rates, taxes, &c.	31	1	2½
Expenses of management	59	3	7
Balance	270	5	11¼
	£994	13	11¾

Owing to the charity, 31st December 1866.

	£	s.	d.
In district bank in course of liquidation	69	10	4
Arrears of rents	62	14	1
Arrears of drainage interest tenants	55	7	6
	£187	11	11

Owing from the charity, 31st December 1866.

	£	s.	d.
Francis Clark on mortgage	1810	0	0
Pelican Insurance Company, drainage loan	1500	0	0
	£3,310	0	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington, Northumberland.
The Hon. and Rev. F. R. Gray, Rector of Morpeth, ex officio.
Charles Septimus Swan, Mayor of Morpeth, ex officio.
The Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, Bedlington.
Nicholas Wright, Timber Merchant, Morpeth.
George Brumell, Solicitor, Morpeth.
William Woodman, Solicitor, Morpeth.
Thomas Hopper, Grocer, Morpeth.
William Creighton, Chemist, Morpeth.

Clerk to Trustees:
Benjm. Woodman, Morpeth.

Head Master:
Rev. George Lake, M.A.

Second Master:
William Davidson, B.A., London University.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Colliery Manager -	Netherton.	4 miles.
„ „ - 2	Surgeon - -	Bedlington.	4¼ „
„ „ - 3	Bookseller -	Morpeth.	
„ „ - 4	Shoemaker - -	Bebside.	6 „
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Morpeth.	
„ „ - 6	Solicitor's Clerk -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Solicitor - -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Excise Officer -	Do.	
„ „ - 9	Brewer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 10	Grocer - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Land Agent -	Do.	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Grocer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Teacher - -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Chemist - -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do.	
„ „ - 8	Do. - -	Tritlington	6 miles.
„ „ - 9	Publican - -	Morpeth.	
„ „ - 10	Solicitor - -	Do.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, exclusive of time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, exclusive of time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, exclusive of time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	31	2	—	16	13	5	½	—	2½	Joshua, Judges, 1 Sam., Acts.	15	10	5	⅓	—	2¼	Genesis, Exod., S. Mark.							
Greek	3	2	—	2	13	2	1	2	4	Wordsworth's Gram.; Adam's Delec. 42 to end; Dalzel's Analecta Minora, 1–50.	1	13	2	½	2	1	Wordsworth's Gram. to end of active verbs; Adam's Del., pp. 1–39.							
Latin	31	5	—	2	13	3	1	3	6	Cæsar's B. G. IV; De Senectute; Æneid V. 1–603; Arnold's Latin Prose, Part I.	6	13	5	½	5	5	Grammar, Eutropius (whole). Henry's 1st Book (whole).	9	9	5	½	5	5	Grammar to end of active verbs. Principia Lat. Pt. I., Ex. 1–6.
French	16	2	—	6	13	2	½	2	1	De Fiva's Grammar; Picciola 1–40.	10	12	2	½	4	1	Ahn's 1st French Course, Ex. 1–50.							
German	11	2	—	1	15	3	½	3	1½	Tiark's Gr.; Heimann's Reader, pp. 68–102.	10	13	2	½	4	1	Ahn's 1st German Course, Ex. 1–75.							
Arithmetic	31	3	—	10	13	5	1	—	5	Colenso (the whole)	12	12	10	1	—	10	Colenso, to end of Fractions.	9	9	10	*¾	—	7½	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	1	—	10	13	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Algebra, Pt. I., pp. 58–110, Pt. II., 1–49. Euclid I–IV., VI., XI. 1–21, XII. 1, 2. Trig. (Hudson's) 1–71.														
Chemistry	10	1	—	10	13	2	¾	—	1½	Pope's Chemistry.														
History	22	3	—	10	13	2	½	—	1	S. P. C. K. to Henry VII.	12	12	2	⅓	—	1	S. P. C. K. to Henry VII.							
Geography	31	3	—	10	13	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith's, Europe and Asia.	12	12	2	1	—	2	Goldsmith, Europe	9	9	5	½	5	2½	Guy's Child's Geo. 1–26.
English Grammar.	31	3	—	10	13	1	1	—	1	Morell's Gram. and Analysis (whole).	12	12	1	1	—	1	Morell's Essen. (whole).	9	9	5	½	5	2½	Douglas' Gram. (whole).
English Composition.	22	2	—	10	13	Home exercise once a week.					12	12	Home exercise once a week.											
Reading	31	3	—	10	13	1	½	—	½		12	12	1	1	—	1		9	9	5	½	—	2½	
Writing	31	1	—	31	11	5	½	—	2½															
Drawing	31	2	—	22	12	1	1	—	1		9	9	1	1	—	1								

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Grammar School.

Mr. Hammond's Report.

Although it is stated in the returns received from the Mayor of Newcastle that this school was founded by Thomas Horsley, there is no legal evidence that the grammar school now in existence is connected with his alleged gift, and I am informed that the corporation are not possessed of lands said to have been devised by him for the endowment of a grammar school.

It seems more proper to refer the foundation of the school to a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1599, which provides that a school should be taught by a master and usher to be appointed by the mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle.

This school would be what is now called a classical school, open to all classes of scholars.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry salaries amounting to 420*l.* per annum were paid out of the town stock to the different masters and teachers. The head master and two ushers also had the use of three dwelling houses, which, with the schoolroom and a playground of two acres, were held by the corporation on a lease of lives and by them devoted to the purposes of the school. Instruction was given in classics and also in writing and accounts. The sons of freemen were taught gratuitously in Latin and Greek, and charged four guineas annually for the other subjects: the sons of non-freemen paid six guineas for all the subjects taught.

By the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the corporation were released from paying in future any salaries beyond those of the existing masters. In due course the present master was the only remaining person entitled to a payment from the corporation, and at the time of my visit the school as a foundation existed only in his person. In the meantime the premises formerly appropriated to the school had been taken for railway purposes, and the school transferred to a building belonging to the corporation, for the use of which no rent was paid.

The advantages thus enjoyed by the grammar school were the free use of the above-mentioned premises and a salary of 105*l.* per annum paid out of the town stock to the master.

The master being practically at liberty to use his own discretion has given a more commercial character to the teaching of the school, and has succeeded in making it a very useful institution for the lower middle classes. This he has done by limiting, not the number of subjects taught, but the extent to which the higher subjects are carried. The school is thus no longer able to prepare boys for the universities, although the elements and groundwork of a classical and mathematical education are professedly taught. From all I could learn, the changes introduced by the master have met with very general approval, more especially among the classes directly benefited by them. Some gentlemen, however, who regret

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the decay of classical learning in the county, are afraid that they will prove fatal to any future scheme for reviving the higher education given at the school in former times.

The present state of things is temporary, but it has lasted so long that it cannot fail to leave its impression on the immediate future of the school.

For the permanent regulation and management of the school, a scheme has been approved by order of the Court of Chancery (1st May 1858) in accordance with the provisions of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 42. I was informed just before leaving Newcastle in December 1865, that the scheme was to come into operation at once.

I examined the scholars (about 230 in number, divided into six classes) in Greek, Latin, French, arithmetic, Euclid, history, geography, English grammar, reading and dictation. With the exception of the arithmetic the examination was conducted orally. It is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which the majority of the boys answered the questions in the various subjects.

The Greek was confined to the repetition of declensions of nouns and adjectives, and of conjugations of regular and irregular verbs.

The Latin and French were also mainly confined to grammar and syntax.

The history, geography, and English grammar embraced generally only matters of fact and rule.

The reading and dictation were very good, though of course some of the new comers were more deficient than the rest.

In all these subjects the answers of the pupils showed a readiness of apprehension, a quickness of observation, and a strength of memory really surprising to any one only used to the grammar school system prevalent in the south of England.

In the Euclid and arithmetic the cultivation of higher qualities of the mind was attempted; and the Euclid especially, as a specimen of the manner in which boys of 13 or 14 can be made to follow the reasoning of others, was quite a remarkable performance. Few undergraduates in a college lecture room could have surpassed these lads in the repetition of propositions or in the explanation of the successive steps required for the constructions and proofs.

Elsewhere I have attempted to point out what appear to me to be the deficiencies of the school teaching. But I will briefly observe that in a school where the highest class in each subject consists of 35 to 40 boys under one master, the process of encouraging the more advanced pupils to think for themselves, by proposing original problems for solution or setting subjects for composition in which the creative or imitative faculties are at all exercised, is one which cannot be attempted with success. It is in this respect that the Newcastle Grammar School fails. Originality and individuality of thought are repressed, and boys, whose quickness and memory seem most astonishing in an oral examination, cannot put their work readily or properly on paper. I had some difficulty in obtaining written answers at all at this

school, and those which I did receive were in arithmetic only, and not in Euclid; nor were they done in school under supervision, as at Morpeth and Berwick and in the better private schools. This was partly owing to a misapprehension on the part of the master; but at the same time he showed an evident reluctance to submit his boys to the test of written exercises, nor have any of the boys educated at the school ever, so far as I know, competed in the university local examinations.

The neglect of written exercises in this school is partly attributable to the want of accommodation for writing. Only one of the six classrooms is fitted up with desks; and the accommodation generally, though it may be excused on account of its temporary character, is not sufficient for the requirements of the school. The master has no residence and there are no boarders. The school playground was taken away when the premises were sold to the railway company, and no other has been provided in its stead. The boys play cricket together on the Leazes, but this is a matter of accident rather than of regulation among themselves; and in the ordinary acceptance of the term there is no school *esprit de corps* or moral tone. The boys, however, are under perfect discipline in school and very well behaved. It is generally thought in the county that the morality of a day-school is higher than that of a boarding-school; and in most of the endowed day-schools I noticed that the behaviour of boys in class was most exemplary.

The scheme which is to regulate the school in future provides—(1) the means of erecting school buildings; (2) an endowment of 440*l.* per annum to be applied to master's salaries, exhibitions, prize premiums, prizes, &c.; (3) houses for the head master and under master, the former capable of receiving 20 boarders; (4) the means of paying salaries to other assistant masters or teachers.

All the masters are to be appointed by the corporation and to hold office during their pleasure, but the head master is not to be removed without the consent of the Charity Commissioners.

The subjects prescribed are those now actually taught.

The fees payable by the scholars are not to exceed 4*l.* per annum.

The discipline and general administration are to be under the control of the head master, subject to the regulations of the scheme and to such others as the corporation may think fit to prescribe.

The school is to be annually examined *vivâ voce* by persons invited by the corporation, in the presence of the corporation and of others specially allowed to attend; but the prizes are to be adjudged by the head master and not by the examiners.

Three exhibitions of 40*l.* each, tenable for three years, are to be either held at an English university, or applied, at the discretion of the corporation, to the advancement in life of the successful candidates.

Seven prize premiums of 10*l.* each, payable for three years to boys attending the grammar school, are to be adjudged by the corporation to such scholars as shall at the annual examination

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

have particularly distinguished themselves by their aptitude for learning, diligence or good conduct, and whose parents, or persons standing to them *in loco parentis*, are unable to maintain them at the school without some assistance.

It will be seen from the above abstract of the scheme that the general powers of the corporation are extensive, and that in the adjudication of the prize premiums their discretion is ill defined. Whether a boy is to be selected according to the result of the examination, or for general aptitude, good conduct, and diligence, or for poverty, or for all three reasons, is not distinctly stated; but probably the last is the interpretation intended by the words of the section, which of themselves are unintelligible.

The exhibitions will probably be applied in most instances to the advancement in life, and not to the further education, of the successful candidates.

The school already possesses a preferential right to an exhibition at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; but no scholar has applied for it during many years.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 387. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By charter of Queen Elizabeth, 22 March 1600. James Dale, by will 26 December 1861, gave 1,000*l.*, the interest to be applied by Mayor, Vicar of Newcastle, and master of school, as trustees, in advancing pupils to universities so soon as the interest accumulates to 50*l.* annually. Deeds in custody of corporation.

School Property.—Corporation annually pay a stipend of 105*l.* to the head master; and, under new scheme, an annual sum of 440*l.*, out of surplus income of hospital of S. Mary the Virgin in Newcastle is to be paid to school, of which 120*l.* for three exhibitions at any university in England or Wales, for three years, of 40*l.* each; also seven prize premiums of 10*l.* for three years at school. School has claim with Durham School to an exhibition of 16*l.* a year at Emanuel College, Cambridge.

New buildings are being erected.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school, for education of youth from their tender years in rudiments of Christian religion. (Charter.) Boys of the age of eight years and upwards, being able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic, of good moral conduct. No boy entitled to remain after 18. (Scheme, A.D. 1858.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Rudiments of the Christian religion. (Charter.) Instruction in the Holy Scriptures according to the doctrine and liturgy of the Church of England, the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, the principles of physical science, and such subjects as the corporation shall direct. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—School regulated by scheme for application of surplus revenue of hospital of S. Mary the Virgin, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, 1 May 1858, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 42., which extended the objects of that charity to educational purposes.

Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are patrons. Appoint head and under master; remove head master, with consent of Charity Commissioners. Appoint exhibitioners, on nominations preferred by master. Under master holds office during pleasure.

No master may hold any other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—By scheme (not yet in operation) head master allowed to take 20 boarders, with fixed stipend of 205*l.*, and half capitation fees. Under master, 60*l.*, and one-fourth fees. Assistants, not exceeding 60*l.* each. At present head master receives stipend of 105*l.* from corporation and all the fees, out of which he pays six assistant masters, and defrays all other expenses.

Day Scholars.—230, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 10 miles. Pay 4*l.* for general work. French, extra for boys in two highest classes, 12*s.* Stationery, fires, &c., 12*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to write.

School classified separately for literature and mathematics. School course not modified to suit case of particular boys. Religious instruction in Scripture history to about one-third. Church Catechism not compulsory on Nonconformists. School opened and closed with prayers extemporaneous and from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by proficiency, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by masters in the presence of the corporation and parents of the pupils. No prizes.

Punishments: writing exercises, and corporal punishment; the latter in class.

No playground.

On average of last five years two or three boys gone to universities. [None in residence in May 1867.]

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours per week. All lessons prepared out of school.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS of Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, September 1, 1865-6.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents received (whole rental, £1,706 5*s.* 6*d.*)	1,668	18	6
	£1,668	18	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Income Tax (recoverable)	18	17	5
Rates, taxes, and water	27	17	3
Repairs and insurance	128	19	10
Stamps, stationery, printing, &c.	4	10	0
Agent's 3 per cent. on 1,668*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*	50	1	4
Master's portion	500	0	0
Eight brethren at 30*l.*, doorkeeper 2*l.* 10*s.*, nurse and pew-opener 30*l.*	272	10	0
Surplus Income.			
Paid corporation treasurer for for St. Mary's School	150	0	0
Grammar school building fund	516	2	8
	£1,668	18	6

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET of St. Mary Magdalen Hospital, Newcastle on Tyne, for year ending August 1867.

	£	*s*	*d.*
Rents received	1442	17	7
Colliery rent	100	0	0
Income tax returned	23	1	8
Interest on 2,315*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* consols	68	16	0
„ 1,881*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* „	55	10	4
	£1,690	5	7

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Income tax	23	15	10
Rates, taxes, insurance, &c.	36	9	1
Tradesmen's bills for repairs	19	7	7
Subscriptions to hospitals, schools, &c.	50	3	6
Returns to Charity Commissioners and others	2	12	6
Beadle	13	14	0
Viewer	10	10	0
Receiver	60	0	0
Divine service	300	0	0
Master	391	4	5
Three brethren	763	14	4
Executors of G. Wilson	18	14	4
	£1,690	5	7

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Trustees:
The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Clerk to Trustees:
R. P. Phipson, Town Clerk.

Head Master:
Rev. James Snape, formerly of Trinity College, Dublin.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Colliery Owner and Viewer.	Durham - -	3½ miles.
„ „ - 2	High Bailiff of Northumberland.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	½ „
„ „ - 3	Spirit Merchant -	South Shields -	13 „
„ „ - 4	Ship Broker -	Benwell - -	2½ „
„ „ - 5	Physician - -	North Shields -	10 „
„ „ - 6	Draper, &c. -	Gateshead - -	2 „
„ „ - 7	Merchant - -	Howdon - -	6 „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Blakelaw Farm -	3 „
„ „ - 9	Civil Engineer -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	¼ „
„ „ - 10	Proprietor of Refreshment Rooms.	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Provision Dealer -	West Holywell -	7 miles.
„ „ - 2	Plumber, &c. -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	½ „
„ „ - 3	Spirit Merchant -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 4	Chemist & Druggist	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Gentleman - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 6	Wesleyan Minister	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 7	Architect - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 8	Brewer - -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 9	Spirit Merchant -	Tynemouth -	11 „
„ „ - 10	Physician - -	North Shields -	10 „

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Third Class in each Subject.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Fourteen and a half years.			Number of written exercises varies. There is no standard prescribed.				Thirteen and a half years.				Number of exercises varies, pro re nata.				Ten years and a half.				
Religious Knowledge.	78	2	Each boy, in the two highest classes, pays 3s. a quarter extra, to a professional teacher of French.	39		2	H. ¾	H. 1½	H. 2	Bible, Scrip. Hist.	39		2	H. ¾	H. 1	2	New Testament.	37		6	1	3	6	H.
Greek -	78	2		39		3	1¼*			Edinburgh Greek Extracts; Greek Testament.	39		2	1		2	Bryce's Greek Reader.							
Latin -	230	6		37 to 39		3	1¼*		3½	Virgil, 3rd Bk. of the Æneid; White's Latin Reader.	39		2	1		2	Valpy's Latin Delectus; Bryce's Latin Reader.	37		6	1	3	6	Bryce's Latin Reader.
French -	155	4		38 or 39		2	1		2	Hall's French Exercises; Ehrlich's Fr. Reader.	39		2	1		2	Hall's Fr. Exercises.							
Arithmetic -	230	6		37 to 39		3	1		3	Arithmetic generally.	39		5	4 at 1½ & 1 at 1hr.		7	Chambers's Arithmetic.	37		4	2	—	8	Chambers's Arithmetic.
Mensuration and Surveying. Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	78			39		4	1½		6	Todhunter's Euclid; " Algebra.	39		4	½		2	Todhunter's Euclid; " Algebra.							
History -	155	4		38 to 39		4	½		2	Collier's British Hist.	39		4	½		2	Collier's British Hist.							
Geography -	230	6		37 to 39		4	½		2	Anderson's Geography.	39		4	½		2	Anderson's Geography.	37		3	1	1	3	White's Abstract of Geography.
English Grammar.	230	6		37 to 39		2	½		½	Douglas's Eng. Gram.	39		6	½		3	Douglas's Eng. Gram.	37		3	1	—	3	Douglas's Eng. Gram.
English Composition.	193	5		38 or 39		2	½		1		39		2	½		1								
Reading -	230	6		37 to 39		—	—		—		39		2	½		1	Recitations, &c. from Curtis's Reader, Poetical	37		4	1	—	4	McCulloch's Series of Lessons; Curtis's Poetical Reader.
Writing -	230	6		37 to 39		4	1		4		39		4	1		4		37		5	1	—	5	

* Accurately, 2 at 1¼ hours, and 1 at 1 hour.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ROTHBURY SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THE Rev. John Thomlinson, by his will (1719), gave certain property in trust—

(1.) To maintain a schoolmaster and usher to teach gratis the children of the parish of Rothbury "to read and understand the "English, Latin and Greek tongues, and to write and cast "accounts, and the Church catechism."

(2.) To bind deserving scholars from the school to trades, or to send them to the Universities.

(3.) To relieve poor housekeepers.

In 1710 a rentcharge of 6*l.* had been left by the will of George Fletcher, to be paid to a Grammar schoolmaster in Rothbury.

In 1740 the Rev. T. Sharp, D.D., conveyed certain estates upon trust, the clear rents of which were to be applied to poor people in the parish of Rothbury; but the purchase-money was, in part, supplied from funds taken out of Thomlinson's charity, so that these lands must be considered as, to some extent, charged with the trusts created under his will.

The whole of this charity property is managed, and very economically, under one common account. The income is about 350*l.* per annum.

In the case of a Nonconformist's son the Church Catechism would not be insisted on if objected to by the parent.

No boy has ever been sent to the University, and for the last 50 years no apprentices have been bound out.

The legal stipends of the master and usher are only 20*l.* (including Fletcher's gift) and 6*l.* respectively; but at present the former receives 80*l.*, and the latter 65*l.*,* per annum out of the general income of the charity.

About 50*l.* per annum are paid, in sums varying from 5*l.* to 25*l.*, to other schools in the parish. The largest amount is paid to a mistress keeping a girls' school in the town of Rothbury. The school premises in this case were built at the expense of the general trust.

Last year a sum of 102*l.* was given, in doles of 1*l.* apiece, to poor housekeepers of the parish. This amount is above the usual average, but the portion of the income devoted to this object seems to be on the increase.

The usual instruction is confined to English and commercial subjects, but two or three boys learn the rudiments of Latin in the winter season.

This school, which is now somewhat better than an ordinary parish school for boys, has been rendered more useful by the modifications introduced in the school instruction. In summer it is attended by about 70 boys, in winter by about 120. From

* Apparently increased, since my visit, to 80*l.* per annum. (1867.)

the middle of November to the middle of May there is always a mensuration class, and generally a Latin class. At the time of my visit, early in November, these classes had not been organized for the season. No French is ever taught.

I examined the pupils in dictation, English grammar, geography, history and arithmetic. In dictation the younger boys were fair, certainly not deficient. In English grammar and geography all the scholars were very good. These subjects are well taught. The history was, as usual, a failure. In arithmetic the boys were very ready and accurate. I examined them orally, and found that, although there was no scientific knowledge of principles, they had acquired an accurate acquaintance with rules, and a remarkable facility in working sums rapidly and correctly.

I also delivered to the master a written paper of questions in arithmetic to be done by the boys in my absence. To my surprise, I received in return nothing but the answers; no work whatever. I certainly did not expect a Cambridge graduate in honours to treat these questions as conundrums, but the circumstance is very characteristic of the avowed objects of education in Northumberland schools. Results are all that is required; methods and processes are disregarded. With this exception, the school teaching is decidedly good. The discipline is effective. The boys, many of whom are rough-looking, are under complete control. The school is doing its part well enough, the defects in the working of the school system being attributable to the free education, which parents do not sufficiently value.

There is a good schoolroom, large enough for the full numbers in winter. It is airy and substantial. The master occupies a house which I believe to be leasehold, belonging to the trust; but there is, as he informs me, some question as to his right to occupy it. There is no playground, and the school is not one for boarders.

This school requires a scheme for its regulation, and no scheme will be satisfactory which does not distinctly specify the proportionate sums to be applied respectively to the school and to the poor. In this case, as in that of all conjoint charities, the doles to the poor are always likely to encroach on the other objects of the trust. It must, however, be admitted that education receives the lion's share at Rothbury. Still, in a parish containing less than 2,400 inhabitants, it seems strange that 102 housekeepers should be receiving relief from the charity funds. The existence of abuses in the distribution of doles was expressly asserted.

If a scheme were framed, such as I have suggested, provision might be made for exhibitions to be held by deserving or promising scholars at Morpeth or other grammar schools.

The flagrant and systematic irregularity of attendance encouraged by the parents is the great drawback in this school. The absentees not only forget what they have learnt, but disarrange the classes on their return to school. I am informed that the farmers are in this respect quite as culpable as their "hinds" or labourers. So long as the education is perfectly gratuitous, there

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

is but slight chance of a remedy, and I am informed that any attempt to impose a small quarterage would be stoutly opposed by all classes in the parish.

I inspected the girls' school, which is supported out of the charity funds. Thirty girls were present, the room being convenient for 40 or 50. The attendance is very irregular and the pupils are very backward. The majority of the girls could read and write, and they all learn to spell and cipher.

One girl answered simple questions in grammar and geography, and could work sums in practice and interest, but not in rule of three. None of the rest had advanced beyond the compound rules. The school is not under government inspection.

It is an anomaly that the poorer schools in the parish, which are partly supported from the charity, exact weekly pence from the scholars attending them, and that the boys at Thomlinson's school pay for nothing but their books.

The master, who has been nearly 35 years at the school, drew my attention to the question of instituting retiring pensions for the teachers. This might be provided for in any future scheme.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 450. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The Rev. John Thomlinson, by will 12 February 1720, gave a lease of a house and premises for a school, and a rentcharge of 20*l.* in trust to pay 14*l.* to a master and 6*l.* to an usher to teach gratis all such children within the parish as should be sent to school for that purpose, and gave certain estates in trust to apply the proceeds in binding to trades and sending to the University deserving poor scholars, and in the relief of poor housekeepers; and gave other houses and lands to be sold and applied to charitable purposes. A rentcharge of 6*l.* was left by George Fletcher in 1710 for the master.

School Property.—Annual rental 312*l.*, besides rentcharge of 26*l.* Paid in salaries to grammar school masters, 160*l.*

Buildings too small, situated on the banks of the Coquet. A classroom lately added. No playground.

Objects of Trust.—All such children within the parish as should be sent to school (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and understanding the Latin and Greek tongues, writing, casting accounts, and the Church Catechism (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Rector and churchwardens, and 24 of parish, are trustees of the charity.

Head master appointed by Archdeacon of Northumberland and rectors of Elsdon and Rothbury.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 80*l.*, besides house and garden; no fees. Total income of under master, from endowment 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—Ninety, from distances up to three miles; some from Harbottle parish, 10 miles off, stay with friends during week, returning on Friday. Education gratuitous. Most attend, and go to church on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know their letters. School classified by one leading subject chiefly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Church Catechism one day in the week. School opened and closed with prayers, viz., General Confession and Lord's Prayer.

Promotion by general proficiency and separate for each subject.

Examination frequently by incumbent.

Punishment: caning publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university during last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week. All lessons prepared at home.

Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending Easter 1869.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year	38	17	4½
Rents	312	0	0
Rentcharges	26	0	0
Interest on 2*l.* at 5 per cent. (½ year)	0	1	0
	£376	18	4½

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Rentcharge	3	10	6
Tithes, rates, land tax, &c.	0	3	3½
Donation to Building Fund (Thropton School)	10	0	0
Repairs	20	5	4½
Insurance	4	0	5
Furniture, mistress' house	22	17	6
Vestry dinners	6	4	0
Poor householders, 79 at 10*s.* each, 1 at 20*s.*	40	10	0
Management	5	1	3
Grammar School:			
Salaries	160	0	0
Cleaning, brooms, &c.	1	0	9
Girls School:			
Salaries	40	0	0
Coals, cleaning, &c.	8	2	3
Caistron School:			
Salaries	15	0	0
Repairing clock	0	3	0
Thropton School:			
Salaries	25	0	0
Forest Schools	6	5	0
	£368	3	4½
Balance	8	15	0½
	£376	18	4½

School Instruction.

In the first class, two boys learn Latin, 22 arithmetic; average age 11. 55 English grammar and history; average age 12. 40 geography. 12 mathematics; average age 11. 6 mensuration and surveying; average age 13. And 4 book keeping; average age 12.

In the second class 22 learn arithmetic; average age 8. And 20 learn history and English grammar; average age 10. In the third class; 24 boys learn arithmetic; average age 6. And 20 learn history and English grammar; average age 8.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees for appointing schoolmaster:

Archdeacon Hamilton, Eglingham, Alnwick.

Hon. and Rev. John Baillie, Elsdon.

Rev. Charles George Vernon Harcourt, Whitton Tower, Rothbury.

Trustees of the charity:

Rector, churchwardens, and vestry of Rothbury, commonly called the Four-and-twenty.

Clerk to Trustees of charity:

Mr. R. Graham.

Head Master:

Rev. Francis Bainbridge, B.A.

Under Master:

Frederic Pugh.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STAMFORDHAM SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

LANDS were conveyed in 1663 by Sir Thomas Widdrington upon trust, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Stannerton Heugh, to teach and instruct the young children in the parish of Stamfordham, such schoolmaster to be from time to time appointed by the heirs at law of the said Sir Thomas Widdrington.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' visit the schoolmaster was Walter Scott, doctor of physic, appointed by Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, Esquire, described as heir of Sir Robert Shafto, serjeant-at-law, who married, as it is supposed, one of Sir Thomas Widdrington's daughters. The commissioners after remarking that since Doctor Scott's appointment there had been no classical scholars, although there were said to have been several in former times, proceed to say: "It appears to us that the appointment of a practising physician as master of the school was highly improper, and has been of considerable injury to the welfare of the charity. It does not appear that any trustees have been appointed since the original foundation, or that there is any provision in the deed for that purpose. It seems therefore desirable that directions should be given by a court of equity, as well for the appointment of proper trustees as for establishing some rules for the future regulation of the charity."

Since then seven trustees have been appointed by direction of the Court of Chancery, of whom four survive; but no rules have been made for the regulation of the school, and it would appear that so long as the present master retains his office none can be made without his consent.

I went twice to Stamfordham, and on the second occasion I examined the school.

It is in a most unsatisfactory condition.

There were about 20 boys and girls, none above fourteen years of age. Most of them were extremely ignorant. The subjects of instruction are confined to the merest rudiments, and the scholars are very irregular in their attendance. The schoolmaster's son, though only nine years of age, was not only the most intelligent but also the most advanced pupil in the school.

Considering that there is an endowment of 170*l.* per annum besides a schoolmaster's house and garden, the results are quite disproportionate to the amount of the endowment.

There is no school room, and the pupils are taught in two small rooms hired by the master.

On his first appointment the master, thinking that the practice of taking pay scholars had led to a neglect of the poorer children, determined to have none but free pupils. He considered at the time that he could never receive enough from the capitation fees of the wealthier scholars to pay for the services of an assistant, and that the instruction of the poorer children would be as much as he could undertake by himself. He now believes that all, even

the poorest, would prefer a "pay school," and accordingly, in 1857, he made an attempt to re-establish the school on a better footing by proposing a graduated system of quarterages. His object was to supply facilities for the education of the middle class and at the same time to put the payments of the poorer scholars so low that they might share in the advantages of the school. With this view he issued a prospectus and a printed letter, in which were drawn out a list of subjects forming a complete curriculum of commercial and practical education. He proposed to establish boarding houses and to give such an extension to the school as might qualify the pupils for the university local examinations.

This scheme fell through for want of support, and the school is still, as it was before, a very inferior parish school.

The utter failure of the endowment to provide even good primary instruction is admitted by every one, and by no one more frankly than by the master himself, a clergyman of the Church of England, who naively observed to me that, as he could not be expected to give up his chief source of income, the only mode of expediting a reform of the charity would be to give him a chancellor's living. Indeed, as the case has been investigated in a court of equity, and has since been reported on by an inspector of charities, it seems hopeless to look for any improvement in the existing state of things so long as the present master holds his appointment.

It will be necessary at some time or other to frame a scheme for the school. As the greater portion of the population of the parish will only require instruction in the subjects taught at National schools, a fourth part of the endowment will be found amply sufficient to supply this want. The remainder of the endowment might perhaps be most usefully applied to the institution of exhibitions to be competed for and held at Newcastle, Hexham or other grammar schools.

Before any scheme is finally settled, two preliminary points seem to require investigation before a court of Equity:

(1.) The right of nomination to the mastership claimed by Mr. Shafto.

(2.) The precise amount of the trust property

The master alleges that the rents of the lands in Hawkewell, Stannerton Heugh and Ingho, conveyed by Sir T. Widdrington for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, are not received by him; that the schoolmaster's house does not stand on any of these lands, but on a part of the waste in the township of Heugh, 120*l.* having been voted for its erection early in the 18th century out of Paston's charity; that the farm of 76 acres, more or less, which forms the bulk of the school property is an allotment, not, however, made in respect of Sir T. Widdrington's gift; and that he can point out lands now the property of private individuals which he believes to belong to the charity.

I have no means of verifying these statements and can only report them as they were made to me.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com., Rep. xxiii., p. 497. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded and endowed with lands in Stamfordham by deeds of Sir Thomas Widdington, knight, 10 and 11 July 1663.

School Property.—Gross rental of farm, comprising about 75 acres, is 170*l.* a year. Net income in 1864 was 156*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, paid to master.

House for master; not adapted for boarders.

No schoolroom.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the young children of parish of Stamfordham. Master to be appointed by founder's heirs-at-law.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Full number of trustees, appointed by Court of Chancery, is seven; three now surviving (1869). Master appointed by Robert Shafto, Esq., of Whitworth, Durham, as representative of founder.

State of School in first half year of 1869.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Is a clergyman, curate of an adjoining parish. Receives whole net income from endowment, with house and garden. No fees.

Day Scholars.—54 boys and girls (31 in 1865), chiefly children of farm labourers and mechanics. All free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission usually do not know the alphabet, and no qualification is required; all lessons learnt in school. 18 learn arithmetic, twenty-two writing, seven English grammar.

School open 42 weeks in the year.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1869)

Trustees:

Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., Matfen, Newcastle.
Edward Riddell, Esq., Cheeseburn Grange, Newcastle.
Rev. John F. Bigge, Stamfordham Vicarage.

Head Master:

Rev. John Fox.

Tynemouth.—Kettlewell's School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 438. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Kettlewell, 2 Jan. 1824, who gave school premises and his residuary estate to be laid out in lands in a register county. Will proved at Durham and Doctors' Commons.

School Property.—Consists of 4,000*l.* consols, and houses producing about 20*l.* a year; total income 140*l.* gross, reduced by subscriptions and repairs of houses and testator's tomb to 121*l.* net.

Objects of Trust.—For educating, gratis, poor children belonging to or residing in parish of Tynemouth, and providing books, pens, and paper; and likewise clothing such children. Orphans and fatherless children to have a preference. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such useful learning as trustees deem expedient. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—Seven or more trustees; majority appoint and dismiss master.

Master to be a lame person, preferentially.

State of School in 1864.

An elementary school in which about 220 boys are instructed at a fee of 2*d.* per week, unless children present themselves for admission, whose parents are too poor to pay for their education, in which case they are instructed gratuitously. Fees produce about 52*l.* a year.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

J. R. Procter, Esq., Clementhorp, North Shields.
J. F. Spence, Esq., Chirton Cottage, North Shields.
Robt. Forth, Esq., Howard Street, North Shields.
J. B. Bramwell, M.D., Dockwray Square, North Shields.
William Brown, Esq., Linskill Terrace, North Shields.
Thos. W. Carr, Esq., Washington Terrace, North Shields.
Jno. Popplewell, Esq., Dockwray Square, North Shields.

Acting Secretary:

Jno. Richardson Procter, Esq.

Head Master:

William Lambton.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See explanatory note, page 63.]

Name and Situation of Grammar Schools.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Berwick-upon-Tweed.	13,265	Farming -	Treasurer and Town Clerk.	No	Varied by schemes of Court of Chan. in 1851 & 1863.	Good	Trustees	127	70	60	Inc.
Morpeth -	4,296	Chiefly farming.	Clerk to Trustees.	Yes	By scheme of Ct. of Chancery, 1856.	Good	Trustees	689	573	398	Stat.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	109,108	Mining and manufacturing.	Corporation	No	Scheme of Ct. of Chancery, 1858.	Bad	No endowment.	—	—	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Alnwick -	5,670	Tradespeople.	- - -	—	- - -	Built A.D. 1854.	- -	*See digest, p. 90.*			
Hexham -	4,665	Farming principally.	Senior Steward.	Yes	Decree of Ct. of Chancery, A.D. 1827.	Good, but old.	Governors	21 house, garden.	19	All	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Allendale -	6,401	Mining and agricultural.	Solicitor to Trustees.	Yes	Varied at suggestion of Ch. Com.	Bad; not used.	Trustees	60	55	55	Dim.
Haydon Bridge (Warden).	2,221	Farming and mining.	Trustees -	Yes	Varied by Acts 25 Geo. iii. 1785 and 59 Geo. iii. 1819.	Good	Trustees	1,264	791	612	Stat.
Rothbury -	2,387	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Fair	Rent-charge.	20	—	160	—
								See digest, p. 128.			
Stamfordham -	1,800*	Farming -	- - -	—	Observed -	—	Trustees	170	156	156	—
Tynemouth -	34,021	Principally seafaring.	In School safe.	No	- - -	Good	Trustees	*See digest, p. 133.*			

* Including Matfen.

T.				Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.							
nibi-ns Uni-ties.	Exhibitions at School.			Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.	
	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.												
	£		£												
e	—	None	—	Local	*See digest* p. 95.	Trstees.	Yes	Sons of freemen of Berwick-upon-Tweed.	—	Sons of Freemen pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	None	
e	—	None	—	2 ex. of., rest local.	None	Both	Yes	Open to all	Boys	None -	- -	—	Grammar	None	
	120	7	98	Corporation.	—	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Grammar School.	None	
e	—	None	—	Common Council.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Town -	Both	Children of freemen abs.	- -	—	Non-class.	None	
e	—	None	—	Local	Inhabitnts	Both	Yes; with approval of Abp.	Residents	Both	None -	- -	—	None prescribed.	None	
e	—	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Not prescribed.	None	
e	—	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	Yes	Young persons of Haydon and Woodshields.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical, founder.	Alms, apprenticing.	
e	—	None	—	3 ex. off. rest local, 24.	—	—	—	Parish -	Children.	- - -	- -	—	Classical	Poor housekeepers, apprenticing.	
	—	—	—	County	—	Master	—	Parish -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Non-class.	None	
	—	—	—	Local	—	Both	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Children.	Orphans pref.	- -	—	Not prescribed.	Clothing.	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Berwick-upon-Tweed.	H. M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H. M., subject to approval of Trstees.	H.M.	None	H.M.	22 D.	Neither	1
Morpeth	H.M. and Usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.; Graduate of Eng. Univ.	H.M.	8 B. 26 D.	—	6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	H.M. and Assistants.	Corporation.	Corporation., with consent of Charity Com.	H.M.	H.M.	Learned and discreet man.	None	230 D.	Nochange	2 or 3
Semi-classical Schools—										
Alnwick	2 Masters; 2Mistresses.	Corporation.	Corporation.	Corporation.	Corporation.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	—	140 D.	Nochange	1 or 2
Hexham	H.M.; Usher dispensed with by authority Crt. of Ch.	Governors with approvl. of Abp.	Governors, with approval of Abp.	H.M.		Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	2 B. 50 D.	Nochange	4 to 8
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Allendale	H.M. and Mistress.	Trstees.		Trstees.	Trstees.	None specified	None	D. boys and girls.	—	—
Haydon Bridge (Warden).	H.M.; 2Ush.; 2 Mstrss. & Assist. & Inf. Sch. Mistrss. & 2Pu.Tchrs. inBoysSch.	Trstees subject to approval of Bp.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	M.A.; Priest's Orders.	H.M. Ushers, Mistress.	145 boys 120 girls 60 infs.	No great change.	4
Rothbury	H.M.; Usher.	Archdeacon Northumbrld; Rectors of Rothbury, Elsdon.				None specified	H.M.	90 D.	In usefulness.	3 to 10
Stamfordham	One	Founder's representative.				Is a clergyman	M.	54 D. (1869.)	—	—
Tynemouth	One	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Lame man to be preferred.	—	Day boys and girls.	—	—

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (In numbers indicate proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Resident A. Additional B. Artizans, Shopkeepers, C. Farmers, Labourers,	Day Scholars.	Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to: Any University.	Other Places of Education.	Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. (*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
—	40 A. 60 B.	2	4	—	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	30 A. 65 B. 5 C.	—	1	None	H.M.	No control.	Yes	62	—	44	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 9	Senior boy	708	None
—	25 A. 75 B.	2·5	—	No boarding houses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	15 A. 40 B. 45 C.	—	3	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.	20 A. 50 B. 30 C.	1	—	None	H.M.	—	Yes	31	—	30	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 10	Assist. M.	3,024	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	25 B. 75 C.	—	A few	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Twice a day.	59	51	49	(*a*) 7.30 (*b*) 7.30 to 9.	Tasks and fines.	600 to 800 when full.	—
—	—	None	None	No boarding houses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	All C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined. Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School; under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Berwick-upon-Tweed.	40	25	Reading and writing.	Separate	Marks and examination.	All out of school no supervision.	21	4	20	4	—
Morpeth	41	30	Reading and 4 simple rules of arithmetic.	Separately	Marks and half-yearly examinations.	Greater part out of school; B.sup. D. without sup.	31	3	16	11	—
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	42	29	Reading	Separately literature; mathematics.	Proficiency	All out of school; no sup.	230	78	155	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Alnwick	44	28¾	Nothing	Mixed	General advancement.	One-half out of school not under sup.	18	2	16	5	—
Hexham	42	27½	Reading	Separately	Marks and examination.	Exercises, *rote lessons*, Euclid, out of school; others in school.	18	2	5	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Allendale	43	27½	None	Mixed	Examination	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haydon Bridge (Warden).	43	35	Nothing	Reading chiefly.	In Eng. School, at discretion of respective masters. In Latin School, by marks for lessons.	Greater part in school.	8	—	—	—	—
Rothbury	46	27½	Alphabet	By one subject.	Progress	Out of school; no supervision.	2	—	—	—	—
Stamfordham	42	—	None	—	—	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Tynemouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ons pre- with aid) Trans- tions; Tutor; without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces: (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
out aid Chool.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	18	7	All three	2	—	1	—	—	—
- -	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	31	10	Text book and orally.	—	—	—	—	10	(*b*) (*c*) (*d*).
at at home upils dis- ion.	*viva voce*, and written exercise.				—	230	78	All three	—	78	39	—	—	Lectures occasionally.
out aid fly.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	122	9	All three ways	—	14	14	14	—	Oral instruction.
mmar and tionary.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	50	12	All	3	38	—	—	—	Oral lectures occasionally.
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. acts as or.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	97 boys 60 girls 50 infts.	1	All	4	6	—	—	—	—
out aid ?	—	—	—	—	—	68	12	Geometry (*a*) Algebra (*a*) (*b*) Arith. black board from (*a*)	4	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed by H.M. Trustees or others
Classical Schools—													
Berwick-upon-Tweed.	18	18	17	—	18	18	16	—	—	- - - -	Dictation	Christmas, H.M.	Midsummer Trustees.
Morpeth -	22	31	31	—	22	31	31	31	—	D.F.; D.M. -	- - -	- - -	Every Mid summer.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	155	230	230	—	193	230	230	—	—	- - - -	- - -	Chiefly at Midsummer.	- -
Semi-classical Schools—													
Alnwick -	64	106	77	—	3	140	106	20	—	G.D.; P. -	- - -	- - -	Annual examination Her Majesty's Inspector.
Hexham -	—	23	43	—	—	50	50	—	—	G.D.; P. - -	- - -	Once a year.	H.M. in presence of Governors.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Allendale -	8	20	20	—	—	80	60	—	—	- -	- -	- - -	Her Majesty Inspector.
Haydon Bridge (Warden).	28 bys. 8 gls.	53 bys. 34 gls.	53 bys. 34 gls.	—	—	114 bys. 80 gls. 60 inf.	114 bys. 80 gls. 60 inf.	114	4 bys. 80 gls. 47 inf.	D.F.; occasionally C., T.M. to some; and P.M.	- - -	H.M. English school.	-
Rothbury -	55	40	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	-
Stamfordham -	—	31	—	—	—	54	50	—	—	- - - -	- - -	-	- -
Tynemouth -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

rse of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.		Religious Instruction.							
Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
- - -	- - -	18	Open to all.	H.M.	Ancient school prayer, Lord's prayer, morning.	All	No one -	None -	—
Yes -	- - -	31	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Clergy -	None -	No regulations.
- - -	- - -	78	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book and extempore before and after school.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -
Occasionally.	- - -	140	Not connected with any.	Each tchr.	School work begins and ends with prayer.	All	No one; school in no way connected with Ch. of Eng.	None -	No regulations.
Yes -	Yes - -	50	Ch. of Eng. but open to all.	H.M.	None used -	None	- - -	None -	Each attends his own place of worship.
- - -	- - -	70	Non-denominational.	—	From the Liturgy, morning & evening.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
At request of parents.	No - -	Sun., 84 bys. 70 gls. All on week days.	Ch. of Eng.	H.M., Ushers, Mistresses.	S.P.C.K.; morning and evening.	All exc. brdrs.	Curate of chapelry.	All 2; except those from a distance, 1. Children of Dissenters excused at parents request. Boarders, 1 lesson only.	
No - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.; open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book; morning.	All	Rector -	A Sunday school.	All; except Roman Catholics and Dissenters.
- - -	- - -	22	Open to all.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Trustees can interfere, but have never done so.	Public	Isolation	General superintendence.	? None	—	Half an acre.	Close	—
Morpeth	Trustees can interfere.	Public	None	- - -	? None	25	4 acres.	Surrounds school.	Both
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Yes	Before class	None	No monitors	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—									
Alnwick	No	Not much; generally private.	Suspension	No monitors	None after leaving school ground.	—	1,645 sq. yds.	Close	All
Hexham	Yes	Before all the school.	Caning	- - -	None for D.	32	678 sq. yards.	Close	All
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Allendale	- - -	Public, but seldom used.	H.M. only	- - -	—	8	Half an acre.	20 yrds.	—
Haydon Bridge (Warden).	Yes; except in cases of expulsion.	Public for boys.	None	- - -	Practically none over day boys.	18 to 30bys.	1 rood	Adjoining the school.	H.M. hires fields for brdrs.
Rothbury	Yes	Public	Caning	No monitors	Yes	—	None	—	—
Stamfordham	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Tynemouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
-	- - -	—	- - -	Classics, modern Languages, Mathematics.	English, modern Languages, Classics.	By Universities. [The Trustees think by Government.]	To some extent.	Privileged class of pupils; legislation of local trustees.
-	Drilling -	No	None -	Scripture; classics; English; Math.	Latin; French; German; Math.	Government	Not possible.	Law suit affects prosperity of school.
-	- - -	—	None -	Lnguage.; elemntry. maths.	The same	- - -	Neither possible nor expedient.	No special ones felt.
-	No -	No	None connected with school.	General reading, arithmetic, &c.	General -	Yes; if they did not interfere with undenominational character of schl.	Both -	—
-	No -	No	None -	Eng. Gr., Compos., mensuration, &c.	Depends on social class of boy.	No; the teacher the fittest person.	Yes; for boys from 12 to 16.	Bad home training; indifference of parents; trashy literature.
-	Drill -	—	- - -	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.		—	—	—
-	Cricket, quoits, & football.	No brdrs.	None -	English education in most cases.	Same - -	By Trustees	In most cases inexpedient.	Irregularity of children's attendance.
-	No - -	—	- - -	English education.	Sound education suitable for station.	Inexpedient, owing to class of school.	Not direct preparation.	Irregularity of pupils' attendance.
-	- -	—	- - -	Reading, writing, arithmtc., mensuration, and geogrphy.	Reading, writing, & arithmetic.	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.

ROTHBURY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(*For Foundation, Endowment, &c., see Boys' School, p.* 128.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Elementary.

Teachers.—A mistress.

Day Scholars.—112; daughters of farmers, tradesmen, and labourers, from distances up to 3 miles, pay 1*d.* per week for reading and writing, and 2*d.* for higher branches of education (plain sewing included in both); attendance at school and church on Sunday voluntary.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Girls required to know the alphabet on admission. 64 learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; 33 of the above learn English grammar and geography; 48 learn reading and writing only.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Girls in school 27 hours in the week. No school on Saturday. Lessons prepared at home.

New dwelling house built for mistress, the schoolhouse enlarged, and a playground made, in 1867.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Girls highest in School	1	Draper	Girls lowest in School	1	Master of workhouse.
,,	2	Gamekeeper	,,	2	Draper.
,,	3	Mason	,,	3	Farm labourer.
,,	4	Shoemaker	,,	4	Do.
,,	5	Farmer	,,	5	Mason.
,,	6	Do.	,,	6	Publican.
,,	7	Barber	,,	7	Farmer.
,,	8	Saddler	,,	8	Shoemaker.
,,	9	Woollen Manufacturer	,,	9	Miller.
,,	10	Farm labourer	,,	10	Mason.

From distances up to three miles.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, page 75.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb (in 18 unde Instruc Boys.
				£	£	£				
ALLENDALE	6,401	Two schoolrooms built by subscription in 1856. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., chief contributor.		4 about	3	—	Yes -	3*d.*, and a trifle for coals mnthly.	Chiefly lead miners, also small farmers and tradesmen.	39
BELLINGHAM* -	1,662	Isabella Reed	1730	19	15	—	Yes -	10 free. Fee for others not stated.	Labourers, washer-women, &c.	26
BERWICK-ON-TWEED.	13,265	Unknown - J. Brown and others.	before 1725 1758to 1819	160	150	†	Yes, for mistrs.	1*d.*	Labourers -	230
BINGFIELD (par. St. John Lee).	93	M. Vernol -	1771	10	10	—	Yes -	4*s.* to 6*s.* per quarter.	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	20
BLACKCALLERTON (par. Newburn).	172	Unknown. Present endowment left by N. Blakiston.	1721	9*l.* 10*s.*	9*l.* 10*s.*	—	Yes, part of school house, but in bad repair.	2½*d.*	Husbandmen, miners, masons.	16
CAUSEY PARK (par. Bothal).	101	Henry Ogle -	1760	20	20	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	6
EMBLETON -	2,302	Rev. Vincent Edwards, vicar.	1712–13	26	24	—	No -	10 to 14 free. Others 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.* per quarter.	Agricultural labourers, fishermen, &c.	44
LONG FRAMLINGTON WITH FELTON.	2,038	Ann Tate -	1826	13*l.* 10*s.*	13*l.* 10*s.*	—	No -	Non-fndtnrs. 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.* per quarter.	Agricultural labourers.	12
HALTON SHIELDS (par. Corbridge).	69	J. Gibson -	1798	4	(As returned in 1830. No further information.)					
HALTWHISTLE* -	5,200	Lady Capel -	1719	32·6	‡32·6	—	No -	2*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	40 Abou

* See Mr. Hammond's report, p. 157. † Residue applied in paying interest on money in school penny clothing b
‡ From latest returns furnished to Charity Commissioners.

Number (in 1867) receiving			Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.	Board.								
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	4 M.B. (boys)	None	None, school managed by a committee.	W. B. Beaumont, Esq.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	None	None	Three	Minister and 2 churchwardens.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	4 M.B. (boys)	None	Eight	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Ten.
—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rector	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	None	None	Five	Vicar of Newburn and 4 churchwardens.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	None	None	None	Owner of Earsdon Hill Estate.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	2 L., 1 F., 2 E.A., 2 M.B. (boys); 1 M.B. (girl).	None	Vicar		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	None	None	Three	Rector of Rothbury and Vicars of Felton and Warkworth.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instructio Boys.	Girl
				£	£	£					
HARBOTTLE (par. Alwinton).	159	William Dixon	*	24	24	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 5*d.*	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	16	18
HARTBURN (par. Morpeth).	1,526	J. Arthur - 1802 J. Green - 1825		4 (as returned in 1830).			No further information.				
HOWICK - -	265	Magdalen Grey	1709	12*l.* 16*s.*	12*l.* 16*s.*	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, and 4*d.*	Labourers -	17	12
LESBURY - -	1,202	Henry Strother	1718	5	5	—	Yes -	Amount not stated.	Hinds and labourers.	43	39
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:	109,108										
All Saints -	—	Benefactions of various individuals.	1709 and 10, &c.	138*l.* 16*s.*	121	17*l.* 16*s.*	Yes, for both.	Foundatnrs. free, others 4*d.* and 6*d.*	Labourers and mechanics.	60	36
St. Andrew's (Boys' School).	—	Sir Walter Blackett, Bt.	1704–1728	103	54	48*l.* 16*s.* †	No -	Foundatnrs. 1*d.*, others 3*d.* and 4*d.*	Various -	230	—
St. Andrew's (Girls' School).	—	Priscilla Atlee and Elizabeth Baker.	1792	25	—	25	Yes -	Foundatnrs. 1*d.*, others 2*d.* and 3*d.*	Various - -	—	170
St. John -	—	John Ord and subsequent benefactions.	1707	42*l.* 5*s.*	40*l.* 16*s.*	1*l.* 8*s.*	No -	1*d.* to 4*d.*	A few small shopkeepers, but chiefly labourers.	187	—
St. Nicholas -	—	Eleanor Allen	1705	229	124	105	No -	Nonfndtnrs. 3*d.*	Chiefly mechanics and labourers.	61	40

* Founder's will proved and temporary school opened 1812. Present building erected 1834.
† Includes 4*l.* apprentice fees, which are generally about 8*l.* or 10*l.*

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
...	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	1 M.B. (boy)	None	Three	Clergyman of parish.	Neither	No	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	1 E.A., 1 M.B. (boys)	None	One	School committee.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	2 M.B. (boys)	None	Twenty-four in vestry.		Neither	Yes, but it has not yet been inspected.	One.
36	—	—	3 M.B. (boys)	Four	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	None	Two (received 2*l.* each).	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two masters and three pu. teachers.
26	—	—	None	Three	Ten	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and three pu. teachers.
—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two masters and three monitors. Pu. tchrs. also sometimes.
25	—	—	1 E.A., 10 M.B. (boys)	1 boy receives 1*l.* 19*s.* for clothing and books, and 3 girls 1*l.* 7*s.* for do.	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR (par. Shilbottle).	291	Members of the Strother family. (Schoolroom built by subscription.)	1741 to 1770	*107. 8s.	107. 8s.	—	*Yes -	3d. and 4d.	Farmers, labourers, and pitmen.	37	25
NORHAM - -	919	Inclosure Act 1 Geo. 3.	1760	477. 6s.	477. 6s.	—	Yes -	Foundatnrs. free, others 2d. and 3d.	Shopkeepers, fishermen, mechanics, &c.	85	10
PONTELAND -	1,089	R. Coates -	1719	173†	173	See Mr. Hammond's report on p. 157.					
ROTHBURY: (Caistron School).	2,387	William Hall - (School house built 1792).	1779	47. 12s.‡	47. 12s.	—	Yes -	3s. to 6s. per quarter.	Chiefly hinds -	24	9
(Girls' School)	„	Payment from Thomlinson's Charity, &c.		48	48	—	In 1868-9, see balance sheet p. 129.				
SHOTLEY - -	1,180	Parishioners of Shotley and Ann Young. (Present schoolroom built 1831.)	1796	5	5	—	No -	12 pay from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, residue about 3s. 6d.	Farmers, masons, and labourers.	38	17
SIMONBURN (See Wark.)											
SLALEY - -	561	Matthew Carr (Schoolroom built by subscription.)	1729	37. 10s.	37. 10s.	—	Yes -	7 free, rest 4s. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. for mensuratn.	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	22	23
STANNINGTON -	1,058	Mrs. Grey and John Moor.	1717-1813	11	11	—	Yes -	Not stated.	Farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	30	10
WARK (formerly part of Simonburn).	899	Giles Heron -	1679	§100	10	—	Yes -	Not stated.	Chiefly mechanics and labourers.	Not stated.	
WHITLEY CHAPEL (par. Hexham).	419	Rev. A. Brown, Perp. Curate.	1812	37. 6s.	37. 6s.	—	Yes -	3s. to 6s. per quarter, according to subjects learnt.	Agricultural -	27	21

* It is stated that the endowment is in Chancery, and that the school and master's house are private property.
† From latest returns furnished to Charity Commissioners.
‡ Besides repairs of school and payment from Thomlinson's charity, see balance sheet, p. 129.
§ Residue applied to doles. Children of Simonburn, Chipchase Birtley, and Birtley Shields admissible to Wark School. See Mr. Hammond's report p. 158.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	1 E.A., 1 M.B. (boys)	None	—	Three freeholders of township.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	2 E.A., 4 M.B. (boys), 2 M.B. (girls).	None	Nine	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B. (boys)	None	Minister and churchwardens.	Minister, churchwardens, and 24 parishnrs.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Vicar and 2 other managers.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 M.B. (boy)	None	Minister, churchwardens, and overseers.		Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B. (boys)	None	Vicar and three churchwardens.	Rated inhabitants.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	Not stated	None	Ten	Trustees	Not stated	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Minister and churchwardens of Whitley and ann. subscrbrs.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and Mist.

BELLINGHAM.—READ'S SCHOOL.

See Tabular Digest, p. 150.

This is an endowed school in connexion with the Church of England and under Government inspection. The endowment is small, and the instruction suited to the wants of the labouring classes, for whom the school is intended, although a few scholars of a somewhat higher rank in life may generally be found there.

I examined the scholars, 26 boys and 11 girls; but as the school clearly does not come within the scope of the Commissioners' inquiry, and as it is performing its legitimate functions with advantage to the parish, I think it unnecessary to give any account of it.

HALTWHISTLE.—LADY M. CAPEL'S SCHOOL.

See Tabular Digest, p. 150.

This is an endowed school not under inspection. It is essentially a school for labourers' children, though attended by some children of farmers.

In this neighbourhood the distinction between farmers and their labourers is said to be very slight, the farms being small, and the farmers living and taking their meals in common with their labourers.

I examined the scholars (39 boys and 37 girls). With the exception of three boys, who knew a little English grammar, geography and history, the pupils were trained merely in the essentials.

The school requires no special notice as a school for the middle classes.

PONTELAND.—COATES'S SCHOOL.

See Tabular Digest, p. 154.

In 1719 Richard Coates devised certain messuages and tenements upon trust, "to apply the yearly rents to the erecting a "charity school in Pont Island, and for the payment of a master "for teaching and instructing 15 or more poor children, boys and "girls, and for clothing the boys with grey coats and caps, and the "girls with grey manteaus and petticoats." He further gave the residue of his personal estate, "to be applied to purchase land for "the use of the said charity school at Ponteland," which residue was applied in repairs and in building upon the originally devised premises.

At present there is a school built on a site granted by Merton College, Oxford, and 40 poor boys and girls are instructed gratuitously and clothed and shod out of the endowment, which has now become considerable.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

I made an appointment with the master to inspect the school; but on my arrival I found that he had been called away on important business, so that I saw neither the scholars nor the interior of the school.

Although the school is one which does not come within the range of the Commissioners' powers, the vicar of Ponteland considers the endowment to be more than sufficient for the instruction of the poorer classes, and he thinks that "a new well-digested scheme, having due regard to the condition and wants of his parish, would be of great service." Such a scheme might provide that a portion of the rents should be reserved for a school of primary instruction, to be inspected and reported on, and the rest applied to exhibitions, to be held by boys of promise at some neighbouring grammar or middle-class school.

SIMONBURN (WARK).— HERON'S SCHOOL.

See Tabular Digest, p. 154.

There is a school for the children of the poor in the parish of Simonburn, which is partly supported by an endowment from Heron's charity. I did not visit the school, which is merely a National school under Government inspection, nor does it seem that the portion of the trust property devoted to the support of this school could be more usefully employed. But as the entire residue of the rents, amounting to more than 100*l.* per annum, is distributed in doles to a large number of poor persons in the parish, it may be worth while to consider whether a more useful application of this portion of the charity cannot be devised.

The proceeds of the property not applied to the purposes of the school were intended mainly for distribution among the poor, but partly also for binding out apprentices to trades.

In case any comprehensive scheme for improved middle-class education in Northumberland were ever contemplated, a portion of this property might be devoted to exhibitions tenable at some better school than the parish itself can provide.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ADDINGHAM (MAUGHANBY) SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

Maughanby or Glassonby School has lain for some years in a very bad condition. There were no trustees or governors of any kind, the original trust deed having been lost, or, as it is supposed, stolen from the parish chest. Since that loss, the Bishop of Carlisle has appointed the schoolmasters from time to time. The master has had the choice of a tenant for the school farm in the yard of which the present schoolhouse stands. It is best described as a disgraceful hovel. The farm land was copyhold with a fine certain to the lord of the manor of Maughamby of 200*l.* on death of lord or tenant. At one time it appeared likely that the school would be closed owing to the master's inability to meet the imminent payment of this heavy fine. Fortunately the land (about 80 acres) has been enfranchised, and the lord's rights have been commuted for a rentcharge of 15*l.* per annum. The land is let from year to year for 100*l.*, which leaves 85*l.* for the master. Notwithstanding this good salary it has not hitherto been possible to secure good masters in the absence of trustees, the present master is a "deputy," appointed by the late schoolmaster, who was, for some time before resigning, unable to discharge his duties. There is no playground except the farmyard in which the school building stands. The late master pronounced this to be ·0985275 of an acre in extent. He professed to teach botany, arithmetic, geography, reading, and writing, but the children were in reality confined to the most elementary subjects. The present "deputy" master had given the children a holiday for three weeks at the time of my visit; this, however, was of little importance, as the Charity Commissioners have granted a scheme for the management of the charity. The bishop, archdeacon, vicar, and two gentlemen of the neighbourhood are now trustees. They will probably raise the rent of the tenant of the school farm to its full value, perhaps 115*l.* or 120*l.* per annum. They propose also to make all the children pay quarter-pence, as the freedom of the school to the whole parish has produced great

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

irregularity in the children's attendance. No Latin is to be taught in future, but the school is to be conducted as an ordinary village or national school, and to be placed under Government inspection. It is to be hoped that new buildings will be raised in a better situation; this is not the only endowed school requiring interference in the parish. The Hunsonby School also is without governors or trustees, excepting one of the churchwardens. The vicar does not recognize a separate churchwarden for each township; the parishioners, however, insist that the township has by usage its own officer, in whom alone is the right of appointing the master and letting the land. This system produces great corruption, and it is hoped in the case of both these schools that such a state of things will be rendered impossible for the future.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 122, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School reputed to have been founded by Rev. E. Magplelt or Mayplelt, Vicar, in 1634. Original deeds lost.

School Property.—Consists of an estate of 80 acres, with farm buildings. Annual rental 100*l.*, subject to a rentcharge to the lord of the manor of Melmerby of 15*l.*

No proper school building or playground.

Objects of Trust.—Original trusts unknown. School to be open to children of all resident inhabitants of the parish between the ages of three and sixteen years. Fee up to 6*d.* a week, to be fixed by trustees. Children to attend Sunday school and church once every Sunday, subject to exemptions under conscience clause (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, and such subjects of useful knowledge as may from time to time be directed or authorized by the trustees. Religious instruction in Bible, Bible history, and (subject to a conscience clause) Church catechism, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 15th May 1866.

Bishop and Archdeacon of Carlisle and Vicar of Addingham *ex officio*, and two lay persons *bonâ fide* members of Church of England, and resident in parish or within 10 miles of parish church, are trustees. Vacancies in the non-official trustees (by bankruptcy or incapacitation, or non-residence, or non-membership of Church of England, or failure to attend a meeting for two consecutive years, or by death or resignation,) filled by continuing trustees, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

Trustees appoint master and mistress, and may dismiss them for reasonable cause, or at three months' notice. They have power to expel children.

Master and mistress to be bonâ fide members of Church of England.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—A mixed elementary school attended by 55 children of farmers and labourers, and placed by new scheme under government inspection.

A temporary master receives 85*l.* a year from endowment.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
Archdeacon of Carlisle.
Rev. A. R. Webster, Vicarage, Addingham, Penrith. } ex-officio.
Charles Featherstonhaugh, Esq., Staffield Hall.
Thomas Scott, Esq., Brent House, Penrith.

Master (temporary):

Joseph Westgarth.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

AIKTON (WIGGONBY) SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

The school was founded to instruct persons of the name of Hodgson of any age, and of the children of Aikton, Burgh-on-Sands, and Beaumont between the ages of six and twenty-one. It does not appear in reality to have been a a grammar school, although Latin and a little Greek have many years ago been taught "as proper and useful learning." It is now simply a national school under Government inspection. The trustees are very attentive to the wants of the school, and pay constant visits to it. In former years attendance for a few days entitled the children to a gratuity of 1*l.* each, according to the founders intention. This practice produced great abuses, and the trustees made the salutary regulation, that the 1*l.* should be given to each child only after attendance for 176 days in the year. During the past year 40 children have qualified themselves in this manner, and some have attended 240 days. A good many of the elder children are absent in the summer, but their places are for the most part supplied by younger children from the same families. During the late violence of the cattle plague the numbers of the scholars fell off considerably, but they are now rising again; there are 93 on the register, and in a full season about 70 in attendance on the average. The rents of the school lands and interest received on stock amount at present to nearly 185*l.*, of which the master receives 75*l.*, and the mistress 25*l.*, the rest being spent on repairs, gratuities, books, and stationery. The lease by which the school land is held will soon expire, and it is expected that the rent will be raised by the trustees. One of the fields adjoins the school itself, and certainly should be used as a playground, the present yard being insufficient for the wants of the children. This field was occupied by a former master, who did not agree with the trustees; on the appointment of the present master the field was let to the tenant of the other lands. The schoolroom is new, well built, and well furnished with desks, blackboards, and other appliances. A smaller class room is used by the mistress. The reports of H.M. inspector are satisfactory as to the progress of the school under the present master, who is fond of teaching and very successful. The children appeared to me to be especially well trained in geography. The writing was good, and the arithmetic highly satisfactory. Two of the elder boys had begun algebra, but did not know much about it. On the whole the school appears to be in a very good condition as a national school. It is, however, a question whether the large endowment increased by the money paid in quarter fees, by those children whose parents own 20*l.* a year in land, might not be employed in teaching the children from a larger district. The trustees do not wish to admit children from other parishes. A great deal might, however, be done with 200*l.* a year, especially

if some of the small endowments in the surrounding villages were added to it. Thus Aikton might be the educational centre of a group of parishes, supplying a good commercial education for all those who should require it, and no longer providing a bare national school education to a population of 800 persons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 96, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Margaret Hodgson, by indenture dated 19th Oct. 1793, conveyed to trustees 140 acres in Wiggonby, on trust to build a school, and to pay the master 40*l.* per annum, and by her will in 1797 conveyed the residue of her personal estate upon the same trusts (after payment of legacies, &c.) Some small bequests have been made at various times which have been invested by the trustees.

School Property.—Income in 1864-5 128*l.* 8*s.* from rents, and 60*l.* dividend on stock in the funds; together 188*l.* 8*s.* gross, 163*l.* net. On an average, 49*l.* per annum is given for clothing. Buildings good. Residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—To teach all persons of the name of Hodgson as long as they continue at the school, and all poor persons' children in Aikton, whose parents have not real estate worth 20*l.* per annum; and all poor persons' children in the parishes of Burgh by Sands and Beaumont, whose parents should not be possessed of a real estate of 12*l.* per annum, without receiving any money or other gratuity whatsoever. Age to be between 8 and 21. Also to pay to such of said boys and girls as the trustees think fit, 20*s.* a year each towards finding apparel, and more in cases of real necessity; and to provide all necessary books for the education of such children. No trustee or minister of any church or chapel to be master of the school, and no person holding lands in Wiggonby to be a trustee.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The principles of the Church of England, reading, writing, accounts, the catechism, and other proper and useful learning.

Government and Masters.—Government by nine trustees residing within seven miles of Wiggonby. They appoint and dismiss the master and the mistress now appointed to teach the girls. When the number of trustees sinks to two, these elect nine, and they themselves retire. Master and mistress are to belong to the Church of England. There is no formal new scheme, but the trustees have made alterations in the management with approval of Charity Commissioners.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school under government inspection.

Master.—One, receiving from trustees 75*l.* (recently raised to 80*l.*) School pence (7*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* in 1864-5) carried to trustees accounts. Mistress receives 25*l.*

Day Scholars.—Average number of boys and girls on register from 1863 to 1866 was 92·5; daily attendance 70·7; come from distances of three miles and under. Children of richer parents pay 28*s.* a year.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. School classified by one group of subjects solely. A Sunday school held in the church All taught the Catechism. Promotions by examination quarterly.

Punishments: lines for repetition, and occasionally slight caning by master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In the last three years two boys have gone to other schools.

Playground, 66 by 44 yards, adjoining the schoolrooms. School buildings well adapted to their purpose.

School time, 46 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week. Play-time per week 12 hours, including interval for dinner.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. J. S. Hodgson, Rector of Aikton.
John Stoddart, Yeoman, Gamelsby.
Thos. Ismay, Yeoman, Parton.
Richard Hodgson, Yeoman, Little Bampton.
William Hodgson, Yeoman, Oughterly.
William Thompson, Yeoman, Slack.
Thomas Twentyman, Yeoman, Grayrigg.

Master:

Benjamin Olivant (certificated).

Alston Grammar School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 125, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date unknown. Various small bequests invested in land, and settled in trust for schools at Alston and Garrigill, and for other purposes, in 1739.

School Property.—Charity property, known as the Fairhill estate, comprises 117½ acres, let in 1865 for 117*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* gross, 92*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* net, of which the master receives 34*l.* 10*s.*, and 3*l.* 8*s.* interest on a mortgage made for better securing his salary; together 38*l.* about. Site bad; no house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the schoolmaster at Alston.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None; but actually master is required to be competent to teach Latin, English, and mathematics.

Government and Masters.—Guardians of poor at Alston with Garrigill are trustees; they do not interfere with studies or discipline, but can appoint examiners and alter regulations. Master must belong to the Church of England. Examined before appointment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One master, receiving from endowment 40*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, on an average; in 1865, 38*l.*, from school fees 40*l.*, by gift from lord of manor of Alston 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—56 boys and girls, of whom 49 are under 14 years old, children of small tradesmen in Alston. Under age of 11, each pays 1*l.*, over that age 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 10*s.* additional for Latin and French. No boarders.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School classified by reading and arithmetic in lower classes; in higher by separate subjects.

Promotion gained by marks during half year and examination.

Six boys learn Latin and 10 French. Allowed grammar and dictionary for exercises. No original compositions.

Drawing occasionally taught.

Examination yearly by master before trustees. No prizes.

School not directly connected with religious denomination. Bible history taught systematically. School work begins and ends with short collect and prayer. No Sunday lessons. Scholars attend Sunday schools of different religious denominations.

Punishments: caning (public) and impositions. No playground.

Site of school inconvenient, adjoining public street. Master desirous of annual examination by independent examiners appointed by some actual board.

TABLE B.—SCHO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864,	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
Religious Knowledge.	46	2	—	5	Yrs. $13\frac{7}{10}$	—	—	Home tasks every night. Scripture History always 2.	—	Nicholls's Help to Reading the Bible; Barnes's Notes on the Gospels.	8	Yrs. $13\frac{1}{4}$
Latin - -	6	4	2/6 per qrtr	—	—	—	—		—	Eton Latin Grammar; Arnold's Latin Grammar.	2	—
French - -	10	3		—	—	—	—		—	Contanseau's French; Brasseur's French.	6	—
Arithmetic -	56	6	—	—	—	—	—		—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	8	—
Book-keeping -	5	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	Chambers.		
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	2	—	—	—	—	—		—	Tate and Irish Series.	7	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	2	—	—	—	—	—		—	Colenso's Algebra and Trigy.; Wood's Algebra; Cassell's Euclid.	1	—
Physics - -	Occasional lessons but no class work.											
Natural History.												
History - -	18	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	White and Markham.	8	—
Geography -	40	3	—	—	—	—	—		—	Chambers' Gen. Geography; Mac Leod's Script. do.	8	—
English Grammar.	32	3	—	—	—	—	—		—	Hunter and Latham.	8	—
English Literature.	16	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	Chambers.	8	—
English Composition.	26	3	—	—	—	—	—		—	Cornwell's Young Composer.	8	—
Reading -	56	5	—	—	—	—	—		—	Selections from British Poets (Irish series); White's English History.	8	—
Writing - -	56	5	—	—	—	—	—		—	North of England Copies; the Ready Writer.	8	—
Drawing - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	Sketches.	8	

CTION.

s of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject During the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
—	—	Nicholls's Help to Reading the Bible; Barnes's Notes.	10	Yrs. 8					
—	—	Eton Latin Grammar.							
—	—	Contanseau's French.							
—	—	Irish Series and Chambers.	10	—	—	—	—	—	No text book; sums on black board.
—	—	Irish Series.							
—	—	Colenso's Algebra.							
—	—	White and Markham.							
—	—	Chambers and Mac Leod.							
—	—	Irish Series and Hunter.							
—	—	Chambers.							
—	—	Cornwell.							
—	—	Fourth Books (Irish Series).	10	—	—	—	—	—	Second Books (Irish Series).
—	—	North of England Copies.	10	—	—	—	—	—	Ruled Copies.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Draper - -	Town.	
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Doctor - -	Near the town.	
,, , - 4	Farmer and Carter	Town.	
,, ,, - 5	Draper - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Widow - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Butcher - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Toll Collector -	Loning Head -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 9	Blacksmith -	Town.	
,, ,, - 10	Solicitor - -	Lovelady Shield -	2½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Printer - -	Near the town.	
,, ,, - 2	Tailor and Draper	Town.	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Park - -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 5	Mining Agent -	Near the town.	
,, ,, - 6	Mason - -	Town.	
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Wanwood -	2¼ miles.
,, ,, - 8	Widow - -	Town.	
,, ,, - 9	Mason - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 10	Miner - -	Do.	

Trustees:

The Guardians of the Poor for the time being of the parish of Alston with Garrigill.

Clerk to Trustees:

Joseph Dickinson, Alston by Carlisle.

Master:

George Davies.

Bootle (Hycemoor) Grammar School.

Mr. C. I. Elton's Report.

This school was founded by Mr. Henry Singleton in 1713, for the instruction in grammar of the children of Bootle and and several townships in Corney and Whitbeck. The income arises from land let by the trustees from time to time. It averages about 20*l.* 8*s.* per annum, which amount is paid to the master. The site is good and the schoolroom itself, perhaps, sufficiently large for the children who attend. There is, however, no separate place for teaching sewing and knitting to girls. The accounts are audited by the trustees at very irregular intervals. There has not been a full meeting while the present master has been in the school, *i.e.*, for nearly three years. The trustees are nine in number, being for the most part farmers and yeomen in the neighbourhood. The present incumbent of Bootle is on the list, but does not interfere with the school in any way, and as a consequence of this, the master is perfectly independent in practice. The schoolroom is very badly furnished with old desks and broken tables; and there is a great lack of maps and books. It is possible that the trustees will now do something to remedy this state of things, and it would be well if in future they would visit the school more regularly. The children are not in a satisfactory state at present. A great many of them were very dirty, and I could not discover that any of them had profited much by the master's instruction. Some of the elder girls were doing sums in practice, but they knew very little about it. So I got few correct answers to easy questions in vulgar and decimal fractions. Some of the children, however, could work out a sum in reduction or long division. The writing was pretty good throughout the school, and the reading tolerable. Altogether the results of my examination of this school was unsatisfactory. Not having for many years been used as a grammar school, it might have been useful to have placed it under Government inspection. There is, however, a very widely spread opinion in the county that the village children learn more from a "grammar master" of the old type, than from the certificated masters and pupil teachers. The prejudice disappears in general when the trustees have once put the school under inspection. Very often, however, such trustees only are chosen as are unlikely to agree to any such change, and thus the clergyman and neighbouring gentry are excluded from the management of the schools, which in time they cease to assist. The schools have changed in many respects of late years, and the "grammar masters" are no longer required to teach the classics to the sons of far mersand yeomen preparing for the Church or the profession of a schoolmaster. The prejudice in their favour still remains, and the farmers wish their sons to have a chance of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

learning French, Latin, and Greek if they should demand it. In practice this is never demanded, except in the case of Latin grammar and Delectus. There is no reason why this school should not become a very useful institution. The master receives 20*l.* 8*s.* from the endowment, a house over the schoolroom, and about 45*l.* per annum from the children's quarter-pence. Only six free scholars from Bootle are nominated by the trustees. There is another school in Bootle, endowed by the founder, Captain Shaw, R.N., with a sum of 290*l.*, the interest to be applied primarily to repairs, and any surplus to be paid to the master. The present master was appointed by a minority of the trustees, and therefore the rectors of Bootle and Corney and the vicar of Whitbeck refuse to pay the money to him. He is indemnified by the trustee, who has several times procured his nomination to this school as a place of retirement to which the master has on several occasions returned when leaving other situations. There is a great deal of ill-feeling on the matter. The discipline of the school is often in the most disordered state, if I am rightly informed. At the time of my visit the master had control over the children, who were mostly very young. This school was founded chiefly to secure religious instruction for the children of the parishioners. It will never be likely to prosper until the trustees settle the present dispute, and ascertain and enforce their rights of nominating the master and controlling the discipline of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 26, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School founded by Mr. Singleton, who in 1713 gave to trustees the sum of 200*l.* for the perpetual maintenance of the master. Further endowed by others with small sums to be laid out at interest by the trustees.

School Property.—Income 20*l.* 8*s.* Building fair. Master has dwelling rooms in the schoolhouse.

Objects of Trust.—For the perpetual maintenance of a master to teach a free school for the benefit and education of children of the parish of Bootle, and of the townships of Middleton Place in Corney parish and Anaside in Whitbeck parish. According to the terms of a later bequest the estates of Low Kinmont and Whitestones were to be free of the school. The trustees now admit six children from Bootle gratis, and from the places named at a low rate. The master may make his own terms with children from other parishes and townships.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Governed by nine local trustees, who appoint and dismiss master, and have power to make rules. Vacancies filled by election of surviving trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One master, whose income is 20*l.* 8*s.* from endowment, and about 45*l.* from school fees. [Reduced to about 25*l.* by establishment of a mistress' school in the village, 1867.]

Day Scholars.—There are about 30 boys and girls, mostly very young.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

No examinations.

Small playground adjoining, but school is situated in open country.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

J. Grice, Mill Holm, Bootle.
R. Parker, Tarn, Bootle.
W. Gateskell, Nook, Bootle.
J. Shaw, Highton, Bootle.
J. Pickthall, Moorhouse, Bootle.
W. Grice, Old Highton, Bootle.
Rev. A. Wilkin, Bootle.
W. Hodgson, Hycemoor Side, Bootle.
Robert Falcon, Estimeals, Bootle.

Master:

Joseph Hope (trained in Edinburgh).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRIDEKIRK (DOVENBY) SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

Although in a few instances Latin and French have been taught in former years, this is now to all intents and purposes a mere village school. The endowment arises from land which is let by the trustees. The master was formerly accustomed to let the property himself, but his choice of a tenant did not satisfy the patron for the time being. The schoolhouse is a well ventilated building in an open space by the roadside; the master's house adjoins the schoolroom. About 60 children attend in good weather; they are mostly removed at 12 years of age, although one or two have remained until 14, and occasionally the elder sons of the farmers come in winter time to learn mensuration and arithmetic. Book-keeping is sometimes taught as well as the subjects just named. The writing throughout the school was good. The highest class passed a very good examination in geography. The master is a painstaking teacher, very well suited to the place. The elder children were comparatively well informed on the subjects of the day, the master having been accustomed to read and explain the newspapers to them. The fees paid are small, viz., 2*d.* per week for each child. The trusts of the foundation are unknown, but the school is considered to be open primarily to the children of Bridekirk parish. Children are allowed to attend from other parishes without any additional payment, although it is supposed that more might be demanded from them. Altogether the school is in a satisfactory condition.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 62. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School built by Sir T. Lamplugh in 1609, and principally endowed by him. Further endowed with small sums.

School Property.—A portion of tithes in Brough, and stipend of 4*l.* from mastership of Dovenby Hospital; in all about 35*l.* New buildings in 1844.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free grammar school for boys and girls in Bridekirk.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Elementary, with classics if desired.

Government and Masters.—Governed by Mr. Dykes of Dovenby Hall, hereditary patron, with right of appointing and dismissing master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Masters.—One master. Income from endowment 35*l.*, besides schoolpence.

Day Scholars.—54 boys and girls, paying each twopence per week.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Instruction merely elementary. School classified by reading. Examinations by vicar or patron.
Field of three acres used as playground after hay-time.
School time, 46 weeks per annum, 34 hours per week.

Trustee:
Lamplugh Frescheville Ballantine Dykes, a minor, sole trustee, as heir and representative of the founder.

Master:
Thomas Latimer.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BROMFIELD.—OSMOTHERLAWE'S SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was founded for the benefit of the township of Langrigg exclusively, but on being further endowed by Mr. Thomlinson, was thrown open to the whole parish of Bromfield. The schoolhouse contains one large room partitioned across one corner to separate the girls from the boys during lessons in sewing and knitting. There are on an average about 70 scholars, of whom 30 are girls. Most of the children are very young when they come to the school, and (with the exception of a few farmer's sons) are removed before they have learned more than the mere rudiments of education. None have learned the Latin grammar during the last few years, nor is any future demand for such instruction expected to arise. Some of the boys were well advanced in arithmetic, as is usual in the village schools of this county. One worked out with fair correctness some problems in mensuration for me, and others showed a very tolerable accuracy in the management of fractions. The rest of the children did sums in long division, reduction, and compound multiplication according to their classes, and seemed to have been well taught. No quarter-pence or other payments are taken from the children; there is, however, no doubt it would be a good thing for the school if some slight weekly payment were in future imposed. There would then be money for providing books and maps as from time to time required. The supply given a few years since by a gentleman in the neighbourhood is becoming exhausted, and some difficulty is expected to be felt in raising more. The master's cottage, adjoining the schoolroom, is a small but comfortable residence. He pays 5*s.* yearly rent for its use; this sum is applied in alms to the poor of the parish, certain moneys having formerly been advanced for repairing the cottage from the parish funds. The vicar and churchwardens for the time being are the trustees *ex officio*. The vicar does not reside in the place, but visits the school occasionally. No examinations of the children are held: it would be doubtless an advantage if the charity were annually visited and reported upon by examiners unconnected with the parish. The funds of the endowment appear to be well managed by the trustees, the present income from stock land and railway shares being over 46*l.* yearly. Two pieces of land in Blencogo are of the tenure of customary freehold or "tenant right," and are held by ancient rents and fines on death or alienation. This is a very inconvenient tenure for lands belonging to a charity, inasmuch as every death of a lord or tenant causes a sudden fall in the income, against which it is hard to provide. This evil is felt very generally throughout Cumberland, where scarcely a parish

is without customary lands of this kind. A rule compelling the trustees of these charities to take advantage of the Copyhold and Customary-hold Enfranchisement Act would be beneficial to the schools; but the ease or difficulty of such a course depend in each instance on the amount of the fines; in some cases indeed the expense of enfranchising land held by payment of small quit-rents and large fines is so great that the trustees are compelled to forego the advantage which they wish to obtain for the school. An enfranchisement would generally have the effect of diminishing the income of the schoolmaster for the time being, a rentcharge on the estate being substituted for the fine to be paid on his death or dismissal. The charge should therefore be made, if possible, whenever there is a vacancy in the office of schoolmaster.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 67 A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Richard Osmotherlawe, dated 7th May 1612. An annuity of 10*l.* from the lands demised by Richard Osmotherlawe. Lands in Blencogo and Bromfield purchased with school stock, 7 acres in all. A small piece of waste in Aspatria. A sum of 300*l.* invested in Silloth Railway. Another sum of 24*l.*

School Property.—Total income from all sources, 46*l.* Good buildings. Residence for master.

Objects of Trust—To find and provide a sufficient schoolmaster to teach 15 poor men's children inhabiting Langrigg and Bromfield, two to be nominated by inhabitants of Langrigg Hall, seven by inhabitants of town of Langrigg, and six out of Bromfield. Schoolmaster to be appointed by mutual consent of inhabitants of both towns.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic. Classics formerly, if required.

Government and Masters.—The vicar and churchwardens are trustees *ex officio*. They can appoint and dismiss the masters.
Scheme given by Charity Commissioners in 1863.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Master.—No boarders. Total income of master, 46*l.* Nothing from fees or other sources.

Day Scholars.—Between 80 and 90 boys and girls, children of farmers and agricultural labours, half under 10 years of age and one-tenth above 16. No fees for instruction. Scholars come from distances between one and three miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. School classified separately for every group of subjects. Religious instruction open to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Lessons on Sundays under superintendence of resident minister.
Promotions regulated by general proficiency.
Punishments: detention after school hours chiefly used; caning on the hand sometimes used by master in school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Playground, 50 by 25 yards, adjoining.
School time, 46 weeks per annum, 28½ hours per week.
Play time, 10 hours per week.

Trustees:
Vicar (Rev. C. H. Wybergh) and churchwardens, ex officio.

Master:
John Brough.

CARLISLE HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

The High School of Carlisle is said to have existed from very ancient times. According to a school register preserved among the chapter records, it was founded in A. D. 686, restored by William Rufus, and amply endowed at various times while under the management of the Priors of Carlisle.

Henry VIII. made it "an essential and primary part" of Carlisle Cathedral as now constituted, and appointed a salary for a master "learned in Greek and Latin," whose duty should be to teach "pueros quoscunque grammaticam discendi grātiâ ad "scholam nostram confluentes."

The statutory stipend was 8*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, since raised by the chapter to 29*l.* Besides this, it seems that the masters had a right to a house and to maintenance at the common table. On the abolition of the common table they should have received a yearly sum in compensation, increasing with the price of provisions, but this appears to have been hitherto neglected, probably because the mastership was privately endowed by Bishop Smith with an estate of 160 acres, producing about 160*l.* per annum. A house in the precincts was allotted to the master some years ago, but it is small and not adapted for boarders; it is occupied by one of the lower masters.

The school has never taken its proper place at the head of the other grammar schools in Cumberland; but the importance of the city of Carlisle, the poverty of many of the clergy in the neighbourhood, and the existence of a class of yeomen who can afford a liberal education for their sons, render it in all respects desirable that the efficiency of this school should be increased.

With large reformed grammar schools at Carlisle and St. Bees, connected with district schools throughout the county, Cumberland might again become one of the best educated counties, notwithstanding the thinness of the population and the comparative poverty of many districts in it.

There are certain faults in the present administration of the High school to which the Cathedral Commissioners some years ago called attention.

The chief defect is due to the fact that there is no class of "King's scholars," and no provision for the education and maintenance of any class of foundationers.

There are two exhibitions of 60*l.* for the sons of clergymen in this diocese proceeding to Queen's College, Oxford; these have been occasionally used, but great difficulty is felt in keeping up a succession of proper candidates. The school requires the foundation of several scholarships and exhibitions, tenable in the school as well as at the universities. It has also been suggested by a former head master and recommended by the Cathedral Commissioners that the choristers, now educated in the English or com-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

mercial department, should be admitted to the upper or classical department as foundationers, receiving at last two years' education free of expense.

The salary of the head master, with the additional income from Bishop Smith's estate, is quite insufficient. He has to pay lower masters and to incur other expenses, which make him entirely dependent on the profits of his boarding house. This is a very well conducted establishment, where great care is taken of the health and discipline of the boarders; it is probable therefore that their number will increase, but it is found by experience that the usefulness of a grammar school depends on the number of the day boys, and in general decreases as the class of boarders becomes important and predominant.

A statement respecting the ancient endowment of the school was forwarded to me, and is appended to this report.

Some increase of the head master's income might fairly be made under the terms of the statutes, which provide for his maintenance with the other ministers of the Cathedral.

The school is divided into departments, classical and commercial or "English," the pupils of the classical school having the benefit of instruction in mathematics and "English subjects" in the modern department.

The discipline of the school is very good, and the rules for its management compiled by the Dean and Chapter in 1852 leave little to be desired, except an alteration of the arrangement by which the head master provides a staff of assistant masters out of his insufficient salary.

At the time of my visit the school was under examination by an examiner from Oxford, the Rev. J. R. Magrath, to whose kindness I was indebted for a perusal of the answers to his papers. The classical work did not appear to me to be of a high order, the answers in grammar and the Latin composition being below the standard desirable for a school of this size. It must, however, be remembered that the boys at present in the sixth form are mostly very young. Those who were examined by me had a good acquaintance with the work of the past half year, and translated some difficult passages with accuracy. Some of the younger boys translated from Virgil and Euripides very well, and the youngest passed a good examination in grammar. The study of history appeared to me to be somewhat neglected. In arithmetic and mathematics the whole school did very well, the boys of all ages appearing to take great interest in their work. The questions in arithmetic and algebra set by me were answered with rapidity and with hardly any mistakes.

The choristers are treated in all respects in the same manner as the pupils who pay school-fees. Inasmuch, however, as their musical work must be some impediment to their progress in the school, it is to be desired that they should have an opportunity of receiving a gratuitous education after their engagement as choristers is over, in the manner proposed by the Cathedral Commissioners.

The claims of the Cathedral School of Carlisle (otherwise called the Kings' School, or the High School,) to a share of the surplus cathedral property now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The statement that the High School at Carlisle was founded by King Henry VIII. is not quite correct. The foundation is of much more remote antiquity.

We learn from Simeon of Durham's history that about the year 685 Egfrid, the Saxon King of Northumbria, gave to Saint Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarn, Caerluil, with the region fifteen miles around, who founded a religious community there, and for the advancement of divine service instituted schools.

Carlisle, destroyed by the Danes in the ninth centuary, lay desolate till 1092, when William Rufus restored it, and founded a monastery of Augustine Monks, and with it a school.

One of the monks presided in the school, and had the title of "Rector Scholarum Karlioli."

There was a specific and separate endowment attached to the school, independent of the common monastic property. This is shown by ecclesiastical taxation of Pope Nicholas in the year 1291, wherein appeared the following entries:—

	£	s.	d.
The portion of the bishop in the church of Stanwegs	10	8	0
Portion of the prior of Karlile in the same	10	8	0
Portion of the rector of the schools of Karlile in the same	4	6	8
The vicar of the same church	8	10	0
Portion of the schools of Karlile in the church of Dalston	16	0	0
The vicar of the same	12	16	0

These endowments of portions in the churches of Stanwix and Dalston are considerable. 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum in the year 1291 may represent an income equal to 500*l.* at the present day. In fact it appears from the taxation that the endowment of the school was not 120 shillings short of the annual value of the two vicarages of Dalston and Stanwix.

At the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the dean and chapter were constituted in place of the prior and monks; and it is clear that the school survived, and was not founded by that king; that it was an establishment attached to the church of Carlisle, and as much a charge upon the ecclesiastical body which then succeeded as it had been upon the suppressed monastery. Accordingly we find that Henry VIII. in his statutes for the government of the dean and chapter treats of it as an existing institution. "We will and ordain that by the dean and chapter or (in the dean's "absence) by the vice-dean and chapter, one be chosen learned in Latin and "Greek, of good fame and pious life, imbued with the faculty of teaching, "who may cultivate and adorn with piety and good literature the boys "whatsoever frequenting *our school* for the sake of learning grammar." And the person thus directed to be chosen is termed "Informator puerorum," and has a stipend of 8*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* assigned to him, payable yearly out of the revenues of the dean and chapter.

There is reason to suppose that the stipend of 8*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was meant as an additional endowment, and that the masters enjoyed the ancient endowments also, or an equivalent.

At what period they ceased to enjoy the portions in Stanwix and Dalston it cannot be now ascertained. It is presumed that those are merged into the common funds of the dean and chapter.

In 1702, Bishop Smith by his will left a legacy of 500*l.* for the benefit of the school. With this money, on the 21st of January 1719–20, an estate at Farmonby in the parish of Addingham, then of the yearly value of 22*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, was purchased from Captain Morris, and conveyed to the dean and chapter.

This is the estate now stated to be worth 129*l.* per annum.

	£	s.	d.
Supposing the ancient endowments of the school to be now worth yearly in Stanwix and Dalston	£500	0	0
The stipend payable under the statute	8	17	4
The Farmonby estate	129	0	0
	637	17	4

there would seem to be a yearly revenue of above 600*l.* clearly distinguishable as belonging to the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Cath. Com. Rep. Appendix, p. 107.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Cathedral Statutes of Henry VIII. in 1546 as part of Carlisle Cathedral.

Statutable salary of head master, 8*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Addition by dean and chapter, 20*l.*, stated to be for admission of choristers into the school. Estate devised for head master by Bishop Smith in 1700, worth yearly 160*l.* per annum.

School Property.—Rental of head master's estate, 160*l.* gross, 158*l.* net. Payment from dean and chapter 29*l.* Residence for head master rentfree. Not used by him.

Preference to two exhibitions founded by Bishop of Rochester in 1794 of 65*l.* a year each for 5 years at Queen's College, Oxford. Exhibitioners to the sons of clergy of this diocese.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of grammar school as part of Carlisle Cathedral, for education of all boys willing to learn grammar in literature and piety.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (statutes). In classical department, instruction best suited to prepare young men for universities. In modern department, no classical instruction. (Rules 1852.)

Government and Masters.—The dean and chapter govern the school as part of the cathedral foundation. They choose a head master, who is to be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, in priests' orders, learned in Greek or Latin, of pious life, and well skilled in teaching. He is by statutes bound to observe rules laid down by dean and chapter, and by rules prohibited from holding ecclesiastical preferment or cure of souls.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical, with an English or modern department. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Income from endowment 189*l.* Second master, appointed by head master, receives about 160*l.* English master from 80*l.* to 100*l.*, with a house rent free. Fourth master 50*l.*, with residence. English master may take boarders. Modern languages are taught by a foreigner, and drawing by the master of the Government School of Art in Carlisle.

Day Scholars.—10 choristers taught gratuitously, 50 day boys [66 in 1867], sons of clergy and professional men, and higher tradesmen, of whom 35 are under 14 years old, from Carlisle or immediate neighbourhood, pay 7*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* under age of 12, and 8*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* above that age, for general school work. Boys in English school 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, for general school work. French (extra) 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* German (extra) 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* Drawing (extra) 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—12 in head master's house [26 in 1867]. New boarding house to be opened by English master. Four meals a day. Terms for board and tuition, entering school above 14 years old, 63*l.*; entering above 10 years old, 52*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; under 10 years, 47*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*; washing, 4*l.*; school bills: highest, 83*l.*; average, 68*l.*; lowest, 57*l.* French, German, drawing, extras: same rate as day boys. Drilling (extra for whole school), 10*s.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 830 feet per boy. Hours 7½ a.m., 9 or 10 p.m., according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission, reading and writing required. School classified (in upper department) chiefly by classics. Other subjects influence promotion. School course modified in both departments to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction by head master. School work begins, and ends with prayers from Liturgy. Boarders have lessons on Sundays and attend cathedral.

Promotion by marks and annual examination; examiners appointed by dean and chapter. Prizes for English and classical composition, verse and prose, for Scripture knowledge, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawing, writing, reading aloud, good conduct, and progress in class during half year.

Punishments: corporal, by head or second master; impositions by all masters.

No monitors.

Playground, very small, 100 feet square. Head master rents field, and boys a cricket ground. Gymnastic apparatus provided. Drilling and sword exercise by a drill sergeant.

School time, 40 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

In last five years about three boys have gone to universities, and four to a public school. [One pupil in residence at university in May 1867.]

Trustees:

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Head Master:

Rev. T. C. Durham, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Boys lowest in School - 1	Musician.
" " - 2	Do. - -	" - 2	Solicitor.
" " - 3	Gentleman - -	" - 3	Farmer.
" " - 4	Do. - -	" - 4	Commercial Agent.
" " - 5	Surgeon - -	" - 5	Clergyman.
" " - 6	Do. - -	" - 6	Solicitor.
" " - 7	Clergyman - -	" - 7	Draper.
" " - 8	Do. - -	" - 8	Gentleman.
" " - 9	Manufacturer -	" - 9	Do.
" " - 10	Gentleman - -	" - 10	Draper.

All from Carlisle except one who comes in by train from a distance of 8 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Cumberland -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Wine Merchant -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Officer - -	Belfast - -	
" " - 5	Manufacturer -	Cumberland -	
" " - 6	Clergyman - -	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Gentleman -	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Do. - -	Durham - -	
" " - 9	Do. - -	South Wales -	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Cumberland -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Officer - -	Canada - -	
" " - 2	Do. - -	Dumfries - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	73	9	ann. —	7	15	1	1	—	1	Church Catechism and 39 Articles; Epistle to the Philippians in Greek.	7	13	1
Greek	46	5	—	6	15	3	¾	1	3¼	Herodotus II., 1-30; Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus.	6	13	3
Latin	54	6	—	7	15	3	¾	2	4½	Horace, Odes, Book I.; Virgil Æn. Book VII.	7	13	3
French	40	4	2*l.* 2*s.*	13	14	2	¾	2	3	Molière, Bourgeois Gentilhomme.	—	13	2
German	7	3	1*l.* 1*s.*	2	15	2	½	2	2	Wilhelm Tell, Act 1.	3	15	2
Arithmetic	73	8	—	7	15	2	1	3	5	Difficult examples selected from various sources; University Examination Papers, &c.	7	13	3
Book-keeping	5	1	—	—	15	2	1½	—	3	Brewer's system	No second		
Mensuration and Surveying.	16	1	—	16	14	—	—	3	—	Examples from various sources set in school, and worked out at home.	Only one class		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	32	5	—	2	17	4	1	—	4	Todhunter's Conic Sections to the end; Plane Trigonometry.	3	15	4
Physics *Natural History. Chemistry	Taught, by easy lectures, to the whole school, during the winter months.												
History	73	—	—	16	14	2	1	—	2	Dr. Smith's History of England; Essays on Historical Subjects, &c.	20	13	2
Geography	73	5	—	16	14	1	1	1 map	2	Learning maps, and map drawing.	20	13	2
English Grammar.	73	5	—	16	14	1	1½	—	1½	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	7	14	2
*English Literature.	Taught by easy lectures to the whole school during the winter months.												
English Composition.	73	5	—	16	14	—	—	1	1	Themes on various subjects	20	13	—
Reading	73	Taught in the course of all other lessons to the elder boys.									—	—	—
Writing	60	Various, according to the need.								Darnell's copy books	—	—	—
Music	3	Not in school, but as an extra, and privately.											
Drawing	30	1	2*l.* 2*s.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various examples issued by the Department of Science and Art.			
*Other Subjects, as Popular Astronomy, &c.	Taught by lectures during the winter months.												

* Note.—Every boy is required to write out

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
1	—	1	Catechism; five chapters of St. John's Gospel in Greek.	8	9	1	—	—	1	Watts's Scripture History.
½	—	2½	Xen. Anab. I., 1–5 - -	12	11	2	1	—	2	Greek Declensions.
½	2	4½	Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, IV.; Virgil, Æn. I., 1–207.	8	9	4	1	—	4	Latin Accidence.
½	2	3½	Charles XII., Books I. and II.	3	10	2	½	2	3½	Hall's First French Course.
½	2	2	Tiark's German Grammar and Exercises.	2	14	2	½	2	2	Tiark's German Grammar; Declensions and Conjugations.
1½	3	6	Colenso,—latter part; and Miscellaneous Questions.	18	10	4	1½	—	6	Colenso's Elementary Rules.
class in this subject,										
in mensuration.										
1	—	4	Colenso's Algebra to Quadratic Eqns.; Euclid (revised).	17	13	2	½	—	2	Euclid I., 1–14, with elementary exercises in Geometry.
1	—	2	Dr. Smith's History of England.	18	10	2	1	—	2	Ince and Gilbert's Outlines of English History.
½	1 map	2	Cornwell's Geography, and map drawing.	18	10	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's Geography (the British Islands).
1	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Easy Analysis.	18	10	1	1	—	1	Murray's English Grammar.
—	1	1	Themes • • -	18	10	—	—	1	—	Themes on easy subjects.
—	—	—	- • • -	18	10	1	1	—	1	Reading lessons in various books.
—	—	—	- • • -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Darnell's copy books.

afterwards a summary of each lecture from memory.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

No possibility of making this return accurately, as no records have been kept.

Foundation Scholarships have been gained at other Schools by boys from this school, who have subsequently distinguished themselves at the Universities.

Some who have gone direct from this school have also done well both at English and Scotch Universities.

But since, in the arrangements between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, our claims as a portion of the Cathedral establishment were not considered, there is now no fund from which we can look for encouragement for our clever boys, who consequently go elsewhere to seek the Foundation Scholarships which we ought to have to offer them here. And I venture to suggest that a portion of the surplus of the Cathedral funds now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners might rightly be made applicable to the purpose of founding such scholarships. (Statement by Head Master.)

COCKERMOUTH SCHOOL (BRIGHAM).

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school had been closed for the summer holidays when I visited Cockermouth, the particulars of enquiry and other forms having accidentally been sent to another school in the village of Brigham. The present master has recently been appointed by the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the patron and sole governor of the school. The endowment is small, but an addition of 10*l.* has been made voluntarily for many years by the Earl of Lonsdale as impropriator. Some small payments are also made by the churchwardens to the master of the grammar school, which have amounted to about 15*l.* in the last three years. The school had sunk very low when the present master was appointed, and the yard or playground had been appropriated by the inhabitants of the neighbouring cottages. He has, however, begun to raise it in the estimation of the townspeople, and it will doubtless with proper care be again of importance. There are few boys at present in the school, but the numbers are increasing. The scale of charges has been altered since the return of school fees was made in 1864. They are now 15*s.* per quarter for "reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and history" for boys under 12 years of age. For boys above that age, instruction in the classics as well as in the subjects above-named is given for one guinea per quarter. French, music, and drawing are "extra" subjects. Boys from a distance may be lodged in the town with persons approved by the master. The cost of such lodgings with board is estimated by him at 8*s.* per week. The master may take boarders, but at present has no house, none being attached to the school. The school buildings are very old and weatherbeaten, but are sufficiently comfortable inside. There is hardly any playground. This ought to be a good school, supplying the wants of all the middle class in Cockermouth and the neighbourhood, but there are great difficulties in the master's way at present; the endowment is most trifling, and there are no trustees to help the school and to interest the townspeople in its welfare. A body of trustees should be chosen out of the magistrates and landowners of the neighbourhood, who should control the management of the school, and assist in the appointment and dismissal of the masters. In 1821, according to the report of the Charity Commissioners, nearly 90 boys were instructed in rudimentary subjects, "and many of them in French, mathematics, and classics." Since that time the school gradually declined in public estimation, but no one came forward to prevent its decay. The other school in the township of Brigham is in a bad condition. The schoolroom is old, ill, ventilated and dilapi-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

dated, and the whole system of carrying on the school requires alteration.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 48 A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded in 1676, as appears from the following inscription:—"Has ædes pulchras cum postera viderit ætas. "Et Lowry et Tubman sit grata utrique Richardo. Ultima cujus habet "subscriptum linea nomen. Hujus erat primus gymnasiarcha scholæ "Gavenus Noble, 1676."

Whether Richard Lowry and Richard Tubman endowed the school, or whether, as stated in Burn and Nicholson's History if Cumberland, it was founded by Philip, Lord Wharton and others, is uncertain.

School Property.—10*l.* paid by Earl of Lonsdale as lay impropriator. About 4*l.* annual interest on small bequests and charges on houses in Cockermouth. A strip of land at present unproductive. Some parts of old endowment lost.

Schoolhouse very old, and requiring repair.

Objects of Trust.—Education of children of Cockermouth and Embleton on small payment.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Described as a grammar school in 1719.

Government and Masters.—The Earl of Lonsdale is patron, and appoints the master, in whom the management of the school is vested.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

Closed.

Crosthwaite (St. John's Vale) School.

Mr. C. I. Elton's Report.

This has never been a grammar school, and can hardly be included among the endowed schools. About a century ago the parishioners of the chapelry of St. John in Crosthwaite parish subscribed a small sum of money for the augmentation of the incumbent's living.

This gift was made upon the condition that the incumbent should teach in the little school adjoining the chapel, or provide a substitute, paying him 5*l.* *per annum.* It was at that time a common practice for the clergyman to teach the school, and sometimes to follow another trade as well. The stipends were so small that it was absolutely necessary to eke them out in this way. The parishes have now become so much wealthier, and so much higher a class of clergymen is found even in the outlying and poorly endowed chapelries, that the practice has become almost obsolete. The incumbent of St. John's Chapel on his appointment refused to ratify the agreement between his predecessors and their parishioners, and it has been arranged, as I am informed "by the public voice," that he is neither to teach nor pay the 5*l.* He is further of opinion that the old agreement was distinctly "simoniacal." Whether it was so or not, the present arrangement causes no discontent in the parish. The incumbent takes great pains to keep the school in good order and frequently visits it. He also raises by subscription about 20*l.* yearly, which is paid to the master in addition to the quarter-pence. The schoolhouse is a small building at some distance from any village, and surrounded by a wild moor, so that there is no special need of a playground. The children, moreover, come from such long distances, that they would not have time to use a playground very much. The attendance depends to a great extent on the weather in the winter half year; in summer most of the children are taken away to help in the field work. The master does not live at the school, and takes no boys to lodge with him. One or two, however, who come from a long distance are boarded by the week in a neighbouring hamlet.

The children appeared to be well taught on the whole. The head boy did some difficult work in mensuration, and several others were very well advanced in arithmetic, the subject in which their parents take most interest. The eldest class of girls read to me from one of the Irish lesson books, and I was struck by the ease and accuracy of their reading even difficult sentences and the utter ignorance shown by them of the meaning of the sentences or any but the simplest words. This was the case in reading prose as well as poetry. It is not common to find a teacher who will recognize the importance of explaining the meaning of the words, but the results are very striking when

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care has been taken to do this. In such a case the children are soon able to get on well with geography and English history, which are generally neglected in these village schools. I have found a little boy hearing a class of almost infant children a lesson full of Latin names and derivations, and the master saw no incongruity in the proceeding, but assumed that they were all learning history under his supervision. The master of St. John's school is a painstaking teacher, but some alterations will be required to make it better an elementary school in anything but arithmetic. A little more help from the trustees and a more constant supervision, such as that of examiners appointed yearly, would probably act as a sufficient stimulus. The population is however too scanty, I fear, to provide funds enough to provide him with an assistant, so that he might devote more time to the elder children.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 81, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By an instrument subscribed in 1719 by such inhabitants as contributed towards procuring Queen Anne's bounty for the augmentation of the curacy. By this instrument future curates were declared bound to teach the children of the chapelry, or to pay 5*l.* to the schoolmaster. The incumbent is not bound by this declaration. The schoolmaster has no income but quarter-pence and money collected by the incumbent. No residence for master.

School Property.—No income. Schoolhouse good. No residence.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching the children of the chapelry.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as should be subservient to the common concerns of life, and Latin and Greek, where desired and thought expedient.

Government and Masters.—No trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—One, paid by subscription and school fees.

Day Scholars.—20 or 30 boys and girls, almost all under 14 years of age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. School open and closed with prayers. Examination by the incumbent. No playground, none being required. The school is on the side of a mountain, with no houses near it.

DACRE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

This was formerly a grammar school, the master being required to teach English and Latin to all children in the townships requiring such instruction. Many years ago, when the sons of farmers had time enough on their hands to enable them to go to school in winter until they were 18 or 20 years old, the older scholars used to learn Latin. In later times, however, the keen demand for labour has caused this prolonged attendance at school to be unknown, and the demand for classical instruction has ceased. The children now begin and end their schooling earlier than was customary a few years back. There is a great demand for such elementary learning as can be acquired by children under 12 years old; after that age the scholars are removed, their labour being valuable. The scheme which at present governs this charity makes no provision for classical instruction, so that the school is now an ordinary national school under Government inspection. The Vicar of Dacre is an *ex officio* trustee. Since my visit I have received from him a second return showing that he is *the schoolmaster* acting, I presume, through the present schoolmistress as his deputy. This lady is a very efficient teacher; she maintains a good discipline, and the children appeared to be very well trained. The elder children worked out difficult sums in practice and proportion, the girls specially deserving praise for neatness and accuracy. The younger ones were well trained in the simpler rules of arithmetic. All the scholars possessed a good knowledge of Bible history. The mistress gave them an examination in English history in my presence. As usual, too great a stress was laid on the earliest parts of our history: it is common to find a class of young children who have learned the facts and dates of Julius Cæsar's invasions and nothing more. In this case, however, they did fairly well when examined on later periods. The writing was very good in each class, and the books clean and well kept. There is unfortunately no residence for the schoolmistress, the old rooms being let for about 3*l.* a year, which sum is added to her salary. There are certain charities in the township which are considered by the vicar to be injurious in their present form. At certain seasons doles of money are given to all applicants. The distribution was, till of late, made at the donor's tomb in the churchyard. It is considered that these charities might beneficially be applied to the education of the township. There are other endowed schools in the parish of Dacre to which the vicar directed my attention. The endowed national school at Stainton appeared to me to be very well conducted. The vicar has taken a great interest in its prosperity, and has been well supported by the principal inhabitants. The boys passed a good examination in English history, and some among them were proficient in mensuration; each class did well in arithmetic.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The writing too was remarkably neat throughout the school. The trustees deserve great credit for the care bestowed by them upon this school. The small school at Newbiggin is said to have fallen into a bad state. It was being rebuilt at the date of my visit to Dacre, and very little of the old house remains. Those parts of it which I saw quite justified the vicar's opinion that "the school was in a disgraceful condition."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 133, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture dated 11 Nov. 1749, certain lands purchased with gifts of Matthew Brown and others at Motherby in Dacre were conveyed to trustees on trust to pay part of the rents to the support of a school in the township of Dacre. The lands were exchanged in 1799 for a more valuable estate at Newbiggen, which was sold in 1864, and the proceeds invested in name of official trustee of charitable funds.

School Property.—Annual income 24*l.* per annum, and cottage yielding 3*l.* per annum. Buildings small. Site good. No house for mistress.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of boys and girls of Dacre township, four poor children to be free.

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—The English and Latin tongue.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 13th May 1864. There are five local trustees, besides the vicar of Dacre, who is trustee *ex officio*. Vacancies filled by election of continuing trustees. The trustees govern the school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school under Government inspection.

Master.—Mistress. Income 24*l.*, besides school-pence.

Day Scholars.—24 boys and girls from 4 to 14 years of age, children of tenant farmers, labourers, miners, and mechanics, from distances up to three miles, pay 2*d.* a week, except four free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Nothing required to be known on admission. School classified variously according to subject. School opened by prayers from Liturgy. Children attend a Sunday school. Promotions regulated by general proficiency. Examinations conducted by H.M. inspector, and periodically by the vicar of Dacre.

Punishments: caning by mistress in school.

Playground, a small plot 30 feet by 15 lying near the schoolroom.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours.

Play time, two hours per week, between lessons.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. Daniel Ace, D.D., (Secretary), Vicar of Dacre, *ex officio*.
E. W. Hasell, Esq., Dalemain.
W. Hasell, Esq., junr., Dalemain.
Matthew Saunders, Farmer, Blencoe.
Joseph Girdale, Farmer, Dacre.
Matthew Saunders, Tenant Farmer, Dacre.

Head Master:

Rev. Daniel Ace, D.D.

Acting Mistress:

Miss Atkinson.

Dacre.—Great Blencowe.

Mr. C. I. Elton's Report.

Thomas Burbank, in the 19th year of Queen Elizabeth, to promote godly education and to benefit his township, founded a free grammar school at Great Blencowe, in the parish of Dacre. It is assumed by the trustees that the children of this township alone are "upon the foundation," in consideration of which privilege such children learn Latin and Greek free, while all others pay half-a-crown per quarter for classics. It is, however, much more probable that the freedom is unlimited; this was the opinion of the Charity Commissioners in 1821. The matter has caused disputes to arise between the vicar of Dacre and the present trustees, who are not willing to admit him into their body. The late vicar, however, being also a landowner in the the township, is a trustee. It certainly appears to be desirable that the vicar of Dacre for the time being should be a trustee of this school *ex officio*, more especially if there is in reality no special freedom attached to the township of Great Blencowe. There appears to be a prejudice in this parish against any interference with the schools by the clergyman as such. This, as far as I could learn, was caused in former years by the inferior social position of some of the clergymen in this part; at the present time it deserves, of course, no recognition. On another disputed question whether the vicar should have power to examine the scholars in their religious knowledge, the trustees are the best judges. The present vicar has quarrelled with his parishioners on the general question of school management, some of the farmers even alleging that they "have a custom for the clergy not to interfere." This may have made it difficult to yield the point of the trusteeship in the case of this grammar school. The school itself appeared to me to be in a very satisfactory condition. Many of the day boys come from great distances, and it is held in very high estimation in the neighbourhood. The charges for day boys are moderate, viz., 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for classics, and 15*s.* for French or German; drawing and music are charged 1*l.* and 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter respectively. It has been said that children resident in the township are taught the classics gratuitously; it is rare, however, in a population of about 80 persons to find more than one or two boys willing to claim this privilege. It would be better to charge 1*l.* per quarter to all boys alike for instruction in French, Latin, and English, making French compulsory, and Greek, German, and drawing optional or "extra" subjects. There are, of course, few who require any classical education beyond Latin grammar. The elder boys construed Cæsar and Xenophon fairly enough, but did not satisfy me in French. One boy was reading a French play; others appeared to be well instructed in the grammar and could construe easy lessons with accuracy. The

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

knowledge of Euclid was above the average. The younger boys did well in arithmetic, and with one or two exceptions, passed a good examination in spelling and writing from dictation. As a whole this appeared to be a useful well-conducted school. I was glad to observe that no distinction in or out of school is made between day boys and boarders. It has, I believe, been proposed by some persons in the parish that the use of the school should be confined to the children of parishioners. This would be a very pernicious change. At present several boys come from Penrith and other places within a radius of six miles; in fact, the school is deservedly held in high estimation in the neighbourhood, and wherever that is the case the farmers will manage to send their sons, even if they have to ride or walk a considerable distance, every day. In some such cases the children are lodged during the week at some house near the school. The playground is rented by the head master for the use of the whole school. It is rather inconveniently far from the house. The trustees are, I believe, considering the expediency of selling part or the whole of their estates in Northamptonshire; should this be done, a small increase of income may be expected, which it is hoped may provide the means of buying or hiring another field for the use of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 134, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Thomas Burbank of Burford, Northamptonshire, in the 19th year of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with an estate in Northamptonshire; rentcharge of 6*l.* on lands in Yanwath; funded property 1,351*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* three per cent. consols. Deeds in school chest.

School Property.—Rent of Northamptonshire estate 140*l.*, rentcharge 6*l.*, dividends 40*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*, total income 186*l.* 11*s.* gross, about 182*l.* 11*s.* net. Very good buildings and residence for head masters.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of sufficient learned and able person to teach a free grammar school in town of Great Blencowe; for instruction in virtue and learning of youth in Great Blencowe.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek gratuitously to inhabitants of Great Blencowe. Other subjects for payment.

Government and Masters.—Eight trustees, who fill up vacancies by election. Residence in Great or Little Blencowe prescribed. This rule in practice disregarded. They appoint head master for life, subject to observance of conditions of election; they dismiss or appoint assistant masters, and exercise control over management of school.

Head master appointed for life, as above stated. May hold church preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master only on foundation. Income from endowment 182*l.* He pays English master 40*l.* per annum, and provides board and lodging for him.

Day Scholars.—On foundation, 8. Others, 24. Foundationers taught classics free. Others pay 10*s.* All pay 10*s.* for general school work, 3*l.* for

French, 3*l.* for German, 4*l.* for drawing, 6*l.* for music. Four last subjects optional.

Day boys pay 2*s.* per annum for school fire.

Boarders.—15 in head master's house, sons of professional men, tradesmen, and private gentlemen, of whom 10 are under 14 years old. Four meals a day, meat once. Highest yearly bill, 60*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; average, 47*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; lowest, 41*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Cubical contents of bedroom, 387 feet per boy. Every boy a separate bed. Monitors generally keep order. Occasional supervision by master.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission foundationers must read the New Testament fairly.

School classified separately for each subject. Promotion by marks and examination. School course occasionally modified to suit profession intended for scholar.

Scripture read after prayers, with which school work begins and ends. Selection from Prayer Book. Questions daily on Bible lesson and Church Catechism and four other catechisms. Several lessons, reading, questions, and catechism on Sunday.

Examination annually by trustees and head master. Prizes given by head master at Midsummer and sometimes at Christmas.

Punishments: caning, fines, and impositions.

Playground, a field of 10 acres, rented by head master. Distant 300 yards. Cricket, football, hare and hounds. Library free to all boys.

Drilling, occasional. No drill master at present.

School time, 42 weeks per annum, 37 hours per week in summer, 32 in winter. Play time, 26 hours per week.

During last five years one day boy has gone to University of Glasgow Eight day boys and 18 boarders have gone to other places of education.

List of Trustees, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, Brougham Hall, Westmorland.
Thomas Scott, Esq., Brent House, Penrith.
E. W. Hasell, Esq., Dalemain, Cumberland.
Henry Howard, Esq., Greystoke Castle, Cumberland.
Sir Henry Ralph Vane, Bart., Hutton Hall, Cumberland.
William Parker, Esq., Carleton Hill, Penrith.
Rev. J. Troutbeck, Etmim Bank, Gt. Blencowe.
George H. H. Oliphant Ferguson, Esq., Broadfield House, Cumberland.

Head Master:

William Surtees Irving, Esq., B.A., since resigned;

succeeded by

Thomas Fawcett, Esq., B.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.				
					yrs.		m.		hrs.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	45	3	—	23	13	4	40	—	4		17	11	5
Greek	8	2	2s. 6d. per qr. for day boys not on the foundation.	3	15	6	45	2	8½	Rel. Knowl., The Books of Joshua and Judges with repetition. Greek. Homer's Iliad, 1st Bk. 1–344. Latin. Horace, Odes, 1st Bk. Carmina, 1–20. Arnold's Introdn. to Lat. Prose from p. 23 to p. 63. In Greek Exercises, the 1st Class (3 boys) had done nearly half of Arnold's 1st Greek book, but the parents requested that their sons should give up Latin and Greek, and apply themselves to Mathematics. This I thought injudicious, and by way of compromise we did a little Latin and Greek during the "half." French. The whole of Corneille's Cid, with French Grammar and Exercises. German. None done during Half-year ended 1864. Arithmetic (Barnard Smith's). Rule of Three (single and double), Interest, Discount, Stocks. Algebra (Barnard Smith's). From Simple Equatn. p. 388, to the end of Adfected Quadratic Equatns. (simultaneous), p. 425; all the questions were done. Plane Trigonometry (Colenso). From beging. to p. 55. Euclid, Book 3. Prop xxii. to end, and Book IV. Book-keeping (Isbister's). Single Entry and about half of Double Entry. Mensuration, &c. (Nesbit's). Examples from Mensurn. of Superficies. Prob. 1 to the end of Prob. 15. History. Dr. Smith's History of England. From commncmnt. of Henry VII. th's reign, to theend of William III.rd's Geography (Cornwell's). Asia and N. America. English Grammar (Mason's) From p. 1 to p. 37.	5	14	6
Latin	21	4		3	15	7	40	3	8½		5	14	6
French	13	4	15s. per qr.	1	16	3	30	1	3½		3	14	3
German	1	—	15s. per qr.	1	15	1	45	1	1¾		—	—	—
Arithmetic	45	4	—	3	15	*	*	—	2½		13	14	*
Book-keeping	2	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	2		—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	2		—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	2	—	3	15	*	*	—	4½		9	14	*
History	27	2	—	10	14	3	45	—	3		17	12	3
Geography	45	4	—	9	14	1	50	—	1¾		16	12	1
English Grammar.	37	3	—	3	15	1	45	—	1½		18	13	1
English Composition.	27	2	—	9	14	1	Not taken in Class.		—		18	12	1
Reading	45	4	—	11	14	8	20	—	†		18	12	8
Writing	45	2	—	19	13	4	30	—	—		26	11	5
Music	1	—	1½ guins. per qr.	—	16	1	1½	—	‡		—	—	—
Drawing	11	2	1 guin. per qr.	5	14	1	2½	—	‡		6	11	1

* In Arithmetic, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry, the boys are occasionally examined in class, but generally

† "Reading" is included in the lessons under "Religious Knowledge," and "History."

NSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
m.		hours.			yrs.		m.		hours.	
30	—	5		5	9	5	30	—	5	
35	2	8		—	—	—	—	—	—	
35	2	8		8	10	9	30	3	10½	
30	1	3½	Rel. Knowl. The Book of Genesis and the Gospel of St. Mark. Greek (Adams's Greek Delectus) 48 pages with a few omissions. Greek Grammar (Wordsworth's). From beginning to p. 67 (twice). Latin, Wright's "Seven Kings of Rome." The first 25 Chapters. Latin Grammar (Dr. Kennedy's). From beginning to p. 69. Lat. Exercises, Ellis (Arnold) 34 pages. French. First 3 Books of Charles XII., with French Grammar and Exercises. Arithmetic (Colenso). Least C. Multiple, Greatest C. Measure, Vulgar Fractns., Rule of Three (single and double.) Algebra (Lund's). To simple Equatns. Euclid 1st Book. Prop. xxii. to end. History. Gleig's History of England. From beginng. to end of Richard III.'s Reign with repetition. Geography (Cornwell) Europe. English Grammar (Morell). From beginning to p. 32.	5	13	3	30	1	3½	
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
*	—	2½		19	11	*	*	—	8	Rel. Knowl. The Book of Genesis, with some omissions. Latin, Valpy's Lat. Vocabulary, 17 pages of nouns, and 12 of verbs. Eton Latin Accidence (twice), and 25 pages of Syntax, some rules being omitted. Arnold's 1st Latin Book. From beginning to p. 57. Jacobs' Latin Reader, Part 1. From beginning to page 9. French. Hall's First French Course 60 Exercises. Arithm. From Addition to the end of Reduction. Geography. England and Europe in part, with large Map. English Grammar (Cornwell's), 43 pages. English Exercises, Hopkins', 18 pages.
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
*	—	4½		—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	—	1¾		6	9	2	30	—	2	
45	—	1½		16	11	4	40	—	4½	
Not taken in Class.		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	—	†		6	9	5	30	—	5	
30	—	2½		—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
2½	—	‡		—	—	—	—	—	—	

† certain portion of time is allotted to these Subjects, and each boy's work is examined separately.
‡ Boys learning Music and Drawing "practise" during the week, at their leisure.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	How Hill -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Yeoman - -	Tymparan Hall -	2 do.
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman -	Penrith - -	5 do.
,, ,, - 4	Yeoman - -	Tmyparan Hall -	2 do.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Laithes - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 6	Yeoman - -	Johnby - -	2 do.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Catterlen -	3 do.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Little Blencowe -	Near the school.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Fort Putnam -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Cooper - -	Ellonby - -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Newton - -	2½ do.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Skelton-wood-end	4 do.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Johnby - -	2 do.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Laithes - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Great Blencowe -	Near the school.
,, ,, - 6	Farm Labourer -	Do. -	do.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Kettleside -	miles.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Ellonby - -	do.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Great Blencowe -	Near the school.
,, ,, - 10	Schoolmistress -	Skelton - -	2½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Tanner - -	Stanwix, near Carlisle.	The Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Major in the army (retired).	St. Nicholas, Carlisle.	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Manufacturer -	Houghton Hall, near Carlisle.	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Bookseller -	Penrith - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman - -	Croft House, near Hinckley, Leicestershire.	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Tanner - -	Stanwix, near Carlisle.	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Major in the army (retired).	St. Nicholas, Carlisle.	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Merchant - -	Ceylon - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Dentist - -	Denton Holme, Carlisle.	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Solicitor - -	Manchester -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Printer - -	Liverpool -	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Solicitor - -	Southport -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Artist - -	Wetherall, near Carlisle.	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Whip Manufacturer	Carlisle - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman -	Southport -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Dentist - -	Denton Holme, Carlisle.	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Exeter - -	Do.

Dalston.

Mr. C. I. Elton's Report.

This was founded for the benefit of parishioners of Dalston. The trusts of the foundation are unknown; but it has been usual to give instruction here in all the subjects taught at county grammar schools in Cumberland. A classical education is, of course, very rarely demanded at the present day, although the late master professed to give instruction in Greek as well as Latin. The endowment is small, viz., 30*l.* per annum, which is insufficient to support a grammar school. The late master shared this sum and the 45*l.* or 50*l.* derived from quarter-pence with a mistress appointed by himself. There is a good national school at Dalston, where all except the classical subject are taught as well as at the grammar school, and since there is hardly any demand for classics, it would seem advisable either to unite the two schools, or to use the endowment of the grammar school in augmenting the revenues of any central or district school which may be set up in this neighbourhood. In case the endowment should be removed from Dalston, it is to be hoped that boys from that place requiring a liberal education may be admitted to such central school on easy terms in consideration of such transfer. The nomination of these boys might still rest with the trustees; but it is to be hoped that the admission will depend on a certain degree of merit, and that no boys will be allowed to receive an absolutely free education. At the time of my visit to Dalston there was no master, and the grammar school had been closed. The office of vicar was also vacant. This would, therefore, seem to be a favourable time for considering what changes are required; and it would be well if the next master were to be appointed subject to all changes in the system of management to be introduced by the Commissioners.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 106, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Bishop Smith, of Carlisle, by indenture dated 22 March 1696, gave a cottage, a schoolroom, and seven acres of land in Dalston to this school, which had existed before, the first mention of a school stock being under date 1663. Two acres of waste were allottad to the school by an Inclosure Act in 1806. A new schoolroom built by subscription in 1815.

School Property.—Dividend on 65*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* old school stock on 200*l.* new 3 per cents (called Tiffen's Charity), and rent of lands given by Bishop Smith. Gross annual income 36*l.*, all paid to master.

Objects of Trust.—Education of boys and girls in Dalston.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, and Latin grammar (Bishop Smith).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Bishop of Carlisle, visitor; vicar, president. The vicar *ex officio* and 16 landowners of Dalston, being members of the Church of England, are trustees, who manage the school property. The Bishop of Carlisle appoints, and it is supposed (though the point is not clear) that he and trustees together can dismiss the master. Bishop generally appoints a person chosen by the trustees, if qualified to teach.

The master must belong to the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One master. Income 36*l.*, besides school-pence.

Day Scholars.—60 boys and girls, 25 under 10 years of age, 25 under 14, the rest under 16. They come from distances up to two or three miles, and are chiefly children of land owners, farmers, and of manufacturing and labouring classes.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge is necessary for admission. School classified separately for every subject. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. All children receive religious instruction.

Prayers morning and evening. There is a Sunday school. Promotions regulated by marks for lessons. No examinations.

Punishments: tasks, and caning by master in school.

Playground, a plot of ground adjacent to the school, open to boys and girls.

Two boys in the last five years have gone to other places of education.

School time, 46 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

Thos. Sulkeld, Holme Hill.
John Richardson, Landowner, Dalston.
William Bond, Landowner, Raughton.
Edward Trimble, Landowner, Dalston.
William Rayson, Landowner, Dalston.
J. Dugdale, Landowner, Dalston.
Thomas Young, Landowner, Dalston.
John Lawson, Landowner, Greensyke.
Robert Blamin, Cumdivock.
J. Liddle, Brownelson.
J. Armstrong, Cardewlees.
J. Losh, Dalston.
G. Robinson, Green Lane.
Sam. Strong, Green Lane.
John Gibson, Low Green.

Head Master:

Thomas Wilson.

Dean Free Grammar School.

Mr. C. I. Elton's Report.

This is at present an elementary village school, in which from 60 to 70 children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. They are all taught in one room, which is ill ventilated and overcrowded. The children are for the most part very young, being admitted as mere infants, and rarely remaining over 12 years of age. Owing to the increased demand for labour in this part of the county, the farmers' children are removed as early as those of the rest, which is contrary to the usual practice. The master complains, moreover, of a great irregularity in attendance, the numbers being hardly ever the same for three days following. Though this is still called a grammar school, it is many years since any demand has been made for instruction in Latin grammar. The most advanced scholars are taught the rules of joiners' work, carpenters' work, and the elements of land surveying. These boys, however, do not attend in the summer, being required to help their parents in farm or field work. The master is very successful in teaching arithmetic, of which he possesses a remarkable knowledge. The children are accustomed to work out the sums set upon the blackboard by three or four different rules consecutively, where this can be done, and are thus trained in the principles of the rules applied. Difficult sums in interest and in proportion were worked by the upper classes of boys and girls without any mistakes, and the younger children were very quick at practice and reduction, and knowledge of weights and measures. Even the very young children were not allowed to leave off working their sums until they brought out the correct answer, without further help than a fresh explanation of the rule. The results of this careful training were very satisfactory. The reading and writing were better than in the average schools of this class, the latter being particularly neat. The clergyman of the parish bore testimony to the goodness of the discipline in the school and the perseverance of the master, who has been at its head for many years. The terms for instruction are moderate; viz., 4*s.* a quarter for reading alone, 5*s.* for reading and writing, and 6*s.* for everything taught in the school. No children are taught gratuitously.

The master called my attention to the following grievance. In 1779, a sum of 21*l.* was borrowed by the churchwardens from the school stock, interest being regularly paid for it to the master. This arrangement was sanctioned in 1821 by the Charity Commissioners. It is thought, however, that such payment of interest cannot properly be made out of the poor rates under the present law; the master has therefore lost the interest for many years. The rector and parishioners are desirous

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

that the money should be restored with arrears of interest, but they do not know how it should be done.

There is a more important question respecting the original endowment.

John Fox, an eminent goldsmith, in 1596 bequeathed 150*l.* to the Company of Goldsmiths for the benefit of this school, founded by him. The bequest ran thus: "to the intent that "they should purchase lands and tenements to the clear yearly "value of 8*l.* or 9*l.* or more, and should pay to a learned "school master to teach poor men's children in the free grammar "school then erected at Dean, the yearly sum of 10*l.*"

It is stated that an estate was purchased with the money. The Company, however, pay only an annuity of 10*l.* to the school and nothing else. If they were a charitable corporation this might be held a justifiable interpretation of the unusual clause above extracted. But as the matter stands, it is believed that the whole surplus rents and profits belong to the school, whether a learned school master can be procured for 10*l.* per annum or not. Further, that the Goldsmiths' Company are trustees for the school, which character they are not at present willing to adopt. They pay an "annuity" of 10*l.*, and appoint the master nominated by the parishioners, and nothing more.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 54, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Fox, citizen of London and goldsmith, by his will, dated 14th March 1596, founded this as a free grammar school for poor men's children in Dean.

School Property.—Part of the school funds have been lost. The parish borrowed the rest, and were accustomed to pay interest on it (21*l.*) out of the rate, but have paid none for several years. The founder bequeathed 150*l.* to the Goldsmiths Company, to the intent that they should purchase lands above the yearly value of 8*l.*, and should pay yearly to the master 10*l.* This is paid as an annuity, and any surplus is retained by the Goldsmiths Company for their own use. Master has no residence. Buildings bad. Whole income 12*l.* 14*s.*

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for poor men's children.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—The Goldsmiths Company are trustees, but do not visit or know anything of the school, beyond appointing the master, on the recommendation of the parishioners, and paying him 10*l.* out of the proceeds of Fox's charitable bequest.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Masters.—Master's income from endowment 12*l.* 14*s.* Some arrears of interest are due from the parish. (See Assistant Commissioner's report.) All children pay school-pence.

Day Scholars.—About 50 boys and girls, of whom a good many are infants. None from greater distances than a mile and a half.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge necessary on admission. School classified variously according to subject. School course occasionally modified according to future career of boys. Promotions made according to general proficiency. School examined at intervals by the rector. There is a Sunday school.

Punishments: blows on the hand given by master.

Playground adjoining, about 100 square yards, open to all.

No boys gone to the university or any other school for many years. School merely elementary.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

Play time, 10 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DRIGG GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

The grammar school of Drigg has been for some years closed, owing to the following circumstance. By a very pernicious custom, common in Cumberland, the fund of the school (260*l.*) was lent to the late patron, and the payment of sufficient interest was secured by his bond. During his life the interest was paid, but I am told that it is now refused, although the money has never been returned. Consequently there is no endowment to attract a master beyond an annual sum of 19*s.* 9*d.* There would appear to be no difficulty in recovering the 260*l.*, if more interest were felt in the school by the parishioners. Certain persons who should receive loaves in the church at stated times have the freedom of the school for their children. At present, however, the payment of the bread charity has been discontinued, and I am informed that a stone on the school front, which bore a history of the charity, has been removed. I am also informed that the decay of the local charities is mainly due to the influence of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who was opposed to any wide-spread education among the poor of the parish. Some of the inhabitants are very anxious that the school should be restored to its old degree of usefulness. When I visited Drigg, a young man had lately opened the school. He had about six children in one class, all too young to learn anything but the easiest spelling. He is willing to teach as many children as will pay 2*d.* per week, and those in addition who have a right to free admission, but he will not, of course, remain many months or weeks, unless the school money should be fortunately recovered.

There is another endowed school in the parish, taught by Mr. J. Clements, B.A., which is attended by most of the village children. In former times this gentleman was accustomed to teach the classics to the farmers' sons and others preparing for the Church. He has now none but children receiving an elementary education, and is preparing to retire from the profession. Although it is an endowed school it is not called a grammar school; the master has no desire for any independent report of visitors or examiners. He has a good house and a comfortable school building and yard; but "the grammar school of Drigg" before described is a hut by the roadside in a very disgraceful condition.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 28.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By benefaction of 260*l.* from Joseph Walker in 1727, and a further subscription among parishioners towards

building schoolhouse. The school fund of 260*l.* lent to the late Lord Muncaster.

School Property.—Interest formerly paid, now discontinued. Principal not yet restored. Annual sum of 19*l.* 9*s.* from an old parish stock. Building dilapidated.

Objects of Trust.—To educate youth in English and Latin and writing, to the sole benefit of subscribers to the building of schoolhouse, their heirs or assigns, and of certain families receiving a charity of bread.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin, and writing.

Government and Masters.—There are two trustees, who do not manage the school. A master has recently been appointed.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

Closed for some years. Just re-opened with half a dozen children.

TRUSTEES (1867).

Braithwaite Jackson, Yeoman, Mite House.
William Porter, Linen and Woollen Draper, Whitehaven.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HESKETT-IN-THE-FOREST SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

There was an ancient school stock of 50*l.* in this parish, not, however, applied to the maintenance of a school, until in the last century two bequests of 200*l.* and 100*l.* respectively were made for the purpose. A schoolroom was built in the churchyard by the contributions of the parishioners in money, labour, or materials.

It is not now considered to be a grammar school in any sense of the term, the demand for classical education which once existed in the district having now ceased, probably owing to the increase of facilities for travelling, through which the sons of the yeomen and farmers get work or business in other parts of England, where formerly they would have remained at home and acquired an elementary knowledge of Latin in the winter seasons. I did not inspect this school, which is merely a small elementary school for the children of the labourers and artisans of the village. The value of the endowment is about 16*l.*, which is paid to the schoolmaster.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 147. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Brown, by will, 27th March 1763, left 200*l.*, the interest to be paid to master of Heskett School. A further 100*l.* received from executor of Robert Parker: also an ancient school stock of 50*l.*

School Property.—Consists of 354*l.* 17*s.* consols, and 100*l.* secured on tolls of Carlisle and Heskett turnpike road. Total income 14*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For increasing salary of master of Heskett School (Founder).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Incumbent and four gentlemen of the neighbourhood are trustees.

State of School.

A mixed elementary village school under one master.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.

Trustees:

W. E. James, Esq., Barrock Park, Carlisle.
Oliphant Ferguson, Esq., Broadfield House, Carlisle.
T. Parker, Esq., Warwick Hall, Carlisle.
B. Losh, Esq., Woodside, Carlisle.
Rev. N. F. Y. Kemble, Nunclose Parsonage, Hesket, Carlisle.

Clerk to trustees:

Mr. J. Elliott, Hesket, Carlisle.

Master:

J. Elliott.

Irton School.[1]

Mr. C. I. Elton's Report.

This free English and grammar school has been turned into a national school under the inspection of the Committee of Council on Education. Classics and mathematics were formerly taught to some extent, but at present hardly anything more than the most rudimentary subjects is ever required by the children of Irton and Santon. The cottage which was used as the old grammar school is now let by the trustees, and I am told that a better rent might be obtained for it than is now given. The master receives about 10*l.* a year from the endowment, but the clergyman of the parish is very anxious for the success of the school, and contributes or collects enough subscriptions to supplement the master's salary. The children pay a moderate quarter fee. The schoolroom is large and well ventilated, and the mistress's house adjoining it is very comfortable. There is a small yard or playground which is said to be sufficient for the needs of the children, especially as there is a good deal of open ground in the village. One boy examined by me was learning algebra and could solve a simple equation without much difficulty; he was also able to do a French exercise in the early part of the grammar and to read French with some fluency. The other children were sufficiently well advanced in arithmetic, and could read and write well. It is a good national school. There seems to be no prospect of its ever becoming a grammar school again in the proper sense of the word, nor do the parishioners desire any change. There is only one point on which any alteration of the present system of management is required, viz., that the trustees should meet regularly to audit the accounts, and should endeavour to obtain the fullest reasonable income from the endowment. It would be a great advantage to all the endowed national schools in this county if their trustees were bound to prove annually to some central authority that the property of the school is let for its full value, and that the money belonging to it is invested in such a manner as would be approved by a court of equity. The system of lending such money to the neighbouring landowners on bond has resulted in great loss to several schools.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 31, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Henry Caddy, in 1716, gave 150*l.* towards maintaining a master to teach a free English and grammar school, for the benefit and advantage only of such parishioners of Irton and Santon who should proportionably contribute to the building of a schoolroom

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

on Irton Moor. Any parishioner not contributing to pay not less than 1*l.* 10*s.* for his freedom, which sum should be added to the school stock. A small allotment of waste land given to school, on enclosure of common. New buildings. Old house let as a cottage.

School Property.—10*l.* per annum. Buildings well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Free English and grammar school to educate children of contributors, their heirs and assigns, as well as poor children of Irton.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and grammar.

Government and Masters.—Five trustees, landowners in the neighbourhood, manage school, and can appoint and dismiss master. Election to vacancies in the trust by remaining trustees. Trustees must be members of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under government inspection.
Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 10*l.*
Playground, about 40 × 30 yards.
School time, 46 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:
Samuel Irton, Esq., Irton Hall.
T. Brocklebank, Esq., Greenlands.
Peter Sherwen, Esq., Whitehaven.
Mr. Joseph Burrough, Gasketh, Irton.
Rev. Robert Gordon Calthrop, Irton.

Master:
Marshall Armstrong.

Keswick.—Crosthwaite Free School.

Mr. C. I. Elton's Report.

This has long ceased in practice to be a grammar school, Latin being never required. It is now free to all children born in the parish, including the town of Keswick. It appeared to me, that it would be better if a quarterly payment were demanded from each child, except such free scholars as the trustees, considering their merits or the poverty of their parents, shall appoint. The number of such appointments should be small. The trustees are the "eighteen men" of the parish, who, however, generally govern the school by means of a sub-committee of six. The school is under Government inspection, but the grant has been recently withdrawn in consequence of the largeness of the endowment. This is felt as a great grievance, the master's income having suffered considerably. The school might, however, become as prosperous as before if quarterly payments were made the rule and free instruction an exception. The numbers of children are large, and it would be desirable to extend the teaching room. This cannot be done in the present state of the income. The children are well taught by a master and mistress. The eldest class satisfied me in their reading, writing, dictation, and simple arithmetic. Nothing is taught besides elementary subjects, although instruction in Latin might be claimed under the scheme of 1861.

There is no doubt that it ought to be more than a national school. The tradesmen of Keswick and the neighbouring yeomen and farmers have no place now in which they can get a good education for their sons. This, in fact, or part of this school, should be the town school. The lower department might still continue to be a national or elementary school. The endowment is not large enough to provide a separate building for the girls, but it is much to be desired that the townspeople should consider whether sufficient subscriptions can be raised to restore their town school again to its old importance.

Among the points requiring attention is the fact that no playground at all worthy of the name can at present be provided by the trustees. What is now called the playground is merely an enlargement of a public lane.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 72, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original foundation unknown. First noticed in a deed dated in 1571 now in school chest.

School Property.—37 acres of land at Great Crosthwaite, and about 13 acres at St. John's. Rental in 1864, 123*l.* 8*s.* gross, 121*l.* net.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A schoolhouse built by parish and repaired by trustees. No master's residence.

Objects of Trust.—For education of boys and girls of parish of Crosthwaite (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—Described as a grammar school in an inquisition in 1616. By scheme reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, &c. and Latin if desired, for boys.

Government and Masters.—A new scheme given by Charity Commissioners in 1861. The "18 sworn men" by whom the parish is governed manage the school and appoint and dismiss the master and mistress. Six of the 18 retire annually by rotation; remaining 12 elect six others, parishioners and inhabitants of Crosthwaite.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—A mixed elementary school, under government inspection.

Masters.—Master receives 75*l.* per annum. Mistress 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—161 boys and girls, of whom 97 under 10 years of age. All children of the parish are taught free of expense. They come chiefly from the town of Keswick and from distances up to four miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School opened and closed with prayers. Religious instruction consonant with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England.

Promotion regulated by general proficiency. Examination by H.M. inspector of schools.

Punishments: corporal, by head master; degradation in class.

Playground, irregular in size, about 80 yards by 14 yards. It adjoins the school.

School time, 30 weeks per annum.

Study, 30 hours per week.

Play time, 3 hours per week, between lessons.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Iredale, Farmer, Chairman, Greta Farm.
Robert Mayson, Draper, Keswick.
John Leck, Farmer, Thornthwaite.
John Birkett, Gentleman, Portinscale.
Abm. Dowthwaite, Farmer, Moor.
John Scott, Hotel Keeper, Keswick.
William Pearson, Grocer, Keswick.
A. Wren, Pencil Manufacturer, Keswick.
E. Poole, Hotel Keeper, Keswick.
James Dobson, Druggist, Keswick.
Stephen Proctor, Gentleman, Keswick.
Joseph Crosthwaite, Builder, Keswick.
Benjamin Armstrong, Hotel Keeper, Borrowdale.
Thomas Simpson, Esq., Borrowdale.
J. Scott, Farmer, Underskiddaw.
Isaac Wren, Farmer, Underskiddaw.
Reuben Thwaite, Dale Head Hall, near Keswick.
John Bower, Stair, near Keswick.

Master:

Peter Harrison.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Retired Tradesmen.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farm Labourer.
„ „ - 2	Civil Engineer (Railway).	„ „ - 2	Do.
„ „ - 3	Master Boot Maker.	„ „ - 3	Blacksmith.
„ „ - 4	Farmer.	„ „ - 4	Charwoman.
„ „ - 5	Spirit Merchant.	„ „ - 5	Pencil Maker.
„ „ - 6	Mining Agent.	„ „ - 6	Miner.
„ „ - 7	Carpenter.	„ „ - 7	Day Labourer.
„ „ - 8	Mechanic.	„ „ - 8	Shoemaker.
„ „ - 9	Pencil Manufacturer.	„ „ - 9	Carpenter.
„ „ - 10	Miner.	„ „ - 10	Mason.

Chiefly from Keswick; two from distances of 3 and 8 miles respectively.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRKLAND (HOWRIGG) SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

Howrigg School, in the parish of Kirkland, was founded for the free instruction in literature of the children from two townships, Blencairn and Culgaith. It was endowed in 1775 with 100 acres of moorland belonging to Culgaith Common, then enclosed. Some disputes arose as to the site, and the present plan was adopted by the common consent of the two townships, viz. the school is conducted in a room of the farmhouse onthe, moorland occupied by the school's tenant. The children play in the yard belonging to the farm. This plan is open to several objections. The situation on the moor is very bleak and cold in winter, which prevents the attendance of a great many children at the season when they are permitted by their parents to attend school. In summer they are not able to leave their work in the fields. The charity is quite rich enough to afford a schoolhouse, and the present room is low, close, and badly roofed. Much more attention is paid to the tenant's house than to the school, for the benefit of which the land is held. A debt of 350*l.* was incurred by the trustees for repairing the premises, and this, it is hoped, will be paid off in a few years. At present the trustees have about 30*l.* in hand applicable towards reducing this burden on the school. The master receives 42*l.* a year, and perhaps 8*l.* from subscriptions, but the government grant has been discontinued under Art. 51 of the Revised Code. The school has for some time been under Government inspection. There are 60 children on the register, and about 30 in attendance on the average. Only two were more than eleven years old when I visited Howrigg, the rest being mere infants in a great many cases. Besides the common rudiments of education, the elder boys in winter learn mensuration. Algebra has once been taught by the present master, but he has never been asked for instruction in Latin. The school, in fact, has not been considered to be a grammar school by the inhabitants of the two townships. The children are expected to learn the Catechism if they belong to the Church of England, and to repeat it to the clergyman of their township at Easter during the service. Dissenters are not compelled to learn anything to which they object. Being a free school, there is a great irregularity in the attendance of the children. It is thought that a small quarter-fee might be charged with great advantage to the school. The farm labourers might pay 1*s.* and farmers or shopkeepers (of whom there are a very few) might pay more. The trustees should be able to admit a limited number of free scholars. The trustees frequently visit the school, and take some trouble in managing its affairs. They would do well to consider whether the school can by any means be removed from its present site in the farmyard. There should be a mistress as well as a master in any new schoolrooms which may be procured. The quarter-pence,

with a little help from subscriptions, would probably supply enough for her salary.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 149, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by award of Enclosure Commissioners in 1775, and endowed with one hundred acres of land in Culgaith Moor.

School Property.—Gross annual income, 62*l.* There is a debt of 350*l.*, so that after deducting interest on debt, and outgoings of school farm and premises, the net income is 42*l.*, which is paid to the master. School buildings bad. School held in farmhouse of school farm.

Objects of Trust.—That the trustees should, out of the moneys to be raised and collected for the relief of the poor of Culgaith and Blencairn, fence and enclose the said 100 acres of waste, and erect a proper house for a school of literature, for the free and common use and benefit of all the children within the said two townships; and then, by mortgage of all or part of the said land, to build a farmhouse and other conveniences, and to make sub-division fences, and to apply the residue of the rents, after paying interest of the mortgage, to and for the use of the said schoolmaster teaching in the said schoolhouse. No scholars to be taken but from Culgaith and Blencairn, without leave of the trustees, on pain of the schoolmaster forfeiting 20*s.* for each boy so taken.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Literature (award of Encl. Comm.) Rudiments of religion according to doctrine of Church of England, and Church Catechism (trustees' statement).

Government and Masters.—The vicar and churchwardens are *ex officio* trustees. Four other gentlemen of the county are elected trustees. Vacancies supplied by election of continuing trustees. They must be members of Church of England. They can appoint or dismiss master, and manage the school generally.

The master is certificated, the school being under Government inspection.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Masters.—One master, receiving 42*l.* from the endowment.

Day Scholars.—69 boys and girls of poor parents in the two townships receiving elementary education.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. No. Sunday school or lessons on Sunday. Prayers, morning and evening, from the Prayer Book. Catechism taught, as directed by trust deed.

Punishment, corporal, inflicted by master.

Playground, the yard of the school-farm.

School time, 43 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

W. Crackanthorpe, Esq., Newbiggin Hall, Penrith, J. P. for counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

John Cannon, Yeoman, Blencairn, Penrith.

Rev. Christopher Parker, Skirwith Abbey, Penrith.

Joseph H. Jewell, Yeoman, Culgaith, Penrith.

Ex officio:

Rev. J. W. Huntley, Vicar of Kirkland.

The two churchwardens of Chapelry of Culgaith.

Master:

John Knox (certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRKOSWALD SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

Kirkoswald School was founded for the instruction of the poor children of the parish in English and Latin. There has hardly been any demand for many years for instruction in classics; at the present time two or three children are taught the rudiments of Latin grammar. These boys were absent when I visited the school. It has long been used as an ordinary national school, and was placed under Government inspection in 1857. The present master and his mother, who teaches sewing and knitting to the girls, have been appointed about two years.

The reports of H.M. inspector have been highly satisfactory, and a large grant has been obtained. The master appears to have good capacities for teaching, and to be fond of his work. Some of the children come from a long distance, in some instances as much as six miles; which shows that the school is valued by the parishioners.

The trustees appear to take a great interest in its welfare; they constantly visit the school, and the magistrates living in the neighbourhood hold occasional examinations.

A fair amount of money is raised every year in the parish by subscription, but most of the residents are poor. The children are therefore removed when very young, and few remain until they are 14 years old. The attendance in summer is very scanty. At the time of my visit many of the scholars were absent in the hayfields or employed in turnip picking.

There is a good library, which the children and their parents are glad to use.

The scale of charges is low, viz., 2*d.* per week for the poorer labourers, 2½*d.* for those who are a little better off, 3*d.* for shopkeepers, and 4*d.* for farmers and yeomen.

The trustees were anxious to have as many children from the two richer classes as from the two poorer, but it has not been found possible to insist upon this in practice. The average number of the children in the school is 80, with 101 on the register. Of these almost all are learning elementary subjects. Three or four, on the average, learn mensuration and algebra, and one was commencing Euclid at the time of my visit.

The eldest boy did some simple equations for me, and seemed to have a fair knowledge of the rudiments of algebra. The present master has introduced lessons in drawing with great success. Some of the drawings from models showed great ability.

The land belonging to the school is let at a good rent to a respectable tenant. It produces, on the average, between 13*l.* and

14*l.* to the master and mistress, after deducting expenses of repairs, mending hedges and the like.

The Church Catechism is taught to the children, although nearly 97 per cent. are Dissenters; their parents do not raise any objections to this instruction, which would be discontinued if a great majority of parents should object to it.

This will never be used as a grammar school in the present condition of the parish, but, if conducted as at present, will be of great use as a good national school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 151. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In 1745 deed of assignment to trustees of sum of 120*l.* (of which 100*l.* given by will of John Lowthiam, Esq., of Stafford, and 20*l.* parish stock) towards founding a school at Highbank Hill, in the parish of Kirkoswald. The parishioners built the schoolhouse.

School Property.—Original stock 120*l.*, to which 51*l.* 9*s.* interest added. Of this 88*l.* 9*s.* invested in purchase of 5a. 1r. 4p. of land, and 37*l.* 10*s.* secured on tolls of turnpike road, at 3 per cent. Whole income about 16*l.* per annum, paid to the master. A new schoolhouse was built in 1857, which is well situated, and well adapted to its purpose. A residence for the master, also built in 1857.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A schoolmaster to teach boys and girls the English and Latin tongues.

Government and Masters.—There are four trustees, owners of estates in Kirkoswald, besides the vicar and churchwardens, who are trustees *ex officio*. They have the whole management of the school, and can appoint or dismiss the master.

Master required to be certificated since the school was placed under Government inspection.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under government inspection.

Masters.—One master, receiving 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from endowment, 16*l.* from annual subscription, 30*l.* from school fees, 30*l.* from Government grant.

Day Scholars.—About 60 boys and girls, mostly very young. Almost all live near the school. Highest school fee, 16*s.* per annum; lowest, 10*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. School classified by group of subjects solely. School work is begun and ended with prayers selected from the Prayer Book. Children coming from a distance not required to be present. There are two attendances in a Sunday school. Monitors are appointed by the master.

Promotions by general progress. Examined by H. M. inspector of schools. Prizes are occasionally given for good work and good conduct. There is a village library, to which the children have access on payment of 13*d.* per quarter.

Punishments: corporal punishment inflicted by master; for slight offences, impositions, detention after school hours.

Playground, 84 square yards for boys, 27 square yards for girls, attached to the schoolhouse. Drilling taught as part of school system

School time, 46 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Instruction.—55 boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing, music, and drawing; 46 geography; 37 English grammar and English composition; 20 English literature and natural history; 27 book-keeping; and 10 mensuration and surveying. Average age, in the first-class eleven; in the second-class ten; in the lowest class six years.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Timothy Featherstonhaugh, Esq., the College, Kirkoswald.
Charles Featherstonhaugh, Esq., Stafford Hall, Kirkoswald.
Sir George Musgrave, Edenhall, Kirkoswald.
Charles Aglionby, Esq., owner of the Nunnery near Kirkoswald (now in America).

Ex officio:

Rev. J. Best, Vicar of Kirkoswald (correspondent for school).
And the churchwardens, four in number, for the time.

Master:

Wm. Horner.

PENRITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

The grammar school in this town has lately been put upon a new footing, a fresh master having been appointed, who, in accordance with the wishes of the trustees and of some of the richer tradesmen in the town, has raised the school fees considerably. For boys under 10 years of age the charge is 6*l.*, between 10 and 12 years they pay 8*l.*, and all above 12 years of age 10*l.* The former master charged all boys half a guinea per quarter, without distinction of age, and, it is said, was often content to take any sum which the parents chose to give. The school declined under this gentleman's management, and the present master has not been long enough at work to enable a visitor to form a fair opinion of the probable results of his teaching. From what I saw of the school, however, I think that it will probably do well under his management. There were only 17 scholars at the time of my visit. It must be recollected that the terms have been raised, and that many of the townspeople wished for a free school, which will probably account for the decrease in the numbers at present in attendance. Greek is hardly ever required by any boy, but will be taught to those preparing for the universities or the medical profession. In Latin the elder boys have made some slight progress, and the younger class passed a creditable examination in grammar and easy exercises. Most of the boys could construe an easy French sentence and do an ordinary exercise with accuracy. The knowledge of Euclid was good, and the two eldest scholars were fairly advanced in algebra. Some of the maps drawn at home by the boys were remarkably good. Attention is paid to outline drawing with very fair results. No extra payment is required for French or drawing. The endowment is so small that the school would have ceased to exist before now if not supported by charitable contributions. In this manner a new schoolroom was built, which is in good order. There is, however, no fund for repairs, and no money for buying maps and other necessaries. The trustees provide with difficulty 2*l.* 10*s.* to be spent in prizes yearly. There is no playground for the boys, except a flagged space between the school and the churchyard, and no house for the master, who cannot, therefore, get any boarders, though permitted by the statutes to receive them. When the number of scholars reaches 25 he will be bound to provide a second master, if one can be obtained for the limited stipend which is all that can be offered. The discipline of the school appeared to be good, the master very popular among the parents, and the trustees ready to raise the character of the institution again. But nothing can well be done until the endowment is increased.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 156. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School originally taught by priest of a charity in Penrith, on foundation of William de Strickland, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle. Re-established by letters patent in the 6th year of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with an annuity of 6*l.* from Chantry lands. Subsequently endowed with small rentcharges by William Robinson in 1661, and William Bleamyre in 1782.

School Property.—Total income from rentcharges, 26*l.* No residence. Schoolroom lately rebuilt. This school is entitled to compete for Lady Hastings' exhibitions of 75*l.* a year at Queen's College, Oxford, for five years.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in Penrith for instruction of youth.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Five trustees. On death of a trustee, election by survivors. Trustees to be chosen from upright and discreet men living in Penrith. They regulate school fees, and appoint or dismiss the master.

Master to be able to prepare scholars for the universities. Has control over internal management of school.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classicals. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, and usher appointed and paid by him.

Day Scholars.—Seventeen, paying from six to ten guineas a year inclusive of all subjects. Sons of farmers, tradesmen, and professional men.

Boarders.—One, paying 40 guineas a year. No extras, except for linen and stationery, according to what is actually used.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys required to read and write fairly.

School classified separately for classics, mathematics, and French. School course modified in special cases. School work begins and ends with prayers, generally from Prayer Book.

Promotion by marks and half-yearly examinations.

Punishments: impositions not exceeding 60 lines; corporal not used.

No library.

No playground.

No fixed or paid examiners. Neighbouring clergymen examine occasionally. Prizes to annual value of 2*l.* from endowment; viz., silver medal and pen, and book.

School time, 40 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Bookseller and Stationer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Bookseller and Stationer.
„ „ - 2	Farmer.	„ - 2	Wesleyan Minister
„ „ - 3	Bank Manager.	„ - 3	Grocer, &c.
„ „ 4		„ - 4	Bookseller and Stationer.
„ „ - 5	Independent.	„ - 5	Bank Manager.
„ „ 6	Solicitor.	„ - 6	Private property; Farmer, &c.
„ „ - 7	Independent.	„ - 7	Watchmaker and Jeweller.
„ „ - 8	Chemist and Druggist.	„ - 8	Private property; Farmer, &c.
„ „ - 9	Civil Engineer.		
„ „ - 10	Clergyman.		

Chiefly from Penrith, within a mile of the school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Edward William Hasell, Esq., Dalemain, Penrith.
The Venerable Wm. Jackson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
The Rev. S. Butler, M.A., Vicar of Penrith.
Lieut. Col. Anthony Harrison, J.P., Bishop's Yard, Penrith.
Lawrence Harrison, Esq., Solicitor, Penrith.

Head Master:

J. Gordon.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	18	1	No extra fee for any subject taught in the School.	18	11¾	2	½	occas. exer.	1	The Church Catechism; Sinclair's Questions; St. Matthew; 1st Samuel (part); Christ's Sermon on Mount, by heart.			
Greek	1	1		1	14	2	¾	2	1½	Grammar to end of active v. τίπτω. A few exercises, Arnold's 1st Gk. Bk.			
Latin	18	4		1	14	4	1½	4	6	Virgil, Æneid I., Georgic I. 100 lines. Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, III.; Gram.; Exer.	4	14¼	4
French	18	3		1	14	2	1	2	2	"Guillaume le Conquérant," Guizot's; Gram.; Exercises.	4	13	2
*German.													
Arithmetic	18	3		2	14½	2	½	2	1	Vulgar and Decimal Fracts.; Interest; Propn.; Practice.	6	13½	4
*Book-keeping													
*Mensuration and Surveying.													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	2		2	14½	6	½	6	3	Euclid I. and II.; Algebra to end of Simp. Equation.	8	13¼	4
*Physics.													
History	18	1		18	11¾	2	1	only occas.	2	Dr. Smith's smaller History, William I. to Henry VII., and dates, &c. to Victoria.			
Geography	18	1		18	11¾	3	½	occas.	1½	Cornwell's Geog., pp. 1-64.			
English Grammar.	18	2		3	15	3	½	3	1½	Morell's Gram. The Etymology and Analysis, with constant Parsing and Analysis.	15	11	3
*English Literature.													
English Composition.	3	1		3	15	3	¾	2	2¼	Dr. Cornwell's Young Composer, and Hawley's Composition.			
Reading	18	1		18	11¾	6	mins. 20	—	2	St. Matthew's Gospel; Dr. Smith's smaller History; Laurie's Advanced Reading Bk.			
Writing	18	4		1	14	1	20	1	mins. 20	Advanced Books with engraved Headings, &c.	4	14¼	5
Drawing	18	1		18	11¾	2	hours. ½	2	hours. 1	Grant's Outline Copies (tinted paper and crayon).			
Mapping	18	4		1	14	3	½	2	1½	Europe and England, from memory.	4	14¼	3
Repetition of English Poetry.	18	4		3	15	3	mins. 10	2	½	Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."	9	12	3

* These subjects will be introduced as soon as the Boys have acquired sufficient elementary knowledge.

STRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
urs.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
1½	4	6	Lat. Gram.; Henry's 1st Lat. Bk.; Dr. Kennedy's Palæstra Latina, 154–164.	6	9⅔	4	¾	4	4	Dr. Kennedy's Primer to end of Audior. A few Ex.
1	2	2	Contanseau's 1st Steps, to end of Regular Verbs with Exer.	13	11½	2	¾	2	1½	Contanseau's 1st Steps to end of Aimer.
½	4	2	Colenso, to end of Vulgar Fract.	10	10⅓	4	1	4	4	Colenso to end of Comp'd. Rules.
½	4	2	Euclid, Definitions, Post. axioms, and 1 to 12 Prop.							
½	3	1½	Cornwell's Gram.; the Etymological part and 2 pages Syntax, with constant Parsing.							
½	5	2½	Copy Slips - - -	6	9⅔	5	½	5	2½	Chiefly copies set by master.
½	2	1½	(As first) - - - -	6	9⅔	3	½	2	1½	(As first).
¼	—	¾	Pieces from Vol. 2; Irish Com.; Selections about 8 pages.	6	9⅔	3	¼	—	¾	About 6 pages from same as Second Class.

erman will be introduced when a few of the pupils possess a good knowledge of French.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PLUMBLAND SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

The school is now again under the master who had left it for a time when Mr. Turner took the appointment. His opinions differ in many respects from those expressed in Mr. Turner's answers. For instance, he does not find that the governors are "ignorant, meddlesome, and prejudiced," nor does he think that the children are more than usually "passive" or devoid of talent. He receives less than was paid to Mr. Turner by 4*l.* per annum, on account of not teaching "psalmody," as directed by the founder. The surplus monies, after paying him 76*l.*, are accumulated by the trustees and applied to the repairs of the schoolrooms, playground, and the like. The rooms are very large and airy. At the time of my visit to Plumbland the "Latin School" was being repaired, but the other room held all the scholars with great comfort. The trustees feel a great interest in their school, and wish that it should continue to afford good instruction to children of all ranks. It was at one time a "gentleman's school," but since collieries have been worked it has been a superior kind of village school. It is to be regretted that the colliers remove their children as soon as they can earn a penny out of doors. The master is an efficient teacher, and his second class construed Cæsar and Delectus with great grammatical accuracy. The elder boys were absent for the summer quarter. The same class did some simple equations and also some arithmetical sums out of a handbook published by the master. He deserves great credit for the way in which this work was done by his scholars. Several boys were well acquainted with mensuration. About 20 children pay quarterpence, the rest being free. The parents could in most cases afford to pay something, and, for their own sake, should be compelled to do so. The children would then come to school on a wet day. At present, a shower in the morning deters very many of the free scholars from attendance for the day. The school would also be much fuller in summer than is now the case. The master has two or three boarders, who have no privileges above the rest. They are all taught alike in school hours, and use the same playground afterwards. I should mention that both the trustees and the master of this school have a very strong objection to any interference on the part of the Government in any way, and will oppose any plan for inspecting the children annually. They are especially anxious not to come under the Committee of Council for Education, fearing that the school would lose its position as an "old-fashioned grammar school."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 87. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Sibson, dated 29th June 1759, who left residue of his personal estate for school, reserving a life interest to his wife. She died in 1798. Parishioners contributed work and materials to schoolhouse. Ancient school stock 100*l.* 10*s.*, also absorbed.

School Property.—Sibson's bequest invested in 2,910*l.* consols, annual dividends 87*l.* 6*s.* One pound to poor widows; one pound to governess; one guinea to incumbent for a sermon; 30*s.* to cleaner; 76*l.* to master; surplus for repairs. Very good buildings. No master's residence.

Objects of Trust.—Education of all children of parishioners or name of Sibson. No parishioner's family to be free unless contribution formerly given to building school. (All the parish now free.) Master of psalmody to be appointed. Surplus over outgoings and master's salary to be used in apprentice fees (under 5*l.*) for poor children, (not now so applied).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—One master to teach Latin and English, another writing and accounts, and a person to teach psalmody.

Government and Masters.—President, incumbent *ex officio*, treasurer, and four local trustees, elected by parishioners. Two retire by rotation annually. Governors appoint and dismiss master, and make regulations. Master must be member of Church of England, able to teach Latin. Not to be the minister of the parish. Has control over internal management of school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 76*l.*, from school fees 30*l.* to 40*l.* a year. He pays usher 25*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—Average attendance (79 in all in 1864) 80 boys and 55 girls, children of mining, farming, and trading parents, all from immediate neighbourhood. Instruction for parishioners free. A load of coals yearly from such as keep horse and cart. Other scholars 2*l.* 2*s.* a year. All who write pay 6*d.*, others 3*d.*, at Christmas, for cleaning.

Boarders.—Five.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Required to know the alphabet on admission. School divided into Latin and English schools. Classified according to subject. School course systematically modified to suit future calling of boys. Scripture history and Catechism taught. All attend church on Sunday after lessons in Sunday school. School work begins and ends with prayers. Collects from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examinations, only occasional, by president and head master, who sometimes give prizes.

Punishments: corporal (by head master), fines for injuring school property, impositions.

Playground, 60 yards by 23 yards, adjoining school.

A little drilling taught. Children confined to playground in play time.

School time, 44 weeks per annum, 35 hours per week. Play time between lessons, 5 hours.

In last five years no boy has gone to any university.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Second Class.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	80	3	—	13	yrs. 12·6	3	mins. 40	2	hours. 3	Genesis and Exodus.	25	yrs. 10	3
Latin	5	1	—	5	11·4	3	hours. 1	3	4½	Henry's 1st Lat. Bk.; Valpy's Delectus; "Julius Cæsar."			
French	1	1	—	1	11	2	mins. 30	4	2	Hall's 1st French Course.			
Arithmetic	50	4	—	18	12·5	5	50	5	4½	Bell's Arith. and Small Irish Arith.	20	10·1	10
Book-keeping	7	1	—	7	13	2	hours. 2	2	2	Chambers' Book-keeping.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	1	—	15	12⅓	5	7½	5	7½	Nesbit's Mens. and Irish Mens.			
History	12	1	—	12	12·5	2	mins. 30	2	2	Ross' Outlines Eng. Hist. and Pinnock's Goldsmith's England.			
Geography	38	2	—	18	12·2	2	30	2	2	Taught orally.	20	10·1	2
English Grammar.	38	2	—	10	12·6	2	45	2	2½	Small Irish Grammar.	28	10·3	2
English Composition.	38	2	—	10	12·6	2	40	4	3	- - - - -	28	10·3	2
Reading	87	5	—	18	12·2	5	30	2	5	Irish N. S.; 4th Book of Lessons.	20	10·1	5
Writing	69	4	—	18	12·2	5	40	3	3½	Copy Books with heads and without.	20	10·1	5
Music	38	2	—	18	12·2	2	hours. 1	2	2	"Hymns Anct. and Modn.," and Prayer Book.	20	10·1	2
Drawing	38	2	—	6	13·2	3	1	3	3	My own Copies.	32	10·5	3
Other Subjects	38	2	—	10	12·6	3	mins. 30	3	1½	Dictation from Guy's Spelling Bk. and others.	28	10·3	2

NSTRUCTION (1864.)

atistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hins.		hours.			yrs.		mins.		hours.	
60	3	3½	St. John and the Acts.							
urs.										
2¼	10	11¼	Bell's Arith. and Irish Arith.	18	5·5	10	40	6	8	Taught orally.
ns.		mins.								
)	2	40								
		hours.								
)	2	1	Irish Grammar.							
)	2	1½								
)	5	4½	Third Irish Book.	18	5·5	10	30	8	12	Irish First Book.
	3	4	Copy B. and Transcrib. from 3rd Bk.							
rs.	2	2	"Hymns Anct. and Modn." and Prayer Book.							
ns.	3	1½	Maps of England, Brit. I., and Palestine.							
	2	1	Dict. from 3rd or 4th Book.	18	5·5	10	40	10	10	Irish Cards and orally.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Husbandman.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Miner.
„ „ - 2	Coach Builder.	„ - 2	At the Female Industry.
„ „ - 3	Gentleman.	„ - 3	Farmer.
„ „ 4	Miner.	„ - 4	Miner.
„ „ - 5	Footman at Rectory.	„ - 5	Do.
„ „ - 6	Miner.	„ - 6	Farmer and Miller.
„ „ - 7	Farmer.	„ - 7	Miner.
„ „ - 8	Mother; Schoolmistress.	„ - 8	Joiner.
„ „ - 9	Miner.	„ - 9	Miner.
„ „ - 10	Farmer.	„ - 10	Labourer.

All residing within two miles of the school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1864.)

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) Eighteen boys have each gained one or more prizes at Mr. George Moore's competitive examinations at Wigton.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.)

Governors:
The Rev. W. S. Watson, Curate, Plumbland Rectory (*ex officio*).
George Ismay, Farmer, Ewe Close.
John Lyttleton, Farmer, Arkleby.
John Arnot, Farmer, Plumbland.
John Hodson, Yeoman, Holly Lodge.

Clerk to Trustees and Treasurer:
Mrs. Elizabeth Thirlwall, Plumbland.

Head Master:
Andrew Bell.

Usher:
John Young.

ST. BEES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

This is the only large and richly endowed school in West Cumberland, a district of which the population is rapidly increasing in wealth and numbers. It is, therefore, one of the most important charities in the North of England; several changes, however, are required in its system of government before it can do its proper work. Should these changes not be effected the school will, in all probability, lose even its present usefulness.

The scheme, which governs the charity, has provided for the establishment of two boarding houses; the one is a "hostel" in which 60 boys "on the foundation" are educated, boarded, lodged, and attended at a total cost of 20*l.* per annum; the other is the head master's own house in which he is permitted to receive not more than 30 private boarders (the charge fixed by him being 50*l.*) As might have been expected, it has not been found possible to attract many boys of the last-named class to the school, and at present there are not more than four or five in the head master's house. If there were many private boarders it would be almost impossible to prevent invidious distinctions being raised by the richer boys. The only possible reason for allowing a private boarding house to exist where a "hostel" forms part of the charity must be found in the fact that the head master is very inefficiently paid, especially in comparison with the second master. The "foundation boarding-house" will accommodate the full number of 60 boys after an inconvenient fashion, but there is only one sitting-room, and the bed-rooms are low and insufficiently ventilated. Great efforts have been made by the master to make these rooms wholesome and comfortable, but there is no doubt that the dormitories should be rebuilt or greatly altered. The head master's house has not sufficient accommodation for 30 boarders, and would certainly not be too large for an ordinary private family: if, therefore, any means can be found of raising his salary to a fair amount, the conduct of the charity would be improved by excluding private boarders for the future.

I may here mention that the fee of 20*l.* per annum from each foundation boarder is intended, according to the scheme, to include the cost of attendance, but the matron and other servants have for at least 20 years received their salaries, in all 80*l.* per annum, from the general fund, and not out of the fees paid by these boarders. It appears, therefore, that a sum of 1,600*l.* has been paid out of the general funds, and it is thought by some of the trustees that this would justify the use of a like or less amount (as it comes in annually from boarders' fees, &c.) towards the new buildings and reparations so much needed. They would probably be willing to raise the "hostel-fees" from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per annum for each boarder.

The property of the school consists of coal mines, freestone, and alabaster quarries, the ancient quit-rents and fines of the tenants

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in St. Bees, and the profits of courts and other manorial rights "in the school manor." The governors have also invested in the funds a large sum of money paid by the Earl of Lonsdale, as compensation for having taken nearly 700,000 tons of coal from beneath the school lands under a lease made in 1742, which was held to be unjust to the school in its provisions.

Lord Lonsdale now pays 300*l.* yearly as a dead rent for the occupation of the coal mine, which he is not working at present. While it was worked he paid in addition 350*l.* yearly in royalties upon an average. His lease expires in about five years, and it is uncertain whether it will be renewed. If it is not, the school will suffer very much. It is thought that no one but Lord Lonsdale can work the school colliery with profit for these reasons: (1.) "The lands lie straggling and mixed among his own collieries" (the land containing the coal is bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, and on the S. and E. by Lord Lonsdale's property); and (2.) no coal could be shipped at Whitehaven without his leave, which would probably be refused so long as his own collieries are at work. It follows that the only profit to be gained by a stranger working the school mine would lie in supplying the immediate neighbourhood with cheap coal; but this chance would be precarious. Besides this, the coal has hitherto been worked from Lord Lonsdale's land, and the expense of sinking new pits would deter most of those speculators who might venture to compete with a person possessing such power and influence through the neighbouring parishes as Lord Lonsdale. The school, therefore, is completely in this nobleman's power; he might refuse to take any lease of its coal, and might practically prevent anyone else working it at a profit; and although he is the most important of the trustees, his colleagues are said to be unwilling to take any seeming advantage of him by asking what he means to do in his other character of a rival owner of collieries. This is a good example of the difficulties caused by the ownership of real property by the trustees of a charity.

The quarries above-mentioned are not very valuable, and appear to be let at a fair rent. The profits of courts and other manerial privileges are, at least for the present, unimportant. It remains then only to consider the payments made by the tenants in St. Bees. The freehold of a great part of the townships of Kirkby, Beacock, Sandwath, and Hensingham is claimed to the school. But the land is held by the customary tenure of tenant-right, so that it descends from father to son like an ordinary estate of inheritance, so long as the ancient and customary quit-rents and fines are paid to the lord.

Many disputes arose in earlier times on the questions whether the customary tenant had the actual freehold subject to forfeiture in certain defaults, and whether by acceptance of a certain lease for 50 years the whole tenant-right had or had not been destroyed. These questions were never clearly solved, but were set at rest in 1608 by the expedient of granting to each tenant a lease for 1,000 years, at the old rents and for the same fines and

services. This arrangement answered very well at first, but now causes inconvenience and expense to the school. The quit-rents are very small, and must be collected from a very large number of persons. Probably both lord and tenant would be benefited by an enfranchising arrangement under the Copyhold and Customary-hold Enfranchisement Act, by which the tenants might take the freehold and pay a proper compensation for extinguishing the ancient customs. In 1693 a lease for 915 years, at the yearly rent of 5*s.*, was granted of a piece of land containing 30 acres, lying in "the town-fields of St. Bees." But the trustees before granting it had acquired all the old tenant-right, claims, and demands of the former tenant; they had, therefore, no right as trustees to make the lease mentioned as if the tenant-right were still existing. The property may now be worth about 30*l.* per annum.

The master and fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, hold certain property in Surrey belonging to this school by a lease made for 1,000 years in 1606, at the rent of a red rose yearly. There has been much litigation about this lease, which was made to secure the maintenance of a fellow and three scholars in Pembroke College on the "Grindal foundation." The property is now worth a considerable sum. An arrangement has been made between Pembroke College and this school, under which the master and fellows consent to pay 200*l.* per annum to scholars from St. Bees residing in any college in Cambridge. The scholarships when finally founded ought to be worth each about 50*l.* per annum. Unless, however, some change is made in the scheme governing the school it is feared that there will be no scholars to hold them. The other "Grindal scholarships" in Pembroke College have been opened to general competition.

According to the words of the scheme the trustees were intended to provide for an upper grammar school, where the classics and modern subjects should be taught, connected with an under or preparatory school, where an usher should teach the elements of education.

As the school is now arranged, there are three distinct departments, viz., the classical, upper English, and lower English schools. Of these, the third alone is flourishing and increasing, so that it threatens to destroy the usefulness of the other two, which together form the grammar school strictly so called. There is no national or elementary school in the village, and as the education in the grammar school is free, a class of village children, whose parents do not wish them to have more than the rudiments of education, are filling the school. I learn from the head master, the trustees, and the reports of the examiner for several years, that the class of scholars is degenerating, and that while they leave earlier, they desire to learn less every year. But this school ought to supply a very important district with a sound education fit for the whole middle class, instead of degenerating into a mere village school, like too many of the once famous grammar schools in Cumberland. I cannot do better than extract the following report prepared for the Com-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

missioners by the head master, in accordance with the wishes of the trustees:—

"At their Christmas meeting the governors desired me to offer myself for examination on their behalf, in order to bring before the notice of the Commissioners the unsatisfactory working of the alterations in the statutes made in the year 1842, and urge the necessity, in their opinion, of some change in the constitution of the school.

"By the 6th clause of the new statutes a school was created 'for boys learning the first rudiments of education.' This clause, combined with the 11th, 'Every boy entitled to admission into the school, of *seven* years of age, on payment of 2*s*. 6*d*. to the head master shall be admitted,' we believe to be the chief cause of the deterioration in the class of boys attending the school at large. As the instruction offered by the 6th clause differed in no respect from that supplied at national schools, this lower department absorbed the children of the peasantry, labourers, and such as are usually found in the national school of a village. The evil did not stop here. Though I think it a fair interpretation of the 18th clause, 'That besides the learned languages, and the religious and other instruction provided by the statutes, there shall be taught arithmetic, mathematics, general English literature, geography, English composition, history, and other solid and useful learning,' to assume that no English school, pure and simple, was contemplated by the statutes beyond the 'separate school for boys learning the first rudiments of education,' there was from the first attached to it an upper English department attended by boys of the same class from the village and neighbourhood, and from the boarding establishment. For some years the evil effects of this combination of a national with a classical school under the same roof were not very apparent. Twenty years ago the distinction between classes in this part of the country was not sharp or decided. Clergymen, prosperous traders, even the gentry, felt no difficulty about letting their sons associate at school with boys of a lower class. But when I succeeded to the head mastership in 1855 a change had already begun. Two or three years afterwards, some amendment took place, in consequence of the success of our scholars at the Universities, but could not be maintained. The fact that such a large number of children of the lowest class were taught under the same roof, and seen emerging from their school room at the same time, and undistinguishable except by their manners and costume from the scholars of the classical school, began rapidly to produce its natural effect. Not only were the sons of the gentry withdrawn, but clergymen, professional men, and the higher class of tradesmen, who would naturally have sent their sons to the school, declined the risks of their association with the boys who in other villages would have been found at the national school. The result is, that instead of 20 boys of 16 and upwards in the head master's room, as used to be the case, I am not now able to muster more than 12 altogether, only one-half being of that age. The same deterioration has been going on in the rest of the classical school. So that the benefits of the foundation which was intended to offer an economical education to the middle classes throughout the counties are now not taken advantage of except to a very small extent, to the grievous impairing of the usefulness of the school. The consequence is that private schools have been set up and supported out of the class of boys who ought to have been sent to us. Thus the upper departments of the school are sacrificed to the idea of teaching *all* in the neighbourhood under the same roof. This is not the mere opinion of a head master wishing to cover failure under a wish for change, but the decided conviction of the governors, the Archbishop of York (who, deeply interested in this part of the country

of which he is a native, wished to accompany me when I appeared before the Commissioners to express the same views formed when he was a governor of the school), and the examiners, who for some years have reported strongly on the subject, and intend to do so this year.

"No further change seems required than the separation of the school contemplated by the 6th clause, which might conveniently be placed in the village, and affiliated to the present establishment. In the school then left we should not aim at anything lower than the requirements of the middle class examination. All boys admitted learning French and Latin—Greek to be left optional. A purely classical school would not be successful, or, considering the requirements of the counties, desirable. This simple change would, I believe, enable us to make a powerful district school, and draw to us all who wished for a better education than could be got at the various local schools in the counties.

(Signed) "G. H. Heslop, Head Master."

The school would soon flourish if the following changes were made; if the lower school were separated from the present school building and placed in the village, to supply the wants of the labourers' children, and prepare for the grammar school those who showed sufficient talent or desire for instruction. Of course this preparatory school would still be under the control of the trustees, and be sustained by the funds of the charity. I am told that a new school room in the village might be built for about 500*l.*

The grammar school should be open to any boy from the lower school who could gain an admission by merit; and the expenses of such boys might be paid by the charity. There are no expenses at present, but in order to raise the income of the charity and to make the parents value the instruction, a low quarter-fee might fairly be charged. This should not be so high as the old "cock-penny and entrance money," but might be put at 15*s.* or 20*s.* per quarter. The people of the place would be compensated by an abundance of free admissions (for merit) to the school, which would let in the poorer boys and yet be regarded as an honour if judiciously managed. The 60 boarders in the "hostel" should still pay 20*l.*, or a little more, for their board, lodging, and attendance, but should pay a quarter-fee, unless they gained its remission by industry or seniority. Forty free scholars would probably be enough for the school.

The head master should no longer be expected to eke out an insufficient salary by taking private boarders. More class rooms should be built in order that the whole of the head master's house may be occupied by his family. The trustees should be encouraged to pay longer visits to the school, and to ask permission of Lord Lonsdale for the use of a field for a playground. As owner of the surrounding land he has hitherto been unable to grant the request of the body of trustees to which he belongs. There are two other points of great importance. First, that the coal belonging to the school should be carefully inspected, and the result published by the inspector, inasmuch as the boundaries are so much entangled with those of the other collieries, that mistakes might occur again. Several persons in the neighbourhood are of opinion that the boundaries of the coal are even now not sufficiently defined. The second point is that the school will not flourish as it ought while the trustees are under the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

influence of one of their body, who may soon obtain (if he has it not now) an absolute majority on all questions. For this reason I would suggest that in future there should be fewer *ex officio* trustees of the school, and that, if possible, no one should be a trustee whose interests as a landowner are opposed to those of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 5. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Under letters patent granted 24th April 1583 to Archbishop Grindall, a native of the parish of St. Bees, who was empowered to make statutes for regulation of the school, which he endowed with lands in Surrey to the then value of 50*l.* a year, of which 20*l.* for one fellow and two scholars at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In the same year the Archbishop died, leaving 500*l.* to purchase further lands to the annual value of 30*l.* for the school. A second patent, confirming the first and the founder's statutes, was granted 15th June 1585. School further endowed by James I., 25th June 1604, the grant confirmed by Act of Parliament. Deeds in school chest.

School Property.—Annual income from colliery and quarry rents, farm rents, and dividends on stock, 1,153*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* gross, about 1,000*l.* net.

Boys from this school were entitled to three scholarships on the foundation of Archbishop Grindal, of 28*l.* each per annum for three years at Pembroke College, Cambridge. In lieu of these, by an arrangement which came into operation at Lady Day 1868, college pays 200*l.* a year to governors of the school to be disposed of as they please in exhibitions to students at any college in Cambridge. The school is also entitled to one exhibition of 30*l.* a year at Queen's College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Fox, provost of the college, in 1848; to one of 33*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* at same college, founded by Rev. R. Dixon in 1858, for a native of Whitehaven, educated at the school; and in default of candidates from Carlisle School, to two exhibitions of 65*l.* for five years each at the same college on foundation of Bishop of Rochester, in 1794; also to compete for Lady Hastings' exhibitions at the same college, value 75*l.* a year for five years.

By new scheme for regulation of the school, two exhibitions, the one to Pembroke College, Cambridge, the other to Queen's College, Oxford, of 75*l.* a year each, for natives of Cumberland or Westmorland, educated for two years at the school, with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, for poor boys were provided for; but this portion of the scheme is suspended by order of the Court of Chancery.

Buildings good, but too small. School boarding-house will not take more than 44 boys out of 60, permitted by scheme. Head master's house too small. There is a house for second master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Free Grammar School, and relief of poor scholars going thence to Cambridge and Oxford. (Letters Patent.) By scheme, 60 boys, between 9 and 14 years old, may be elected into school boarding-house at reduced rate; also a lower school, for boys learning the rudiments, established. No tuition fee paid in school boarding-house, nor by any natives of Cumberland and Westmorland in day school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.) Latin and Greek grammar, and the best authors in both tongues (of which a list set out); also A B C and catechism in English, &c. &c. (Founder's Statutes.) Besides the learned languages, arithmetic, mathematics, English literature, geography, English composition, history, French, German, and other modern languages, and instruction in arts and sciences. Second master to give experimental lectures on natural philosophy. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1842. Seven trustees, of whom Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Egremont, are *ex officio*. On death of a non-official trustee, survivors appoint to the vacancy. If they do not appoint within six weeks, Bishop appoints. The Provost of Queen's College appoints head and second masters, and two examiners annually. Usher and assistant masters appointed and removable by head master. Trustees control admission and dismissal of foundation boarders, and payments of boys.

Head master, who must be a native of Cumberland, Yorkshire, Westmorland, or Lancashire, controls internal management of school. Head and second masters dismissible by trustees, with consent of bishop, for grave offences or incapacity, after investigation by Bishop, or if he decline to act within one month, by trustees alone. Head master allowed to take 30 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Upper school, classical; in age of scholars, second grade. Lower school, non-classical; in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Income from endowment 300*l.*, with house rent and tax free. Average profits of boarders 100*l.* Second master, from endowment 250*l.*, with residence in schoolhouse. Third classical master, 100*l.* and dinners. English school, first master, 100*l.* with residence. Second English master, 70*l.* with dinners. French and German master, 50*l.* with dinners.

Day Scholars.—100, sons of yeomen, tradesmen, farmers, miners, and labourers, of whom 85 free scholars in lower school, 15 in upper school, of whom 10 free. One guinea paid for drawing (optional). Small entrance fee.

Boarders.—41 foundationers, sons of tradesmen, farmers, &c., in schoolhouse paying 20*l.*, and no tuition fee. One guinea for drawing (optional). Non-foundationers, 7, sons of professional men. Charge for boarding, 50*l.* School fee for foreigners in upper school 6*l.*, in lower school 4*l.* No distinctions for age. School bills: highest, 53*l.*; average, 52*l* ; lowest, 51*l.* Highest bill for foundation boarder, 22*l.*

Cubical contents of bedroom, each boy 407 cubic feet. Separate beds. Four meals; meat once.

Discipline in bedrooms maintained by assistant masters and senior boys.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission must read and write fairly.

School classified separately in junior classes; in head master's class by classics and mathematics. School course modified at request of parents. Verse composition sometimes omitted for boys of mathematical talent.

Religious instruction twice a week. Prayers morning and evening; form prescribed by founder. Boarders and residents in village attend school on Sunday morning.

Promotion in head master's class by classical and mathematical work. In lower classes by general work.

Examinations at Christmas by head master; at Midsummer by examiners appointed by Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Prizes in all classes at Midsummer; for French at Christmas.

Punishments: caning, impositions, and detention in school.

There is a good library. Drilling is taught.

Playground insufficient, half an acre. Field, distant 400 yards, rented by head master. Cricket and football.

School time, 40 weeks per annum, 30 hours (summer) per week, 26½ hours (winter). Play time, 40 hours per week (summer) and 28 hours in winter. In last five years, 11 have gone to universities and four to other schools. [Six at Oxford and Cambridge in May 1867.]

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET to 31st December 1865.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*	*Expenditure.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance from last account	220	15	0	Balance paid into court	220	15	0
Colliery and quarry rents	346	10	0	Salaries of masters	850	0	0
Farm rents	66	18	9	Examiners	40	0	0
Dividends, less income tax, on 22,273*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* consols	654	5	4	Bills paid	104	19	4
Dividends, less income tax, on 2,401*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* consols (sinking fund account	70	10	8	Fives court buildings	74	6	0
Income tax returned	15	8	4	Drawing class, library, playground	20	0	0
Balance due to receiver	71	15	7	Matron and servants	70	0	0
				School clerks salary	30	0	0
				Auditors, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.	36	3	4
	£ 1,446	3	8		£ 1,446	3	8

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ACCOUNT.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Payment of foundation scholars (20*l.* each)	875	0	0	Maintenance of foundation scholars	790	0	0
Dividends on 1,539*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* consols	45	4	8	Doctor	20	0	0
Bank interest	12	0	11	Gratuities to master	20	0	0
				Plumber and glazier	26	3	11
	£ 932	5	7		£ 856	3	11

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hours.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	148	12	—	7	16	2	1	—	2	Acts of the Apostles and St. Luke, I.-XII.	17	14	2
Greek	44	5	—	7	16	4	1	2	8	Eurip. Ion, Thuc., Bk. II., c. 87, to end: and Bk. III., cc. 1-66.	5	15	3
Latin	63	6	—	7	16	4	1	3	8	Cic. Verr., Act 2, Bk. 2, cc. 28, to end; Virgil, Georg. III., Horace, Odes, Bk. I.	5	15	4
French	67	7	—	5	16	2	1	2	2	Havet's Fr. Class Book, pp. 94-134; Voltaire's Louis XIV., pp. 1-40.	5	14	2
German	5	1	—	5	16	1	½	1	½	Ahn's German Method, 25 pages and 30 exercises.			
Arithmetic	148	9	—	12	13	10	½	—	5	*Colenso*,—the whole; *MS.* Miscellaneous Examples.	11	12	10
Book-keeping	8	1	—	8	14	4	1	—	4	*Irish Board's* and *Gleig's Series*,—the whole.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	8	14	4	½	—	2	*Nesbit's*,—Superficies and Solids.			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	3	—	7	16	2	2½	2	5	Euclid I., II., III.; Algebra,—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, pp. 1-70; and Miscellaneous Arithmetic, without text book.	4	16	2
History	—	—	—	12	13	4	1	—	4	*White's Great Britain*,—the whole.	11	12	3
Geography	—	—	—	12	13	6	¾	—	4½	*Hughes's Europe; Gleig's Geography*,—the whole.	11	12	6
English Grammar.	85	5	—	12	13	4	½	—	2	Text Bk.,—privately printed	11	12	3
English Composition.	—	—	—	12	13	3	½	3	1½	*MSS.*,—construction of sentences.	—	—	—
Reading	85	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	- - - -	—	—	8
Writing	85	5	—	—	—	4	½	—	2	- - - -	—	—	6
Drawing	12	1	1*l.* 1*s.* pr. an.	12	14	1	1½	—	1½				

INSTRUCTION.

tatistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
ours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
1	—	2	1 and 2 Samuel; and Collects and Gospels; and Church Cat.	23	10	3	¾	—	2¼	Joshua and Judges, and St. Luke.
1	—	3	Wilkin's Delectus, pp. 1–18 -	14	13½	—	—	—	—	Kennedy's Gk. Gr. to the end of Active Voice of τύπτω.
1	4	8	Cæsar, de Bell. Gall. Lib. I., c. 1–30; Arnold's Eclogæ Ovidianæ,—last 6 pages; Horace, Carm. Lib. I., 1–15.	9	12	—	—	—	—	Kennedy's Latin Primer to the end of the Four Conjugations.
1	2	4	Cassell's Lessons in French pp. 1–115.	12	12	2	1	2	4	Grammaire des Grammaires, pp. 1–50.
½	—	5	*No Text Bk.*; Practice; Proportion; Fractions; Decimals; Interest, &c.	24	10	10	¾	—	7½	The Four Simple and Compound Rules, with Reduction, —Davis's Examples.
2½	2	5	Euclid I., II.; Algebra same as First Class; Arithmetic same as First Class.	4	15	2	1½	—	3	Euclid I., 1–20; and Arithmetic, —Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, without text book.
½	—	1½	*Gleig's Series*; End of Tudors.	23	10	4	¾	—	3	Kings of England to the end of the Tudors.
½	—	3	*Gleig's Series*; British dominions, Europe, and generally.	23	10	6	½	3	3	Gleig's Series,—Europe.
½	—	1½	Parsing - -	23	10	6	¼	—	1½	Same bk. as 1st Class.
—	1									
½	—	4	- - - -	23	10	12	¾	—	9	Irish Board's, No. 3.
½	—	3	- - - -	23	10	5	¾	—	3¾	Philips's Copy Books.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Solicitor	Over Tabley, Cheshire.	N.B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, live with relatives or friends in the village about ¼ mile from the school.
" " 2	Builder	Saint Bees	½ mile.
" " 3	Clergyman	Whitehaven	4 miles.
" " 4	Captain of Merchantman.	Guardian lives at Leeds.	
" " 5	Farmer	Bootle, Cumberland	20 miles.
" " 6	Clergyman	Cleator	3 miles.
" " 7	Farmer	Woodhouses, Great Orton, near Carlisle.	44 miles.
" " 8	Do.	Beckermont, Cumberland.	6 miles.
" " 9	Solicitor	Deddington, Oxfordshire.	
" " 10	Farmer	Saint Bees	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School 1	Miner	Scale Gill	2 miles.
" " 2	Do.	Saint Bees	¼ mile.
" " 3	Do.	Do.	¼ mile.
" " 4	Labourer	Moor Row	2½ miles.
" " 5	Retired small farmer	Rottington	1 mile.
" " 6	Mason	Saint Bees	¼ mile.
" " 7	Do.	Do.	¼ mile.
" " 8	Grocer	Do.	Do.
" " 9	Drill Sergeant to the School.	Do.	Do.
" " 10	Farmer	Do.	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Guardian a Clergyman	Kirby Stephen, Westmorland.	Foundation boarding house.
" " 2	Solicitor	Lowther Street, Whitehaven.	Rev. G. H. Heslop.
" " 3	Clergyman	Lanercost, near Carlisle.	Foundation boarding house under the control of E. W. Watts, B.A., 2nd Master and I. Macqueen 1st English Master.
" " 4	Farmer	Braystones, Cumberland.	
" " 5	Pawnbroker	Market Place, Whitehaven.	
" " 6	Retired Tradesman	Kirkgate Square, Cockermouth.	Rev. G. H. Heslop.
" " 7	Provision Merchant	Hamilton, Canada West.	Foundation boarding house.
" " 8	Shipowner	Lonsdale Place, near Whitehaven.	
" " 9	Retired Tradesman	Hensingham, Cumberland.	Rev. G. H. Heslop.
" " 10	Surgeon	Scotch Street, Whitehaven.	
Boys lowest in Sohool 1	Banker	Egremont, Cumberland.	
" " 2	Innkeeper	Do.	
" " 3	Farmer	Do.	
" " 4	Gentleman	Do.	
" " 5	Farmer	Kingmoor, near Carlisle.	
" " 6	Do.	Bortholme, near Brampton.	Foundation boarding house.
" " 7	Do.	Watchcross, near Carlisle.	
" " 8	Do.	Laversdale, near Brampton.	
" " 9	Shipbroker	Port Carlisle	
" " 10	Father (dead), Druggist.	Dalston, near Carlisle.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Service; (*c*) or elsewhere.

J. Castley, Pembroke College, Cambridge. 10th Classic 1859.
J. Peile, Fellow and Assistant Tutor, Christ's College, Cambridge, Craven University Scholar 1859, Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist 1860.
T. Dalton, Caius College, Cambridge, 21st Wrangler 1860. Third class in Classics.
J. Twentyman, late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Seventh Classic 1861.
J. B. Dalton, Queen's College, Oxford. Third class in Moderations, Ordinary degree 1863.
J. Fletcher, Queen's College Oxford. First Class in Moderations, Third Class final Examination 1863.
C. H. Bousfield, Queen's College, Oxford. First Class in Moderations, Third Class final Examination 1864.

The above are the only boys of the School who have competed for University honours during the 10 years I have been head master. Three boys have gained prizes at the Edinburgh Medical Examinations, but we cannot give the particulars.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
The Earl of Lonsdale, Whitehaven Castle.
The Rev. Dr. Jackson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
The Rev. W.H. Leech, Rector of Egremont, Cumberland.
The Rev. Henry Lowther, Rector of Distington, Cumberland.
J. P. Senhouse, Esq., Nether Hall, Maryport.
The Rev. G. H. Ainger, D.D., Principal of St. Bees College.
William Stanley, Esq., Sella Park, Cumberland.

Clerk to Trustees:
James Brockbank, Whitehaven, Solicitor.

Head Master:
Rev. G. H. Heslop, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THURSBY SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

This was founded as an ordinary village school for the general benefit of the children in Thursby, no special trusts having been declared by the deed of foundation. In former times it was usual to teach the elements of Latin and mathematics to the sons of "statesmen" or yeomen and tenant farmers; but now that the demand for labour has increased and that the young men leave home to look for work, instead of dividing their time between school and their father's farm, their is no demand for such instruction. In the times of which I have spoken, I am told that the children learned very little in most cases, considering the number of years of their attendance at the village grammar school. For two or three years it was common to learn nothing but reading, and to begin writing at the age of nine or ten years. After a year or two of writing they would begin Latin and mathematics. Arithmetic being always a favourite study in Cumberland, was not so long delayed. So far it seems to be a change for the better that they should learn their elementary lessons, as now, at a much earlier age. There is, however, a drawback in the fact that the parents are too soon satisfied with the amount of their children's knowledge, and remove them from school either entirely or for the summer season, at an age when they are liable to forget almost all that they have learned. There are about 100 children now in the school, and in the winter the number rises occasionally to 120. They are all the children of very poor parents, the tradesmen not having done anything for the school or encouraged the master by sending their children to him. None were 14 years old at the date of my visit, and most of them were under 12. The attendance was very scanty. Each child from Thursby pays 5*s.* per quarter, except 10 poor children whom the trustees are bound to nominate, and who are taken for 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. The trustees do not fill up this number at all regularly, and do not seem to do very much for the school. The stock belonging to the school was formerly lent to a neighbouring landowner on personal security at 4 per cent. This gentleman refusing to give any better security for the money it was taken back when the bond expired, and trustees appointed by the County Court in 1859. It is evident that the system of lending the school funds to the neighbours was vicious and dangerous. In some cases the schools have been permanently crippled by the loss of the money, no one having taken the trouble to enforce payment from the trustees or the borrower. One boy in this school was well advanced in algebra, and could work rather hard simultaneous equations with neatness and despatch. The others were good in their arithmetical work; the boys, however, being much better than the girls. Great

attention is paid to sewing, knitting, embroidery, &c., by the mistress, who sits in the same room as the master's class. The premises are in good condition and well adapted to their purpose. The village green is used as a playground. It is probable that when the present master retires this school will be placed under government inspection. There is no need of a "grammar school" in Thursby, which is only four miles from large schools at Aikton and Wigton. At present some children come from Aikton to attend this school, and are not charged anything more by the master than is paid by the children of his own parish, though it is conceived that he might increase the quarter fees of all children from other parishes at his own discretion.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 109. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Built by subscription, upon part of the parish waste, about 1740. Endowed by will of Thomas Thomlinson, Esq., dated 16 April 1798, who, after certain legacies, bequeathed the residue of his personal property to the schools of Thursby, Bromfield, Uldale, and Wigton, all in the county of Cumberland, to be divided equally amongst them, and to become a part of the funds of those schools respectively. The interest of the share of Thursby school, amounting then to 17*l.* 14*s.*, paid to master appointed by parish.

School Property.—Income at present time, 11*l.*, received by master. School buildings fairly adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—None specified.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Two local landowners are trustees. They appoint and dismiss the master and make regulations. Nominate 10 poor children to be taught at a reduced rate on account of endowment. No qualification required necessarily from master.

State of School in Second Half-year 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Masters.—There is one master receiving 11*l.* from endowment, and 5*s.* per quarter from all but the ten foundationers, who pay 2*s.* 6*d.*

Day Scholars.—About 100 boys and girls, children of labourers, who receive merely an elementary education.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No test on admission.

There is a Sunday school, attended by all the children. No examinations. No prizes. Hardly any punishments.

Playground, half an acre, close to school.

School time, 50 weeks per annum, 40 hours per week.

Play time, between lessons, 7½ hours per week.

Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Mr. J. Bartholme, Yeoman, Thursby.
Mr. T. Ismay, Yeoman, Parton.

Master:

Thomas Tiffin.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ULDALE SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school is now under government inspection, but no longer receives a grant, according to the rule laid down in Article 51 of the Revised Code. This alteration has very much crippled the efforts of the schoolmaster and the clergyman. The report of H.M. inspector was favourable and better than the one given in 1865. The school is well managed, and the trustees do not neglect it. The vicar of Uldale, who is *ex officio* a trustee, constantly visits it and examines the children. The number of children is on the average 60, but has reached 100. At the time of my visit there were 34 girls and 29 boys, all young. Thirty of the children were under eight years of age. None stay over 14, and when a child is nine or ten years old the parents remove him during the summer. This irregularity of attendance takes away much of the benefit of the instruction. At the time when the endowment was increased by a parish subscription the estates of those who subscribed any sum were privileged in future to send children to the school at a reduced rate. The trustees therefore remit 1*s.* per quarter of the school fees of children whose parents live upon the privileged estates, which indeed include nearly the whole parish of Uldale. The fees vary from 1*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter, according to the position of the parents; but the trustees have the nomination of 25 free scholars from among the poor of the parish. They have, however, a discretion in the matter, and do not fill up the whole number if there are not enough children whose parents are too poor to pay 1*s.* per quarter. The population of Uldale is small, and not likely to increase in any way. There is little real distress among the poor, and almost every family can afford to pay something for the children's schooling. It is difficult to raise any subscriptions for increasing the master's salary, the land being rough and poor throughout the parish, and not more than three farmers having so much as 100 acres. There are a few statesmen or yeomen owning 30 or 40 acres each, of their own freehold. The loss of the grant from the government has compelled the trustees to discontinue the services of a schoolmistress, which is a great loss to the school, the master, however hard-working, being unable to devote much time to each class. If a district school were established at any future time in the neighbourhood of Uldale, I am assured that the farmers and yeomen would send their sons willingly, and would support their village school with greater zeal than at present if it possessed any admissions or exhibitions for deserving lads in the district school. The boys would then learn Latin and French, grammar, and other subjects, for which the master of Uldale school has scarcely time. One lad from the parish is now at St. Bees, in the "hostel" or

foundation boarding house attached to the grammar school, but most parents complain of the great distance of all the schools to which they would be willing to send their sons. Several of the boys learn mensuration, both theoretically and practically, in the field, under the master's tuition. They are taught the work of a joiner, a mason, or carpenter, as well, according to their parents' wishes. Only one was doing mensuration in the summer quarter when I saw the school. One boy was learning the rudiments of Latin grammar. The rest had not advanced beyond the subjects usually taught in a village school,—reading, writing (which was good), and the common rules of arithmetic. The rooms are comfortable and healthy, and the absence of a regular playground is not felt as a hardship in an open and scantily populated village.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 93, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By agreement, in 1726, between Matthew Caldbeck, Esq., and the inhabitants of Uldale, each party subscribing the sum of 100*l.* Further endowment by Thomas Thomlinson, Esq., who, in 1798, left part of his personal estate to the trustees of this school. Invested in land.

Deeds in box with rector; two keys, one with rector, one with another trustee.

School Property.—25a. 2r. 27p. of land, and 20*l.* in bank. Annual income (46*l.* 19*s.* in 1821, now 34*l.* 10*s.*) Good school buildings. A house is rented for the master's residence.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a master in the grammar school in Uldale, for the teaching the children of the parishioners, parties to the (above) original agreement, and the children of those who should succeed to their respective estates, and of such poor persons as the trustees should think fit; certain other subscribers to the foundation, not inhabitants of Uldale, to have the same benefits as subscribing parishioners (original agreement). Trustees to elect 25 scholars from estates which contributed to school, who are to pay from 2*s.* to 8*s.* a quarter, according to instruction received. Parishioners living on estates which did not contribute to pay as trustees direct. Poor of parish, in judgment of trustees, to pay 1*s.* a quarter (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Rudiments of grammar, and other useful learning, and the principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England (original agreement). Rudiments of grammar, Latin, English, writing, arithmetic, elementary parts of practical mathematics, as mensuration, surveying, book-keeping, &c., and other useful learning, and principles of Christian religion according to doctrine of Church of England (scheme).

Government and Masters.—The trustees are the rector of Uldale (*ex officio*) and seven (full number ten) landowners of Uldale and Ireby, who exercise a general control over the management of the school, and can appoint or dismiss the master. When number reduced to seven, election by continuing trustees.

The school is managed under a scheme of the Court of Chancery in 1839.

The master is elected, after examination, by trustees. He must be a member of the Established Church.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Masters.—One master. Net income from endowment 34*l.* 10*s.*, and from school fees 26*l.*

Day Scholars.—About 60 boys and girls, children of agricultural labourers. Children of representatives of original subscribers taught at a reduced rate.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on entrance. Infants admitted. School classified separately for each subject.

School work begins and ends with prayers from the Liturgy. There are lessons on Sunday. All the children attend the church. Daily Bible lesson and weekly lessons on Liturgy and Catechism.

Punishments: corporal (rarely used), impositions.

Playground, scarcely 200 square yards, open to all.

School time, 46 weeks per annum, 34 hours per week. Playtime, between lessons, 2½ hours per week.

One boy has succeeded in competitive examination for admission into Civil Service.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. J. Clark, Rector of Uldale, *ex officio.*
J. Gillbanks, Esq., J.P., LL.B., B.A., Whitfield House.
H. Railton, Esq., Snittlegarth.
H. Grainger, Esq., High Ireby Grange.
Mr. H. Morman, Yeoman, Dash.
Mr. J. Cowx, Yeoman, Uldale.
Mr. J. Clark, Yeoman, Uldale.
Mr. J. Mattinson, Yeoman, Uldale.
Mr. J. Forrester, Yeoman, Ireby.

Master:

Charles Creighton.

WESTWARD.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

The Cragg school and Church school, in the parish of Westward, were not founded as grammar schools, nor have they any endowment strictly speaking. Mr. J. Jefferson, in 1744, devised land to trustees for the purpose of founding a grammar school for the children of poor parishioners, not exceeding six in number. The land is now worth about 6*l.* per annum. The incumbent and parishioners deeming it inexpedient to found a small school of that description, have always divided the money in their hands between two village schools, which had before that time existed in the parish. In the same way they are accustomed to appropriate certain other small charities to the improvement of the schools according to the wish of the parishioners expressed at a vestry meeting. Each master, therefore, receives 3*l.* per annum, on condition of educating three children free. The other children pay on an average 1*l.* per annum in quarter fees. But the incumbent and sidesmen consider that they are not bound to divide the money in that way, and that each master receives the additional stipend as a mere gratuity, conditional on good behaviour. At present they are very well satisfied with the manner in which these masters teach reading, writing, and simple arithmetic, the only subjects required by the children of agricultural labourers who fill the schools. They have no wish to be included in the list of trustees of grammar schools, nor do they desire to be visited or examined as such.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 94, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Jefferson, by his will, dated 1 April 1744, gave to the curate of Westward and the sidesmen of the parish, and their successors, a sum of 60*l.*, to be placed out at interest or invested in land, for the maintenance of a grammar school in Westward.

School Property.—This money was laid out in purchase of land, the rent of which (6*l.*) is divided between the Cragg school and the church school in the same parish.

Objects of Trust.—Interest of school stock to be applied to salary of a schoolmaster to teach a grammar school in Westward, for teaching a number of poor children, not exceeding six, to be nominated by a majority of the sidesmen and curate for the time being.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—The rent of the three acres of school land is divided by the incumbent between the masters of the two elementary schools in the parish, each teaching three poor children on this foundation gratuitously.

Sole Trustee of Jefferson's charity:
Rev. Robert Wood, Incumbent of Westward.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WETHERAL (SCOTBY) SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

It is not known with any certainty how this school was founded or endowed. It is believed that waste or common land belonging to the parish was appropriated to its use. About 11 acres of land still belong to it, and is let to a farmer for 17*l.* 10*s.* yearly. The trustees have proposed to sell the land altogether, and to invest the proceeds. This plan is supported by the master, who considers that his income would be much increased by the change. At present I am informed that the land is let disadvantageously, barely returning 2 per cent. per annum on its full value. One field which I saw was certainly in a very bad condition, a great part of it having lain waste for some time. The best part of the estate is surrounded by lands belonging to one of the trustees, and is therefore hard to let. This gentleman would perhaps take it from the school.

One field belonging to it was sold by the parish, in order to defray the expense of raising the present school house, which, however, was used in the first instance as a district church.

The school is open to all children without local distinction; it is not considered to be a grammar school, although the master is ready to teach the elements of Latin. It has been under government inspection for some time. The last report of H.M. inspector was not very satisfactory; some of the children having failed in arithmetic and spelling. The children are admitted at four years of age, or earlier if the parents desire it. In the winter quarter several of the farmers' sons and other young men attend the school, remaining till they are 17 or 18 years old, and receiving instruction in more advanced subjects than the children whom I saw during my visit. The eldest boy was learning mensuration, and beginning the first book of Euclid. He had "gone through algebra," but had given it up for some months, and had forgotten the rudiments. This boy had done a little Latin grammar and a few exercises, but his knowledge of the pronunciation, as well of the grammar, was very slight.

There would be no use, in my opinion, in including this among the grammar schools in any future classification. The village is very near Carlisle, where a good education can be obtained by those parents who wish their children to remain at school after 12 years of age. As an ordinary national school it may be a great benefit to the parish. Its usefulness, probably, will be increased when the trustees shall have obtained leave to sell the school land.

The present tenant holds it, I believe, from year to year, with an understanding that the trustees will allow him to retain it for about three years more. The opinion of the neighbourhood is,

however, that the land is neglected by him. Should it not be sold, part of it might with advantage be turned into a playground. The children now have a small yard, adjoining the high road, which is quite insufficient for their wants.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 111. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Not known.

School Property.—Rent from school land, about seven acres, 17*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Some of the land formerly held was sold to raise fund for rebuilding school. Buildings fair. Residence provided for master.

Objects of Trust.— } No known instrument of founda-
Subjects of Instruction prescribed.— } tion.

Government and Masters.—Trustees (seven) elected at public meetings of parishioners. They can appoint or dismiss master and examine the school. They manage the school property.

The master has complete control over the internal management of the school.

State of School.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Masters.—One master, receives from endowment 17*l.* 10*s.* per annum, school fees 39*l.* Government grant 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* House rent-free.

Day Scholars.—Boys and girls, chiefly children of labourers in Wetheral.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

D. Hodgson, Esq., Chairman, Scotby.
G. H. Head, Esq., Rickerby.
H. Dobinson, Esq., Carlisle.
W. Jackson, Esq., Solicitor, Oak Bank.
Mr. J. Wilkinson, Yeoman, Scotby.
Mr. W. Coulson, Yeoman, Cumwhinton.
Mr. Joseph Beuelle, Solicitor, Scotby.
Mr. William Sutton, Tanner, Scotby.

Master:

Francis Carrick.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WHICHAM AND MILLOM SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school is situated in a district which was until lately very poor. Since the recent opening of mines in the parish of Millom there is every chance of a large increase in the wealth and numbers of the population. The school is meant at present to be used by the children of the poorer classes only, and the funds are not large enough to allow any preparations for receiving a higher class of scholars in addition to those now in attendance. Five children of poor parents are elected annually by the trustees from each of the two parishes; these ten receive a gratuitous education; the rest pay an average quarter-fee of 5*s.* 6*d.* The trustees, who are very numerous, take much interest in the school, which is well managed and fortunate in possessing a good master. It is very well appreciated in the neighbourhood, especially since it has been placed under Government inspection. As a general rule, the farmers and yeomen dislike the Government system very much at first, although they often come to acknowledge its advantages in the end; but in a poor village, with few small landholders, the change from an old-fashioned grammar school to an ordinary national school under inspection is viewed with favour by a great majority of parents. The children passed a good examination before me in easy arithmetic, reading, writing, geography, and English grammar, and knew something of the elements of English history. The very young children are taught in a small classroom by a mistress, who is paid out of the quarter-pence; she receives, on an average, 25*l.* per annum. Three of the boys present were learning Latin, for which an extra payment is made of 18*s.* a year. One of them did not know much about his subject, but the other two could construe short sentences from an elementary exercise book, and had some knowledge of the first part of the Latin grammar. The boys were much better acquainted with geography and history than the girls, whose afternoons are taken up in a great measure by sewing lessons. The schoolrooms are healthy and well-suited to their purpose, but there is not, in my opinion, a sufficient playground. A field, however small, would be better than an open yard. The trustees call particular attention to the fact that 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* is deducted from the rentcharge of 16*l.* payable by the Receiver General, as "auditor's tax and poundage," and wish to know if such a deduction is necessary.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 37. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By inquisition, under Commission of Charitable Uses, in 1686, it was found that some person unknown had

given to the parishes of Whicham and Millom an annuity of 16*l.* for a free grammar school.

School Property.—The annuity of 16*l.*, payable out of the Crown revenues of the county of Cumberland, paid by Receiver-General. 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* deducted for auditor's fee and poundage. A good schoolhouse. No master's residence.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free grammar school for parishes of Whicham and Millom.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (foundation.)

Government and Masters.—The rector of Whicham and the lord of the manor of Millom are *ex officio* trustees. The vicar of Millom and 20 landowners, chosen in equal numbers from each parish, are also trustees. School entirely managed by trustees, who appoint or dismiss master and mistress.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Masters.—A master and a mistress. Master receives 14*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* from endowment, and 43*l.* from school fees. Mistress receives 25*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—About 70 boys and girls, 35 under 10 years, and 35 between 10 and 14 years old. They come from distances up to two miles. Ten poor children are taught free. All others pay 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. Classification mixed. School work begins and ends with prayers selected from Prayer Book. All children present. There is a Sunday school.

Quarterly examinations by master before trustees. Prizes are given. Library open to day scholars on payment of 1*s.*, and to Sunday scholars on payment of 6*d.* per annum.

Punishments: corporal (rarely), tasks, and detention in school.

Playground, one rood, adjoining the school, open to all.

School time, 48 weeks per annum, 35 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

Rev. Edmund E. Allen, Vicar of Millom.
John Kirkbank, Esq., Cumpstones, Whicham.
Joshua S. Myers, Esq., Pool House, Millom.
And eighteen other landowners, chosen from the two parishes in equal proportions.

Ex officio:

The Rector of Whicham.
The Lord or Lady of the Manor of Millom.

Master:

John Edwin Eastwood.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WIGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

The free grammar school of Wigton was formerly of much higher repute than at present. There were formerly many candidates for orders and many persons preparing to be schoolmasters educated here. The present master has prepared sons of very poor persons for the Church and other learned professions. When, however, the bishops refused to take candidates for orders direct from the grammar school, the number of such scholars immediately fell by nearly half. In later years the younger children of the townspeople have been placed at a very excellent national school in Wigton. These circumstances will account for the small numbers now educated in what should be the best school in the town. There ought to be two masters—one, the head master, teaching the classics, the other being the English master. The last English master was not successful in the school, and left, after reducing his class to three boys, in 1857. Since that time the head master has taught the school alone, receiving 41*l.* for teaching Latin and Greek, and 23*l.* 10*s.* for filling the post of second master as well, for which the boys pay nothing. Each boy, however, pays quarter-pence to the head master (averaging 1*l.* a year) for instruction in those subjects which the usher ought to teach. I could discover no possible reason for keeping the usher's office open for ten years. Four boys are educated gratuitously, and are nominated by the heirs of a certain benefactor, owners of an estate in the parish of Aspatria. The school is governed entirely by the representatives of persons who subscribed to found it, and it has always been believed that children living in houses owned formerly by such subscribers have a right to a free education. By the arrangement above described they pay 1*l.* to the master for instruction in English. It is desirable that this matter should be arranged, and quarter-fees paid by all children, whether living in "free houses" or not. An usher ought also to be immediately procured. A board of trustees should be appointed, not consisting, as before, only of the residents in "free houses," but persons of property and intelligence, who will manage the school properly. The money belonging to it has been lent at 4 per cent., on personal security, to the owner of Wigton Hall. This is, of course, an improper investment, and some of the trustees are willing to alter it immediately. They are also quite willing to arrange a new set of rules or to submit to a scheme for management of the charity. It would be advisable in any new rules to provide for the superannuation of the head and second masters. There are now 25 children in the school, of whom four receive gratuitous education in elementary subjects, and four learn Latin. One of these learns the Greek Testament. Some of the others are tolerably far

advanced in arithmetic, and mensuration is taught to the 1st class. The school was dismissed for a holiday on the day which I had fixed for my visit of inspection, the master not being very well and not considering it necessary that I should see the scholars. The master's house is in bad repair, and some money has been deducted from his salary for previous reparations. A surplus sum now in the hands of the trustees should at once be expended on further improvements or repaid to the master. The schoolrooms are low and ill ventilated, although some improvements have been added by the present head master. There is no playground, but the children may play "over the manor of Market Hill," *i.e.*, in the street, and through a space for a market in the middle of the town. Some separate place of recreation is urgently required. The school is not in that state which might be expected from the grammar school of a large town. It must, however, be remembered that the population is decreasing in numbers and in wealth. It may become a question whether a grammar school, in the proper sense of the word, would be required at all in Wigton if the largely endowed school at Wiggonby (Aikton), distant four miles, should become a central school for the large district surrounding the town. Whether Wigton be chosen or not as a place of central education, the grammar school certainly requires a new scheme as soon as it can be procured.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V. 112. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By the Rev. J. Thomlinson and R. Thomlinson, Esq., aided by subscriptions from about 180 inhabitants of the parish, who in 1714 agreed that a free school should be erected, and contributed to its endowment. School built about 1730. Further endowed by will of John Allison 20th April 1787, with 1,000*l.* 3 per cents reduced and by will of Thomas Thomlinson with a share with three other schools in residue of his personal property.

Original stock was laid out in a rentcharge of 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on the estate of Haughton in Northumberland. Other endowments amount to 1,400*l.* Several persons have from time to time purchased the freedom of the school. Such additional contributions are added to the school stock.

School Property.—Annual income, 67*l.* gross, 65*l.* net. There is a small allotment of land, about 3 roods, belonging to the school. There is a good residence for the head master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free school or charity school, with master and usher, for children of contributors of money, materials, or labour, and their representatives. Those who would not pay, and their heirs,not to have more benefit than 'foreigners.' That school may not be burdened with a number of strangers, or 'foreigners,' the master not to teach any but those who are free of the school for less sum than 5*s.* per quarter (statutes, supposed to be nearly co-eval with foundation). Four boys taught free, under will of J. Allison.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and arithmetic by usher; Latin and Greek by master (statutes).

Government and Masters.—No trustees (see below.) Government by occupiers of houses and lands held by contributors to school. They examine and elect masters at public meetings.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Income divided in different proportions, under the several endowments, between master and usher. No usher at present.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master at present discharges duties of second master's office, which has been for some years vacant. Income, 41*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* from endowment, 18*l.* 15*s.* from fees for teaching English classes. Usher, if appointed, would receive 23*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Day Boys.—26 (of whom 19 are less than 14 years old), four of these nominated by the heir of J. Allison, Esq., of Aspatria, and taught gratuitously. Children of representatives of contributors taught free. No strangers at present.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children must read New Testament fairly on admittance. Six boys learn Latin, one Greek, thirteen natural history, and three book-keeping. The rest are too young for more than elementary instruction.

School work begins and ends with prayers selected from Prayer Book. No attendance from Friday afternoon to Monday morning.

No examinations. No playground.

School time, 46 weeks per annum, 35 hours per week.

LIST OF PROPOSED TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Proposed Trustees:

Rev. Wm. Lyde, M.A. Vicar of Wigton, J.P., Wigton.
William Banks, Esq., J.P. Highmon House, Wigton.
Robert Tiffen, M.D., J.P., Wigton.
Edward Fidler, Esq., Standingstone, Wigton.
Samuel Rigg, Bank Agent, Wigton.
Isaac Pattinson, Manufacturer, Flosh House, Wigton.

Head Master:

Robert Summers.

Usher:

None.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION OF PARENTS, &c.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School. - - 1	Clergyman's Widow	Bolton Low House	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Ironmonger, &c. -	Wigton - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Yeoman - -	Lawerance Holm	3 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Wedholme Hill -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Lawerance Holm	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Ironmonger -	Wigton -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Saddler and Harness maker.	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Widow - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Yeoman and Miller	Lesson Hall -	2½ miles.
Boys lowest in School. - - 1	Widow - -	Wigton - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Innkeeper -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Saddler - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Boot and Shoemaker.	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Farm Bailiff -	Longrigg -	4 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Tarnside - -	3 do.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WORKINGTON.

MR. C. I. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was founded and endowed by Sir Patricius Curwen, of Workington. After much litigation it was finally decided, in 1813, that the gift of a rentcharge out of the demesnes of Workington manor, and the conveyance of certain lands (actually enjoyed by the school until 1803) were void, as having been made by a tenant for life and a tenant in tail respectively. Mr. Curwen, then lord of the manor, not only resumed possession of the 70 acres of land once given by his predecessors, and then worth about 140*l.* per annum, but also pulled down the school house erected with money bequeathed by Sir Patricius Curwen. Having been built on the waste of the manor, and no conveyance having been made of the site, the lord of the manor had a right to the soil. Mr. Curwen gave a schoolroom in Workington for the charity, now destitute of endowment. The national school is held there, but is not considered to be a grammar school in any sense of the word.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 63.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Carlisle	29,417	Manufacturing, agricultural.	Record Office.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Good	Dean and Chapter and H.M.	—	158	158	Inc.
St. Bees	23,901	Agricultural, mining, seafaring.	School chest	Copis.	Varied by Court of Chancery.	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	Inc.
Dacre (Gt. Blencowe).	967	Agricultural.	School chest	No	School governed by minutes of trustees.	Good	Trustees	186	183	183	Inc.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Alston	6,404	Mining and trading.	None	—	- - -	Fair	Governors		40	40	Stat.
Penrith	7,189	Mixed	In parish church.	Yes	Observed	Good	Rent-charge.	26	26	26	Stat.
Plumbland	726	Agricultural and mining.	Copy of founder's will in church chest.	Yes	Observed	Good	Incumbent and four trustees.	87	87	76	Stat.
Wigton	4,011	Trading and agricultural.	None	—	- - -	Good	- -	67	—	—	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Addingham	754	Agricultural.	None	—	New scheme	Bad	- -	—	80	All	Stat.
Aikton	806	Agricultural.	Trustees	Yes	Varied by Char. Com.	Good	Trustees	185	125	83	Inc.
Bootle (Hycemoor).	901	Agricultural.	Trustees	Yes	Observed	Fair	Rent-charge.	20	20	All	Stat.

Continued on page 262.)

ANT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
2	£ 120	—	—	Dean and Chaptr.	—	H.M.	No	All boys desirous of learning grammar.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
5	114	—	—	Local	None	H.M.	No	Natives of Cumberland and Westmorland.	Boys	Foundation boarders must be between 9 & 14 years of age.	Election of trustees.	Inc.	Classical & Commercial.	44 boarders educated and maintained for 20*l.* p. a. a piece.
-	—	—	—	County	Residence in Blencowe not obsrd.	Trstees.	No	Great Blencowe.	Boys	Residence in Great Blencowe.	- -	Stat.	Classical -	—
-	—	—	—	Guardians of Poor.	—	Chiefly by Governors.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	- - -	- -	—	Semi-classical.	—
ompetes for Lady Hastings' Exhibitions.				Local	Residence	H.M.	Yes	Penrith and neighbourhood.	Boys	No foundationers		—	Classical -	—
-	—	—	—	Local	Rsdt. land owns. or frms. Ch. of Eng.	Partly by Trstees.	Yes	Name of Sibson and parish of Plumbland.	Both	Must be over 5 years.	- -	Dim.	Semi-classical.	None
-	—	—	—	None	—	H.M.	—	Original subscribers and 4 poor boys not of Wigton.	Both	- - -	Four poor boys appointed by Allison of Aspatia and his heirs.	Stat.	Semi-classical.	None
-	—	—	—	County	—	Master	—	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
-	—	—	—	Local	Rsde. withn 7 mils.	Trstees.	Yes	Poor of Aikton Burgh and Beaumont.	Both	Name of Hodgson.	- -	Stat.	Non-class.	—
-	—	—	—	Local	Residence in Bootle.	Trstees.	Yes	Poor of Bootle, Corney, & Whitebeck.	Both	6 free boys from Bootle.	Chosen by trustees.	Stat.	Non-class.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class, of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Carlisle	H.M., 3 assistants, and Fr. and drawing masters.	Dean and Chaptr.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. of Oxford or Camb. in priest's orders.	H.M.	B. & D.	Changed in class of scholars.	2
St. Bees	H.M., 2nd M., 4 assist. M.	Provost Queen's College, Oxford.	Trustees and Bishop.	2nd M. by Pvst. Queen's Col. Oxf. the rest by H.M.	H.M.	Native of Cumberland, York, Lancashire, or Westmorland.	H.M. & 2nd. M.	44 B. 94 D.	In both	4
Dacre (Gt. Blencowe).	H.M. and under M.	Trstees.	Office for life.	H.M.	H.M.	Ability to teach a free grammar school.	H.M.	B. & D.	Not now confined to township.	5
Semi-classical Schools—										
Alston	One	Governors.	Governors	- -	- -	Ability to teach Latin and English, Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	D.	No change.	5
Penrith	H.M., usher	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Not specified	None	B. & D.	In class of scholars.	8½
Plumbland	Two	Clergyman and Trstees.	Trustees	Clergyman and Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng. and able to teach Latin.	None	130 D. 5 B.	Neither	2
Wigton	One	Persons whose lands are free of the school.	Same	None since 1857.		- - -	H.M.	27 D.	—	4
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Addingham	Master	Bishop of Carlisle.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	—	D.	Neither	1½
Aikton	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	A pupil teacher by trustees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	One	D.	Neither	3
Bootle (Hycemoor).	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	- - -	One	D.	Neither	—

(*Continued on p. 264.*)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent., calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Dependent Professional } A. Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
(cent. 1 A.	per cent. 80 A. 20 B.	2	4	H.M. -	H.M. & Eng. Master.	H.M.	Yes	£ 83	£ 68	£ 57	(*a*) 7-30 (*b*) 9 & 10	Personal supervision of master.	830	—
5 A. 5 B.	25 A. 45 B. 30 C.	2	1	- -	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	H.M. Boarders, 53 52 50 Foundationers, 22 21 20			(*a*) 6½ sum. 7½ wint. (*b*) 9 jun. 10 sen.	Asst. Ms. & senior boys.	407	—
5 A. 5 B.	10 A. 80 B. 10 C.	—	5	Trustees	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	60	47	42	(*a*) 6-30 (*b*) 9 & 10 p.m.	By under master & monitors.	390	—
-	15 A. 60 B. 25 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
arder 1 A.	47 A. 53 B.	—	—	H.M. -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	5 A. 35 B. 60 C.	—	11	- -	H.M. -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	10 A. 90 B.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. & C.	—	1	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Carlisle	40	30	Able to read and write English.	Classics combined with other subjects.	Marks and examination.	(*a*) One fourth (*b*) ⅔ by boarders. (*c*) ¾ by day boys.	54	46	40	7	—
St. Bees	40	31, sum. 26½, win.	Reading and writing.	In lower, classes, separate; In H.M. class by classics, mathematics.	Examination	Almost all in school, except repetition and composition.	63	44	67	5	—
Dacre (Gt. Blencowe).	42	35; 30 in win.	Reading the New Testament.	Separate	Marks and examination.	(*b*) Exercises only by boarders. (*c*) By day boys.	21	8	13	1	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Alston	46	28½	- - -	Mixed	Marks and examination.	- - -	6	—	10	—	—
Penrith	40	27½	Reading and writing.	Separate	Marks and examination.	Almost all out of school.	24	5	21	2	—
Plumbland	44	35	Alphabet	- - -	Examination	(*c*) Grammar, spelling, and transcribing.	13	5	1	—	—
Wigton	46	35	Read the New Testament moderately well.	- - -	- - -	Grammar and exercises at home.	6	1	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Addingham	46	30	Alphabet	Separate	- - -	A few tasks at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Aikton	46	30	None	Uniform	Quarterly examinations.	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Bootle (Hycemoor).	—	—	None	- - -	- - -	All in school	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 266.)

								INSTRUCTION.								
essons pre-ed with aid (*a*) Trans-lations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
and (*c*) -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All in turn -	73	32	All in turn -	5	16	All	All	All	Lectures in winter.
- -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Sentences and continuous pieces.	148	16	All three -	8	8	—	—	—	—
- -	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences	45	12	All three -	2	2	—	—	—	—
- -	P.	—	P.	—	(*a*) and (*b*) -	56	6	All - -	5	12	—	—	—	—
ome -	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences	25	16	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	P.	P.	P.	—	All - -	95	—	All three -	12	25	—	—	—	Only incidentally.
- -	P.V.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	17	—	Text books -	3	—	—	13	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	45	—	- - -	—	1	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	70	2	All three -	—	2	—	—	—	Occasional lessons from diagrams.
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	All	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H. M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Carlisle	73	73	73	All	73	73	60	30	3	All; music out of school hours.	Popular astronomy, &c.	Frequently	Once a year by dean and chapter and H.M.
St. Bees	—	—	85	—	—	85	85	12	—	-	-	H. M., Christmas.	Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Midsummer.
Dacre (Gt. Blencowe)	27	45	37	—	27	45	45	11	1	P.D.; F.D.; M.; C.; T.M.; P.M.	-	H. M.	Trustees
Semi-classical Schools—													
Alston	18	40	32	16	26	56	56	—	—	G.D. and D.F. occasionally.	-	Quarterly, by H.M.	H. M. annually, before governors.
Penrith	25	25	25	—	3	25	25	25	25	D.F.; T.M.; P.M.	Maps and poetry, &c.	-	Trustees
Plumbland	20	50	50	20	50	135	110	25	38	D.F.; D.M.; C.; P.M.	-	None	-
Wigton	18	1	21	—	—	All	All	—	—	-	-	None	-
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Addingham	20	20	15	—	—	50	47	—	—	-	-	-	-
Aikton	20	20	40	—	20	70	70	20	40	P.M	-	-	Inspector of schools.
Bootle (Hycemoor)	17	17	17	—	—	All	All	—	—	-	-	-	-

(*Continued on p.* 268.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.									
Yes -	Yes - -		73	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H. M. - -	Lessons for boarders.	Boarders.
Yes - -	Yes - -		148	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Form used from foundation of school.	All	H. M. - -	Morning school for boarders and residents in village.	All but day boys from a distance.
Yes -	Yes - -		45	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H. M. - -	Five -	Boarders.
No - -	No - -		56	To all	H.M.	Collect and Lord's Prayer morn. and even.	—	- - -	- - -	—
No - -	Greek omitted		25	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book and others morn. and even.	Unless objection is made.	- - -	- - -	—
Yes - -	No - -		110	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and usher.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H. M. and usher.	Morn. and even.	Whole school.
- - -	- - -		All	- -	—	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Some excused.	Vicar - -	None -	—
- - -	- - -		—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	The incumbent.	- - -	—
- - -	- - -		70	Ch. of Eng.	Catechism compulsry.	S. P. C. K. form morn. and even.	All	Rector -	- - -	None.
- - -	- - -		—	—	—	Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	Rector -	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Carlisle	Yes	Public	In absence of H.M. by 2nd Master.	—	—	—	Not 100 ft. square, H.M. rents a field & boys a cricket field.	Close	All
St. Bees	Yes, except for summary expulsion.	Private	Corporal by H.M. only.	No monitors	—	40, summer; 28, winter.	½ acre & field rented.	¼ mile	All
Dacre (Gt. Blencowe).	Yes	Public	Yes	Impose fines	Within bounds.	26	10 acres rented by H.M.	300 yards distant	All
Semi-classical Schools—									
Alston	Yes	Public	Caning	—	None	—	None	—	—
Penrith	Yes	Not used	—	—	None	—	None	—	—
Plumbland	Yes	Generally public.	Corporal and fines for injury to School property.	No monitors	None	5	60×33 yards.	Close	All
Wigton	—	—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Addingham	Yes	—	—	None	—	8	About an acre.	Close	All
Aikton	Trustees may interfere.	Public	All	None	—	6	66×44 yards.	Close	All
Bootle (Hycemoor).	Yes	Seldom used.	Caning	—	—	—	17×10 yards.	—	—

(*Continued on p. 270.*)

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
mnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
mnastic pparatus.	Drilling; athletic sports encouraged by masters.	For B., but leave given when asked.	All on subscription.	Eng. educatn. with Latin, French, math., Greek, & German in less degree.	Same - -	Not objectionable. Examination at option of H.M. appointed by Government.	Not before 14 or 15 years of age.	None.
ne - -	Drilling -	Brds. not allowed in town or village.	All - -	French, Latin, English, Greek for few.	Those taught	Universities	Not possible here, and rarely expedient.	Deterioration of scholars.
ne - -	No - -	For brds.	All - -	Eng. education for day boys; classics, math., & mod. lang. for bdrs.	French and drawing as extras.	By trustees -	Possible expediency doubtful.	Irregular attendance of day boys, dislike of any but elementary instruction in some parents' minds.
- -	- - - -	—	None -	Elementary and practical mathematics.	Same - -	By central board.	Neither -	None.
e - -	Both -	None	None -	Those taught.	Those taught	Yes, by universities.	Neither -	Ignorance of scholars.
- -	Drilling -	Playgrnd.	To all on small payment.	Commercial.	Same with surveying and practical mensuration.	President & governors of schools.	Both -	Indifference of parents, ignorance of pupils, and interference of governors.*
- -	- - - -	—	- - -	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Irregularity of attendance.
- -	- - - -	—	None -	Elementary and botany.	Elementary -	Expedient -	- - -	That of giving the children a geographical idea without maps.
- -	None -	—	Yes - -	Elementary and commercial.	Elementary -	- - -	Both to some extent.	Irregular attendance and early age of leaving school.
- -	- - - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	—

* This opinion of late head master is objected to by the trustees and the present master, who concur in regarding the endowment as insufficient.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Bridekirk (Dovenby).	2,876	Agricultural, mining, and manufacturing.	None	—	- - -	Fair	Patron	—	—	35	—
Bromfield	2,269	Agricultural.	Parish chest	Yes.	Scheme 1863	Good	Vicar and church wardens.	46	45	45	Stat.
Crosthwaite (Keswick).	2,610	Agricultural.	Trustees	Yes.	Scheme 1861	Good	Trustees	125	115	105	Stat.
Crosthwaite (St. John's Vale).	1,749	Agricultural.	None	—	Small agricultural population.				—	—	—
Dacre	967	Agricultural.	Trustees	No.	Scheme of Charity Commissioners.	Fair	Trustees	27	27	24	Stat.
Dalston	2,568	Agricultural, manufacturing, and weaving.	Vicarage	No.	Observed	Good	Trustees	36	31	31	Stat.
Dean	829	Agricultural.	Parish register.	Yes.	Observed	Fair	See Précis.	12	12	All	Stat.
Drigg	440	Agricultural.	Trustees	Yes	Observed	Very bad.	Trustees, rent-charge.	£ s. 19 9	£ s. 19 9	£ s. 19 9	Stat.
*Heskett in the Forest.	1,983	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Observed	Good	- -	£ 14	£ 14	£ 14	—
Irton	555	Agricultural.	Copy with incumbent.	—	Varied	Good	Rent-charge.	10	10	10	Stat.

(*Continued on page* 272.)

* An elementary school for

...xhibi-...ions ...Uni-...rsity.	Exhibitions at School.		Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
—	—	—	Hereditary.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Parish	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	Ex off., vicar, and ch. wardens.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Parish	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	Local	Residnce.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish	Both	None -	- -	—	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Elementary school. Endowment nothing but schoolhouse.							—	- - -	—
—	—	—	Local	—	Trstees.	Yes	Dacre	Both	4 children of parish free.	By choice of trustees.	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	Local	Members of Ch. Eng. landowners.	Master	No	Dalston	Both	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	The Goldsmiths' Company.	—	—	—	Dean	Both	- - - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	Local	None	Trstees.	Yes	Certain families in Drigg.	Both	Ownership of certain lands, or receipt of parish charity.	Never obtained.	Stat.	Semi-Class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	By both	Yes	- - -	Both	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	County	Mem. of Ch. Eng.	Partly by trustees.	No	Irton	Both	- - - -	- -	—	Non-Class.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

...ren of labourers.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Bridekirk - - (Dovenby).	Master -	Patron.	Trustees -	None	—	Member of Ch. of Eng., with good character and temper.	One	54 D.	Neither	2
Bromfield -	Master -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	None - -	One	D.	Neither	1½
Crosthwaite - (Keswick).	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees -	One mistress, by trstees.	Trstees.	None - -	None	138 D.	- -	4
Crosthwaite - (St. John's Vale).	Master -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	None	D.	Neither	—
Dacre - -	Vicar claims to be master; there is a mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	None	29 D.	Become merely elementary.	3
Dalston - -	One -	Bishop of Carlisle and trstees.	Bishop of Carlisle and trustees.	—	—	Ch. of England -	None	60 D. (84 in 1867).	Become merely elementary.	3
Dean - -	One -	Trstees. on recmmndatn. of prshrs.	- - - -	—	—	None - -	None	—	- -	1½
Drigg - -	One -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	None - -	None	D.	Very much worse.	—
Heskett in the Forest.	One -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	To teach reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar.	None	—	- -	—
Irton - -	One -	Trstees.	- - - -	—	—	- - -	M.	D.	- -	2½

(*Continued on p.* 274.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Dependent A. Professional Mercantile B. Farmers, Shopkeepers Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
	per cent.													
-	C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	55 B. 45 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	15 A. 35 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	All C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. C.	—	2	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Bridekirk (Dovenby).	46	30	None	Uniform	Proficiency in reading.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bromfield	46	28¾	None	Separate	By marks.	Geography, grammar, and Catechism at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Crosthwaite (Keswick).	45	30	None	—	Seniority	A few tasks at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Crosthwaite (St. John's Vale).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacre	47	30	None	Mixed	Marks and examination.	A few tasks at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Dalston	46	30	None	Separate	These combined.	All (*a*) but one lesson.	1	—	—	—	—
Dean	47	30	None	Separate	—	All (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—
Drigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heskett in the Forest.	45	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irton	46	30	—	Mixed	Marks	(*c*) A few	1	—	1	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 276.)

INSTRUCTION.

sons prel with aid (a) Trans- ations; Tutor; without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
	—	—	—	—		All	—	Text books and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		53	2	All three	—	5	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		147	—	All three	2	2	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All	—	All three	—	2	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		24	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All	—	All three	—	1	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All	—	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		50	6		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters. / Examiners appointed by H. M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.												
Bridekirk (Dovenby).	—	—	—	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - - / Trustees
Bromfield	23	58	41	—	41	96	96	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - - / - - -
Crosthwaite (Keswick).	All	All	All	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - - / Inspector of schools.
Crosthwaite (St. John's Vale).	—	—	All	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - - / - - -
Dacre	24	24	24	—	24	24	24	—	24	- - - -	- - -	- - - / Inspector of schools.
Dalston	—	30	30	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	Not examined.
Dean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - - / Rector
Drigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - - / - - -
Heskett in the Forest.	10	14	10	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - - / - - -
Irton	—	All	All	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - - / Inspector of schools.

(*Continued on p.* 27 8.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
rse of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
	No	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr.		—	Vicar		—
			—	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Vicar or curate.		—
			—	—	—		—			—
			—	Ch. of Eng.	—		—			—
	No	No	24	Ch. of Eng.	Mistress.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	Vicar	Sunday school.	All.
	Yes		All	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr.	From the Liturgy.	All	Vicar	A Sunday school.	All.
	Occasionally.		—	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr.	Prayer Book	All	Rector	None	—
			—	—	—		—			—
			—	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr. and clrgyman.	Morn. and even.	—	Clergyman		—
			All	Ch. of Eng.	Vicar	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Vicar	None	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

REFERENCE ONLY

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Bridekirk-(Dovenby).	Trustees have the management.	-	-	-	—	—	3 acres	Close	All at certain seasons.
Bromfield	Yes	Public; seldom used.	All	-	—	10	50×25 yards.	Close	All
Crosthwaite (Keswick).	Yes	Public	All	-	—	3	1,110 sq. yds.	Close	All
Crosthwaite (St. John's Vale).	-	-	-	-	—	—	None	—	—
Dacre	Mistress is supreme.	Public	-	-	None	2	None	—	—
Dalston	Yes	Public	-	-	None	—	Sufficient.	Close	All
Dean	Yes	Public	-	-	None	10	100 sq. yards.	Close	All
Drigg	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Heskett in the Forest.	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Irton	Yes	-	-	-	—	—	30×40 yards.	Close	—

(*Continued on p.* 278.)

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master:				
nasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- -	- - -	—	None -	Elementary.	Same - -	- - -	- - -	—
-	Occasional drilling.	—	Yes, on small payment.	Elementary.	Same - -	- - -	- - -	Irregularity of attendance.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Same - -	By H.M. inspector of schools.	Both -	Want of assistant teachers.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Same - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Same - -	Inspector of schools.	Both -	Want of school apparatus; new desks required.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Book-keeping, mensuration, and elemntry. subjects.	Same - -	Useless -	Possible -	Irregular attendance.
- -	- -	—	- - -	Arithmetic.	- - -	- - -	Possible -	Parental indulgence.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Same - -	- -	- - -	Irregular attendance.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow. — Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools cont.—								£	£	£	
Kirkland - - (Howrigg).	804	Agricultural.	Church chest at Culgaith.	With leave of ch. wardens.	- - -	Bad	Trustees	62	42	42	Stat.
Kirkoswald -	944	Agricultural.	Vestry -	Yes	Observed -	Good	Trustees, rent-charge.	16	16	16	Fluctuating.
Thursby - -	568	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Obsolete -	Good	Trustees	11	11	11	Stat.
Uldale -	294	Agricultural.	In school -	No	Scheme, 1839	Good	Trustees	£ s. 34 10	Same.		Stat.
Westward - (Craggs).	See Digest, p. 241.		- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Wetheral - - (Scotby).	3,377	Manufacturing and agricultural.	Secretary -	Yes	Observed -	Good	Trustees	17 10	Same.		—
Whicham and Millom.	327	Agricultural.	None - -	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	£ 16	15	15	—
School in abeyance—											
Cockermouth -	5,388	Manufacturing, agricultural.	Whitehaven Castle.	No	- - -	Bad	Patron -	14	14	—	Stat.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions t Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	—	—	—	None	—	Trstees. partly.	Yes	Culgaith and Blencairn.	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-Class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local; 5 hereditary ex-off.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Kirkoswald	Both	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	None	Master	No	Thursby parish.	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-Class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Land owners.	Trstees.	Yes	Owners of certain lands in Uldale, Ireby, and Caldbeck.	Both	Residence on land once held by subscriber.	Trustees elect.	2 dim.	Non-Class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	None	H.M.	Yes	Scotby -	Both	None - -	- -	—	Non-Class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Land owners.	Trstees. partly.	Yes	Whicham and Millom.	Both	Poverty and residence.	- -	—	Non-Class.	—
—	—	—	—	Patron	—	—	—	Boys of Cockermouth & Embleton.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.—										
Kirkland (Howrigg).	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of England and certificated.	None	D.	—	2½
Kirkoswald	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	None	M.	55 D.	—	4
Thursby	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	Master	Master	—	—	D.	—	3
Uldale	One master	Trstees.	Trustees	None	—	Member of Ch. Eng., capable of teaching Lat. & math.	None	D.	Improved in usefulness.	3
Westward (Craggs).	See Digest, p. 241.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wetheral (Scotby).	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng., and certificated.	M.	D.	—	1½
Whicham and Millom.	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Good moral character, and power of teaching.	None	83 D.	—	1
School in abeyance—										
Cockermouth	H.M	Patron	—	—	—	Classical knowledge.	None	D.	—	—

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
	per cent.													
-	C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	25 B. 75 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	All C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	All C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	All C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	45 B. 55 C.	—	2	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction. Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.											
Kirkland (Howrigg).	43	30	None				—	—	—	—	—
Kirkoswald	46	27½	None	Mixed		(*b*) Night work	—	—	—	—	—
Thursby	50	40	None	None	None		—	—	—	—	—
Uldale	46	35	None	Separate	Combined	(*c*) A few	—	—	—	—	—
Westward (Craggs).	See Digest, p. 241.						—	—	—	—	—
Wetheral (Scotby).	—		None				—	—	—	—	—
Whicham and Millom.	48	35	None	Mixed	Combined	(*c*) A few	3	—	—	—	—
School in abeyance—											
Cockermouth	—						—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	All	—	All three .	2	2	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	All	—	All three .	27	10	—	20	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	All	—	All three .	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	All	4	All three .	—	4	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .	P.	—	—	—	(*a*) . .	68	—	All three .	20	6	—	—	—	—
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.—													
Kirkland (Howrigg).	10	22	22	—	10	All	All	—	—	—	—	—	Inspector of schools.
Kirkoswald	20	46	37	20	37	55	55	55	55	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; T.M.; P.M.	—	—	Inspector of schools.
Thursby	—	Nearly all.		—	—	All	All	—	—	—	—	Not examined.	
Uldale	8	13	13	8	8	32	24	—	—	None	None	—	Inspector of schools.
Westward (Craggs).	See Digest, p. 241.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wetheral (Scotby).	—	See Digest, p. 243.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inspector of schools.
Whicham and Millom.	38	38	38	—	20	83	68	20	38	G.D.; D.F.	—	Master	—
School in abeyance—													
Cockermouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
urse of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
po w i- for ain ces.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
--	No -	No - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Not requird.	Vicar and H.M.	Sunday school.	—
--	No - -	No - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr. and minister.	Bible and PrayerBook night and morn.	—	Minister -	Sunday school.	Sunday Scholars
	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr.	No prayers -	—	Vicar - -	Sunday school.	—
	No - -	No - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Rector -	Sunday school.	—
	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	—
	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	—
--	No - -	No - -	68	—	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Rector -	Sunday school.	—
--	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Kirkland (Howrigg).	Yes	Public	Yes	—	—	No. fixed time.	600 sq. yards,	Close	—
Kirkoswald	Yes	Public	Yes	None	None	1	84 sq. yards boys, 27, girls.	Close	—
Thursby	Yes	Scarcely ever used.	—	None	—	7½	Half an acre.	Close	All
Uldale	Yes	Public	—	No monitor	Parents	2½	200 sq. yards.	Close	All
Westward (Craggs).	See Digest, p. 241.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wetheral (Scotby).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whicham and Millom.	Yes	Private	Yes	—	—	—	1 rood	Close	All
School in abeyance—									
Cockermouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Close	—

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
nasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Same - -	- - -	- - -	Irregular attendance and bad situation of school.
- -	Yes - -	—	Village subscription library.	Elementary.	Same - -	By managers of school.	Both -	Irregular attendance in summer.
- -	- - -	—	No library	Elementary.	- - -	- - -	Neither -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Those now taught.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Not expedient.	Possible, but not expedient.	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	—
- -	- - -	—	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	—
- -	- - -	—	All - -	Commercial.	Same - -	Useless -	Both -	Children leave school too early.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Classical and commercial.	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[See Explanatory Note on p. 75.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls
				£ s.	£	£					
AIKTON	806	J. Watson	1764	3 5	(As returned in 1821.)		No further information.				
AINSTABLE	542	W. Elan M. Dixon	Not stated 1773	12	12	—	No	3s., 4s., 5s. and 7s. 6d., per qr.	Agriculture	26	7
BERRIER AND MURRAH. (par. Greystoke.)	109	Mary Jack Chancery Decree	1799 1811	7	6	—	Yes	None	Chiefly husbandry.	4	16
BLACKHALL OR BLACKWELL. (par. St. Cuthbert without.)	341	T. Loury	1779	4 10	(As returned in 1821.)		No further information.				
BOTHEL and THREAPLAND. (par. Torpenhow.)	430	Subscription	1686	53	53	—	Yes	1d.	Chiefly agriculture.	54	28
BRIGHAM (par. Brigham.)	504	Inclosure Award.	1816	3†	3†	No further information.					
BROMFIELD (Allonby School.)	2,269	Martha Thomlinson. Thomas Richardson (built present School.)	1753 1840	66 Average.	64	—	None belongs to charity.	2d. and 3d.	Chiefly agriculture.	32	37
BROUGHTON, GRT. (par. Bridekirk.)	836	Joseph Ashley	1735	24	24	—	No	2d. and 4d.	Chiefly miners and farm labourers.	80	20
CALDBECK	1,560	Subscription - See note. ‡	1647	No income.		—	See note. ‡	2d. to 6d.	Farmers and miners.	47	35

* Since last vacancy in mastership trustees have been appointed.
† From latest returns furnished to Charity Commissioners.
‡ School building erected by Thos. Jennings, Esq. in 1851, and is his private property.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning.	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	1 L., 1 E.A., 1 M.B. 15 N. Sc., (boys) 4 N. Sc. (girls.)	None	*Six	*Parishioners on last occasion.	Neither	No, but under diocesan inspection.	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	1 E.A., 1 M.B. (boys)	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and paid monitor.
—	—	—	—	1 E.A., 5 M.B. (boys)	None	Four	Trustees and schoolmanagers.	Neither	Yes § See note	Mast. sewing mist. and occasional monitors.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B. (boys)	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector.		Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.

§ Committee of Council have declined to inspect for last year or two because master is not certificated.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number in 1867 under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£ s.	£ s.						
CARLISLE CITY - Girls' Charity School.	29,417	Subscription N. Robinson and S. How.	— 1717	34* 0	30 0	No further information.					
CASTLE CARROCK	337	Inclosure award.	1805 about.	20 0	20 0	—	No -	1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* per qr.	Agricultural -	33	15
CORBY, GREAT -	323	Inclosure award.	1720 about.	272* 0	272 0	No further information.					
CROGLIN - -	254	Subscription Inclosure award.	1724 1808	16 10	16 10	—	Yes -	2*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per qr.	Agricultural -	40	22
DISTINGTON -	785	Sir Jas. Lowther and parishioners. Inclosure award.	1754 school built. 1770	4 5	4 5	—	No -	3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.*	Farmers, labourers, and miners.	49	18
EAGLESFIELD AND BLINDBOTHEL. (par. Brigham.)	420	Inclosure award.	1814	25 15	14 0†	—	No -	3*s.* to 6*s.* per qr.	Tradesmen and husbandmen.	30	10
EDENHALL - -	287	Musgrave family and agreement of vestry.	1759	25 8	25 8	—	No‡ -	Not stated.	Chiefly farmers and labourers.	22	8
ELLENBOROUGH AND UNERIGG. (par. Dearham.)	1,086	E. Christian J. Christian A. Bowman -	1718 1742 1800	13* 0	13 0	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, and 3*d.*	Agricultural and mining.	57	36

* From latest returns furnished to Charity Commissioners.
† Residue applied to interest for land drainage and repairs.
‡ A house for master was built by Sir G. Musgrave, Bart., and is his property.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Girls.	Board. Boys.	Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—		2 E.A., 8 M.B. (boys) 1 M.B. (girl.)	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—		3 M.B. (boys)	None	Churchwardens and overseers.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—		1 L. (boy)	None	Three	Parishioners.	Neither	No, but under diocesan inspection.	One.
—	—	—		10 M.B. (boys)	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	One.
—	—	—		None	None	Sir G. Musgrave, Bart., patron.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—		2 M.B. (boys)	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£ s.	£ s.	£ s.					
ESKDALE: (par. St. Bees.)	346	Original foundation unknown. E. Wilson - E. Hartley -	— abt. 1723 1752	4 3	4 3	—	No -	None	Chiefly farmers and laboures.	20	16
GILCRUX - -	653	Joseph Tordiff.	1799	24 0	24 0	—	No -	24 free schlrs., fee for others not stated.	Farmers, labourers, and miners.	76	32
GRAYSOUTHEN: (par. Brigham.)	758	Inclosure Award.	1820	25 0	11 0	—	No -	4*d.*	Miners principally.	40	20
HUNSONBY and WINSKILL. (par. Addingham.)	208	Joseph Hutchinson.	1726	79 0	79 0	—	No -	None	Farmers, and labourers.	28	17
HUTTON-IN-THE FOREST.	255	Thos. Fletcher and others.	1715 about	21 0	21 0	—	No -	4*s.* 6*d.* per qrtr.	Farmers, and labourers.	14	12 average.
IREBY - -	465	Matthew Caldbeck.	1749	10 10	10 10	—	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	28	26
LORTON: (formerly in par. Brigham.)	658	Unknown.		6 4	6 4	—	No -	4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.* and 7*d.* †	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	40	25
LOWESWATER: (par. St. BEES.)	392	Mary Mirehouse. John Hudson, Esq., and John Marshall, Esq.	1781 1839	18 0	18 0	—	Master occupies upper room of school house.	4*s.* to 6*s.* a qrtr. boys, 3*s.* to 5*s.* girls.	Chiefly agricultural.	17	15

† Some pay 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* per quarter.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection. or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	2 M.B. (boys.)	None	Not stated.	Parishioners.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 L., 8 E.A., 14 M.B., 14 N.Sc. (boys) 4 M.B., 8 N. Sc. (girls.)	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No, but under diocesan inspection.	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 M.B. (boys.)	None	Sir H. R. Vane, Bart., sole trustee.		Neither	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Clergyman ex-officio and new trustees about to be appointed by Charity Commissioners.		Mast. certificated.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	6 L., 4 M. B. (boys)	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. certificated.	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. certificated.	No	Mast. and sewing mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
MATTERDALE (par. Greystoke.)	420	Robert Grisdale.	1722	£ s. 32 13	£ s. 30 3	£ —	Not stated.	Not stated.	Various - -	Not stated.	
MUNCASTER -	580	R. Brockbank	1696	Stated to be not endowed. Charity possessed, in 1867, of about 37*l.*;							
PARTON (par. Moresby).	759	Joseph Williamson.	1819	56 10	55 0	—	Yes	6*d.* entrance, & 3*d.* per quarter.	Iron moulders, sailors, miners,	36	5
PENRITH - -	7,189	W. Robinson 1661 J. Lascelles - 1671		20 0	20 0	—	Yes	Not stated.		—	50
PLUMPTON WALL (par. Lazonby): Salkeld Gates School.	326	John Scott - 1759 Parishioners 1806		3 6	3 6	—	No	4*s*,, 5*s*., & 7*s*. 6*d*. per quarter.	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	20	10
ROW BOUND (par. Castle Sowerby orSowerby Row).	96	J. Sowerby -	Not stated	See note.*		—	No	4*d*. & 5*d*.	Agricultural -	School closed.	
SETMURTHY (par. Brigham.)	166	Deed - - 1723 Inclosure award. 1813		52 10	50 0	—	No	None	Agricultural -	16	14
SKELTON - -	719	J. Milner - 1750 Rev. Joseph Nelson. 1813		32 7	32 7	—	Yes	Some free, others 5*s*. per quarter.	Agriculture -	22	14

* Income originally about £10 derived from two endowments. £5 lost under Statute of

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Not stated.		One.
interest of fund usually laid out in repairs.										
—	—	—	—	1 E.A., 1 M.B. (boys)	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. certificated.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Churchwardens.		Neither	No	One (mist.)
—	—	—	—	1 L., 2 E.A., 4 M.B. (boys.)	None	None	Majority of parishioners.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar.			No	See note.*
—	—	—	—	2 A., 5 M.	None	One	Ratepayers.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 L., 7 M.B. (boys)	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

Mortmain. Remainder not paid since 1865, and school closed. Late master had 20 scholars.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£ s.	£ s.	£					
STAINTON (par. Dacre).	330	Mark Scott -	1758	10 5	10 5	—	No -	Foundationers 1s. and 2s. per qrtr., others 4s. and 5s.	Chiefly farmers and labourers.	31	25
		Jane Wilson	1826								
		Rev. Isaac Wilson.	1832								
TALKIN (par. Hayton).	310	J. Milbourne -	1798	11 10	11 10	—	Yes -	2s., 3s., and 4s. per qrtr.	Farmers, labourers, and pitmen.	30	26
*UPPERBY (par. St. Cuthbert without). Stoneraise School.	595	Grace Graham	1798	4 0	4 0	—	No -	4d., 5d. and 6d., eight taught at half price.	Agriculture -	18	14
WATERMILLOCK (par. Greystoke).	576										
„ Boys' School	„	Parishioners	1812	22 11	21 0	—	Yes -	4s. to 8s. per qrtr.	Chiefly agricultural.	29	1
		Duke of Norfolk and T. Rumney.	1818								
„ Girls' School.	„	Mrs. Marshall	1832	19 10	19 10	—	No -	4s., 5s. and 6s. per qrtr.	Chiefly agricultural.	4	29
WETHERAL (par. Wetheral).	666	T. Graham -	1760	4 10	4 10	—	No -	2d., 3d., and 4d.	Agricultural -	60	40
WREAY (par. St. Mary's without) *near* Carlisle.	166	Original Foundation unknown.		23 9	23 9	—	Yes -	1d., 3d. and 4d.	Chiefly labourers.	45	20
		S. Brown -	1763								

* This school appears, in the Digest of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities, under the head of "City of Carlisle," Township of "Blackhall High, Durdar School."

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	1 M.B. (boy)	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B. (boys); 1 M.B. (girls).	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., 3 afternoons a week.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 1 M.B. (boys); 1 F., 1 M.B. (girls).	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 L., 1 E.A., 4 M.B.	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Mast. B.A. (Trinity Coll., Dub.)	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	W. Marshall, Esq. M.P.	Neither, but Mist. trained at Home and Colonial College.	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—		—	3 L., 2 M.B. (boys)	None	Twelve	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

AMBLESIDE SCHOOL (PARISH OF WINDERMERE).

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE last appointment of trustees by deed took place in 1847, on the termination of a suit in Chancery for determining the validity of previous appointments and the authority under which certain acts had been done in the management of the charity. New appointments are now made by order of the Charity Commissioners, and the full number of seven trustees is maintained. Some members of the existing body are non-resident, and their attendance at meetings has been rare. With a view to obtaining a more readily co-operative body of governors, the acting trustees have lately had under their consideration a new scheme proposed by the Charity Commissioners, which would effect the object aimed at; but it has not received the unanimous assent of those who would be affected by it, and the matter is at present in abeyance.

There are reasons for hoping that no active steps will be immediately taken towards altering or fixing the present character of the school. The gross annual income is already about 170*l.*, nearly half of which is absorbed by the pension enjoyed by the late head master since 1848; he is now a very aged man. Besides the sum which will be at disposal after his death, it is probable that in the course of a very few years a large addition will be made to the resources of the school. The permission of the Charity Commissioners has been obtained to the granting of long building leases by which the rent of portions of the school property in and about the increasing town of Ambleside will be raised to such an extent that, if the whole property so to be disposed of be let for building, the annual income of the school will probably amount to at least 400*l.* a year. Already a few lots have been disposed of, whereby an increase of some 70*l.* has been secured for future years. On this account the trustees have felt themselves justified in granting a salary of 30*l.* a year to the assistant master, who has hitherto been paid chiefly by subscriptions, and are able to enter upon some repairs much needed on the estate.

The population and wealth of Ambleside are considerable, and a middle class school, for which provision might soon be made out of the increased revenues of this charity, would be of great

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

value. There seems to be nothing in the founder's will to limit the operation of his benefaction to any one class of inhabitants, whereas the present scholars are mostly of the poorer class. The advantage might hereafter be extended equally to the wealthier people.

The school course comprises the usual subjects of an elementary education, although under the late head master the classics also formed part of the regular work. Drawing has, however, lately been introduced, and in a few cases book-keeping and mensuration. The writing from dictation of the upper boys, aged from 10 to 15 years, was very correct, and their arithmetic was well and intelligently done. The first class had attained a very respectable knowledge of English history, and were moderately conversant with geography. Their weakest point was their English grammar, but even this was not discreditable. In the lower part of the school an unfavourable contrast was presented, the boys being backward, and their arithmetic, elementary as it was, being purely mechanical. A frequent review by the head master of the work done in the lower part of the school would be advantageous.

The behaviour of the boys was orderly; and the large school room, which is part of a building lately erected by subscription and in part by a sale of the old school house, affords ample room for the arrangement of the scholars, who frequently amount to 100 in number. They are chiefly sons of inhabitants of Ambleside, and no girls are admitted; there are a few scholars from other places, who pay a fee which has hitherto formed part of the remuneration made to the assistant master. Scholars from Ambleside pay for their books alone, about which the parents make no difficulty, being, as it appears, well satisfied with the present state of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 536, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Will of J. Kelsick, dated 14th December, 1721, who bequeathed lands in Ambleside to trustees for building a schoolhouse and paying a schoolmaster for teaching free school there. Deeds kept in schoolroom.

School Property.—Lands (20a. 0r. 36p.) and six houses let for about 170*l.* a year; average annual income 140*l.* net.* Increase expected from new building leases.

New school buildings well adapted to their purpose. No house for master.

* ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET 1864-5.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance	45	14	0
Rents	164	9	0
Arrears	5	4	0
	215	7	0

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Pension to late master	80	0	0
Salary of acting master	60	0	0
Accumulating fund	16	0	0
Taxes, Receipts, &c.	6	15	11½
Management	5	7	4
Balance	47	3	8½
	215	7	0

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a master to teach free school at Ambleside.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Managed by trustees whose number was raised from three to seven by Court of Chancery in 1847. Recent appointments of trustees made by Charity Commissioners.

Masters appointed by trustees with no special qualifications.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, a clergyman retired on pension of 80*l.* a year. Acting master receives 60*l.* a year from endowment. Assistant master paid by subscription and fees of out-town scholars.

Day Scholars.—84 boys, of whom 43 under 10 years of age, 7 above 14 years; they come from distances of 2 or 2½ miles in the extreme. No fees for instruction from pupils, except those from out townships who pay 3*s.* or 5*s.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys to be able to read the primer.

School classified by one leading subject or group of subjects, and others subordinately.

In connection with Church of England, and Church Catechism taught to all.

Daily religious instruction. Sunday school held.

Annual examination by incumbent and acting master. No prizes.

Punishment by impostions, and caning in public inflicted by either master.

School open 43 weeks in the year.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Shoemaker.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Waller.
„ „ 2	Bobbin Manufacturer.	„ „ 2	Carter.
„ „ 3	Shoemaker.	„ „ 3	Bobbin Turner.
„ „ 4	Bobbin Manufacturer.	„ „ 4	Servant.
„ „ 5	Watchmaker.	„ „ 5	Carter.
„ „ 6	Farmer.	„ „ 6	Do.
„ „ 7	Hoop Maker.	„ „ 7	Washerwoman.
„ „ 8	Farmer.	„ „ 8	Labourer.
„ „ 9	Carrier's Assistant.	„ „ 9	Do.
„ „ 10	Tailor.	„ „ 10	Gardener.

All but two residing in Ambleside, within a third of a mile from the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Davy, M.D., Lesketh How, Ambleside.
M. B. Harrison, Esq., J.P., Wollaston Hall, Wellingboro'.
The Rev. C. D. Bell, M.A., Loughrigg Brow, Ambleside.
J. C. Wilson, Esq., J.P., Low Nook, Ambleside.
Thos. Dawson, Esq., J.P., Mary Ville, Taunton.
Saml. Taylor, jr., J.P., Ibbotsholme, Windermere.
Edward Balme Wheatley Balme, Esq., J.P., High Close, Ambleside.
Frank Maud Taylor Jones, Esq., Spring Cottage, Loughrigg, Ambleside.

Clerk to Trustees:

Mr. Thomas Mackereth, Ambleside.

Acting Master:

Mr. Wm. Barton.

APPLEBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

BY the Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth power is given to the governors to appoint a master and an usher, and also to make fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing, concerning and touching the preservation and disposition of the rents and revenues of the school. No mention is made of any superintendence to be exercised by them over the internal management of the school, and the present governors consider that no such control is to be inferred from the words by which their powers are granted. The admission of six free boys, and the payment by ordinary day boys from Appleby of seven shillings and sixpence a quarter, rest upon the strength of a resolution of the governors in 1782; but the present master makes an additional charge of fifteen shillings a quarter for French, which is paid by about half the pupils; he also makes a charge for extra tuition, which is given by him at an early morning school at which day boys are not present except by payment of the extra fee, but the tuition is confined to the higher boys, and does not affect most of the day boys. The fee paid by out-town day boys has lately been raised from six guineas a year to eight. These arrangements are made by the master independently of the trustees, who for the reason above referred to take no cognizance of them. The extra charges, however, are the subject of some complaint in the town, for the fee for instruction in French, which is taught by the assistant master in the regular school course and not by a special teacher, is disproportionately high, while the charge for extra tuition is likely to place the poorer town boys at a disadvantage as compared with others and with the boarders and richer day boys.

It appears that during the earlier part of the present century this school held an important position in the county, and was sometimes attended by nearly 100 scholars; for the last 25 years during which the present master has presided the number has seldom exceeded 30, but of these not a few have distinguished themselves at Oxford, and in particular the present master has been successful in bringing forward boys of humble birth who have proceeded as exhibitioners to Queen's College in that University, and by such means obtained for themselves good positions in life. Nevertheless the feeling in the town seems to be that the school affords an efficient training only to the older and more advanced pupils, and younger boys are frequently sent to private schools until they shall be sufficiently advanced to avail themselves of the higher teaching of the grammar school. The establishment of National and British and Foreign Schools in Appleby has also tended to draw the poorer boys from this school.

The master* is a clergyman and a graduate of Oxford, and though now growing somewhat infirm maintains a high reputation

* Since deceased.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in the neighbourhood for classical scholarship. The under master is a graduate of Cambridge, appointed and paid by the head master, the trustees preferring to waive their right of appointment under the letters patent.

The character of the school is distinctly classical, all the boys learning Latin, but Greek being almost entirely confined to the boarders. The 30 boys were divided into three classes, of which the highest consisted of five boys, one of whom was a day boy. The second class was composed entirely of boarders; the lowest entirely of day boys. For classical tuition the first and second classes are under the head master's care, the third under that of the under master. The first class was reading among other works the Apologia of Plato, the Satires of Horace, and Livy. In Latin the average proficiency of the class was good, and the boys translated with some spirit as well as with accuracy. In Greek they were not so ready, but in this also they gave sufficient evidence that they had been well taught. In the second class the Latin was again fairly good, the Greek grammar weak. The lowest class was reading the Latin delectus and was not in a satisfactory condition; their notions of grammar were very loose, and their behaviour was careless and inattentive. The mathematical teaching of all the boys is in the hands of the under master, and as regards the higher boys had produced satisfactory results in Euclid and Algebra, whereas the arithmetic of the lower boys was poor. Some of the boys were able to translate from French into English with considerable readiness, and showed a good knowledge of the grammar; their power of rendering English into French was but small. The younger boys wrote generally well from dictation, and the day boys of the lowest class showed some acquaintance with English history and geography. But with the exception of the one day boy in the first class, whose parents were able to give him the advantage of extra tuition from the head master, the day boys were not in a forward state, and the line of demarcation between them and the boarders is very clearly defined. A great deal of latitude is allowed to the boarders as to the time and manner of their preparation of school work, which, as well as their tuition by the head master, is carried on to a great extent in private rooms in the house, and apart from the presence of the day boys, who use the school-room alone. There is, in fact, a want of method and order throughout the school which not only leads to a virtual separation of boarders from day boys, but to a great extent deprives the latter of even the presence of the head master.

The school-house contains good rooms for the boarders, and the school-room is of ample size. There is no playground, and the garden which is allowed for the use of the boarders is too small to admit of suitable games.

It is an obvious objection to the present state of the school that for a considerable endowment and a good house free of rent the only master appointed by the governors is personally educating but one town boy, and that too at an extra charge, whereas those

for whose benefit the school was in the first instance founded are instructed by a master not responsible directly to the governors. At the risk, however, of depriving the town to a great extent of the benefits of a good education, the governors are inclined to cling to the traditions of the school as a purely classical seminary, and express no desire to see it adapted more completely to the requirements of the majority of the tradesmen and farmers of the district.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 635, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By a Commission appointed by letters patent 2 Edw. VI. (1548) payment of 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* annually from receiver of Crown revenues in Westmorland directed to be made to master of grammar school which had long existed in Appleby. Endowment of 300*l.* by Dr. Robert Langton and Dr. Miles Spenser in 1569, of which 240*l.*, with 60*l.* added by other persons, laid out in 1576 in purchase of rentcharge of 20*l.* a year. School founded and incorporated by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth in 1574. Various subsequent benefactions; among others, Reginald Bainbrigg, head master, by will, dated 11th May 1606, left a garden and three houses for specified objects in the school. In 1661 a lease of tithe corn of Drybeck procured from Dean and Chapter of Carlisle by Dr. Thomas Smith, who also in 1670 gave 300*l.*, as also Rev. Randal Sanderson 200*l.*, to augment school revenues. Afterwards Dr. Thos. Barlow, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, gave 100*l.* in books and 100*l.* in money, and Sir John Lowther, 100*l.* From these sums 560*l.* expended in purchase of an estate called New Hall. An allotment of 93½ acres made on inclosure of common in 1773. A gift of 333*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols for two prizes of 5*l.* each by Rev. Christopher Bird, 25th March 1867.

Deeds kept in chest at schoolhouse; key with governors.

School Property.—Average annual income has been 195*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Increased by sale of land to railway company. Income for 1864, 238*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, all paid to head master. No further increase expected.

One exhibition, founded by Lord Thanet, of 40*l.* a year for five years, at Queen's College, Oxford, exclusively for scholars from this school who are natives of Westmorland. This school is also entitled, with 11 other grammar schools, to compete for the exhibitions of Lady Hastings, value 75*l.* a year each, at same college.

Site and buildings well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house will accommodate 12 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for education of boys and youth (letters patent, 1574). Garden for head master, mansion house for under master, and rent of a house for first boy of first class for composing verses yearly in praise of benefactors (Bainbrigg's will). Six poor boys to be taught free (resolution of governors, 1782).

BALANCE SHEET 1864.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Queen's bounty	5	0	3	Cash to head master	238	2	5
Rentcharge	20	0	0				
Drybeck tithe	29	16	8				
Rent of New Hall Farm (219a. 0r. 13p.)	134	0	0				
Customary Lord's rent	0	12	4				
Interest on 749*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Consols (purchase money from Railway Company)	48	13	2				
	£238	2	5		£238	2	5

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Master.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 10 governors have power to appoint master and usher, and to make statutes and ordinances concerning rents and revenues of school. At present seven governors, gentlemen of Appleby and neighbourhood, appoint head master only. Continuing governors elect others to fill vacancies in the governing body.

Head master is, in fact, required to be graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars first grade.

Master.—Head master, M.A., Oxon, and clergyman, receives the whole income from endowment, besides fees from non-foundationer day boys, and profits on boarders. Under master, a graduate of Cambridge, appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—23, of whom 6 free, rest pay 7*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, are sons chiefly of tradesmen. French, 3*l.* extra.

Boarders.—10, of various classes in society, all in head master's house, chiefly above 16 years of age. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms: highest bill, 48*l.*, lowest, 26*l.*, average about 43*l.* Cubical contents of largest bed-room, 438 feet per boy. Every boy (with exception of master's children) has a separate bed. Second master sleeps in same room with senior boys. Juniors superintended by head master.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys required to read fairly. School classified by classics chiefly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Sunday lesson by second master to boarders only. School opened with prayers from Liturgy. Religious instruction adapted to university local examinations.

Promotion by relative merit ascertained generally by masters. Examinations half yearly (except during local examinations) by neighbouring clergy. Two prizes of 5*l.* each annually for best exercises in Latin prose and verse.

Punishments by tasks and confinement, and also the cane in public. No flogging.

No playground, except that portion of head master's garden is used.

School time, 39 weeks a year; study, about 30 hours a week.

On an average of last five years about 1·5 boys have gone yearly to Oxford or Edinburgh.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thomas Heelis, Solicitor, Shipton, Yorkshire.
Rev. Edwd. Heelis, Morton Hall, Kirkby Thore, Westmorland.
W. Crackenthorpe, Esq., Newbiggin Hall, Temple Sowerby.
John Heelis, Solicitor, Appleby, Westmorland.
Sir Rd. Tufton, Bart., Hothfield Place, Kent.
Wm. Hopes, Esq., Brampton Crofts, Appleby.
Rear Admiral Russell Eliott, Appleby Castle.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Heelis, Appleby.

Head Master:

Rev. John Richardson, M.A. (since deceased.)
Collin Threlkeld, Esq., M.A., Queen's College, Oxford (1869).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
1	Grocer.	Appleby.	Close to the School.
2	Druggist.	Appleby.	Do.
3	Veterinary Surgeon.	Bongate.	¼ mile.
4	Clergyman.	Appleby.	Close to the School.
5	Brewer.	Appleby.	Do.
6	Mason.	Long Marton.	3 miles.
7	Farmer's Widow.	Drybeck.	3 miles.
8	Do.	Drybeck.	3 miles.
9	Brewer.	Appleby.	Close to the School.
10	Governor of Gaol.	Bongate.	Do.
11	Druggist.	Appleby.	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Gentleman.	Croft Darlington.	Head Master.
2	Gentleman.	Do.	
3	Saddler.	Penrith.	
4	Yeoman.	Hexham.	
5	Clerk of the Peace.	Appleby.	
6	Farmer.	Grasmere.	
7	Yeoman.	Malham, Yorkshire.	
8	Solicitor.	Burton-in-Kendal.	
9	Head Master's son.	Appleby.	
10	Do.	Do.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	5	—	6	Y. 16	3	H. ½	qus-tns.	H. 1½	The Bible; Gr. Test.; Trollop on the Liturgy, with head master's explanations.	10	Y. 13	3	H. ½	qus-tns.	H. 1½	The Bible and Church Catechism.	12	Y. 11	3	M. 20	—	H. 1	St. John's Gospel and the Church Catechism.
Greek - -	15	4	—	7	17	12	1	2	13	Thucydides (3 books); Æsch. (4 plays); Xen., Mem. (2 books); Herod., (1 book).	7	14	5	¾	2½	—	Soph. (Phil.); G. T. (St. Mark), with head master's explanations.	—	—	—	H. —	—	—	No Greek taught in the lowest class.
Latin - -	All	5	—	8	17	12	1	5	13	Livy (2 b.); Plautus (Aulue); Terence (Ad.); Juvenal (all); Horace (all). Logic: Caldrich and Thompson's Laws of Thought.	10	14	5	¾	5	—	Cicero de Amicitiâ and Fourth Georgic.	10	12	5	½	—	2½	Delectus and Eton Gram.
French -	14	5	3l.	3	16	2½	¾	2	—	Mignet's Mary Stuart; Molière(Misanthrope).	4	15	2½	¾	2	—	Mignet's French Revolution and Molière (Misanthrope).	4	11	2	½	—	1	Arnold's Exercises.
Arithmetic -	All	5	—	4	17	5	¾	qus-tns.	—	Colenso.	6	16	3	¾	qus-tns.	—	Colenso.	10	11	3	20m	—	1	Questions by second master.
Book-keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Taught when wanted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Taught when wanted.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—								

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning any of the Subjects.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	5	—	4	17	5	½	qus-tns.	—	Euclid; Colenso's and Wood's Algebra; Todhunter's Trigonometry.	6	16	5	½	qus-tns.	—	Euclid and Colenso's Algebra.							
History	All	5	—	10	17	—	—	—	—	Hume, Lingard, Carlyle's Cromwell, &c., with head master's explanations.	8	15	3	½	qus.	—	As regards the six bracketed subjects, I am guided as to time, authors, number of lectures, &c., by the Middle Class Examinations. The best boys in the second class are, on these points, associated with the first class.	10	11	3	20	—	1	Gleig's Small History of England.
Geography	All	5	—	10	17	—	—	—	—	As regards the 6 subjects which I have bracketed together, I am guided as to time, authors, number of lectures, &c., by the Middle Class Examinations. Morell's English Gram. is used throughout the school, accompanied by explanations by the masters.	11	15	3	½	—	—		10	11	3	20	—	1	Map of the World and Europe.
English Grammar.	All	5	—	10	15	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		10	11	3	20	—	1	First Part of Morell, with second master's explanations.
English Literature.																								
English Composition.																								
Reading																								
Writing	All																							

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In 1854, a tabardership, an exhibition, at Oxford.
In 1855, a fellowship, a university scholarship, at Oxford.
In 1856, an exhibition, a double first class, at Oxford; a first class in classics, at Durham.
In 1857, a first class in classics, at Oxford; a first class in classics, at Durham; a double honorary fourth, at Oxford.
In 1858, a first class in classics, a double honorary fourth, an honorary fourth, in law and modern history, at Oxford.
Oxford Middle Class Examinations.—A first class in English history and literature, a first class in English history and literature, a first class in "Languages," a second class in English history and literature.
An open fellowship at Oxford; an open fellowship at Durham; a first class in mathematics, at Oxford.
In 1859, an exhibition, a scholarship, at Oxford.
Oxford Middle Class Examinations.—In 1860, a second class in English history and literature.
An exhibition at Oxford.
In 1861, an exhibition, at Oxford; a certificate, with honours, at Edinbro'.
Oxford Middle Class Examinations.—In 1862, a first class, in "Languages;" a firstclass in English history and literature.
An exhibition, an honorary fourth, a first class in classics, at Oxford.
In 1863, the medal for chemistry at Edinburgh; a second class in natural science, a second class in law and modern history, at Oxford.
In 1864, the medal for practical chemistry, at Edinburgh; the medal for botany, at Edinburgh; the double degree of M.D. and C.M., at Glasgow; certificate of merit for midwifery, at Edinburgh; certificate of merit for botany, at Edinburgh; an exhibition at Oxford.
In 1865, an aggregate second class, at the Cambridge middle class examinations; the silver medal for anatomy, at Edinburgh; the gold medal for anatomy, at Edinburgh; the head prize for surgery, at Edinburgh.

BAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

BY the terms of the deed of foundation, this was distinctly established as a grammar school, and as such it acquired a high reputation under the Rev. John Bowstead, who was master for a long time during the latter part of the last century, and the first 20 or 30 years of the present. Since his mastership it appears to have been less successful, but still to have maintained its character as a grammar school, until in 1862, at the instance of the present vicar of Bampton, a new scheme was settled by the Charity Commissioners, the purport of which is to assimilate it to an ordinary national school.

The school is to be open to boys of all resident inhabitants of Bampton between the ages of six and 16 years; the secular instruction is to include the usual English subjects, and Latin when required; and the school is to be open to the visitation of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and of the Diocesan Inspector.

The resident trustees, with the exception of the vicar, are much dissatisfied with the introduction of this scheme, which, although it received an otiose assent at a regular meeting of that body, certainly does not comport with their real wishes. Now that its scope is fully understood, the carrying into effect of its provisions excites continual opposition. The resident trustees, other than the vicar, are anxious still to attract boarders and out-town day scholars, who are not mentioned nor apparently contemplated in the scheme, but who have usually formed a very important part of the school, and to whom its former eminence was to a great extent attributable. The master, too, has persistently objected to the proposed visitation by Her Majesty's Inspector.

Inasmuch as there are two other endowed schools of smaller pretensions in the parish of Bampton at which elementary subjects alone are taught, the desire of the trustees to retain this one centre of secondary education is not unreasonable; and their attachment to it is the more natural because some of them have been pupils at it themselves, and one can point to ancestors who have been good benefactors to it as a grammar school.

Meanwhile, the dissensions between the vicar and his parishioners re-act most injuriously upon the school, and anarchy is over all. As may be supposed, my official visit was, under these circumstances, calculated to be of much interest to the place. I went twice. The first time the vicar alone was present to represent the trustees, and he assured me, that though he had invited his colleagues to meet me also, they had all, on one pretext or another, excused themselves. He accompanied me to the schoolroom, where an altercation forthwith commenced between him and the head master, which sufficiently indicated the nature of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

their relations with one another. I found that the boarders had all been dismissed to their homes that very day, although I had given notice to the master of my coming, and he had distinctly stated on what day (a subsequent one) he should close his school for the holidays. I therefore had no opportunity of judging of his success with his most advanced pupils. At my second visit, after school was up, and the master had left, I took the precaution of inviting each of the trustees by letter to meet me, and I proposed the schoolroom as our place of meeting. I saw the vicar first, and he informed me that none of his co-trustees would come, and that I might as well go on at once to Measand School, which I proposed to visit after the meeting. He evinced considerable anxiety to drive me off at once, and had his pony carriage ready waiting at the door at the very moment which I had fixed for the meeting. I told him that I would go to the schoolroom, and give the other trustees a chance of seeing me. He then assured me that it was useless to do so, for the house was locked up, and the key could not be got. I therefore took up my station with him outside of the school, when there shortly appeared all the three other trustees who were resident at the time, one of them swinging in his hand a large key. This, of course, proved to be the schoolroom key for which I had been inquiring; and when I mentioned my previous visit to the school, the lay trustees distinctly assured me that they had received no intimation from the vicar on that occasion Indeed, I had heard from quite an independent source that my first visit, when I saw only the vicar, became the subject of indignant comment on the part of the other trustees, who were most eager to represent their view of the matters in dispute to me.

The school-house contains several bedrooms, in which the master, who resigned at midsummer of the present year (1866), received 13 boarders. The school-room is low, and badly ventilated, but the building as a whole is in tolerable repair. Besides the boarders there were several day scholars from other parishes, paying at the rates of 15*s.* and 21*s.* a quarter, and about 40 free boys, whose attendance is very irregular, the more so probably in consequence of the want of harmony among the trustees, which must necessarily weaken the hands of a master. The examination was confined to the free boys and three out-town day boys who were present.

None of the free boys were learning Latin, though that was exceptional, the most advanced boy in the school having very lately been a free boy. In the first class four boys of 14 and 15 years of age were present, of whom one was a free boy; of the other three, two were learning Latin, and had read portions of Virgil, which one of the two translated very fairly, the other with little success, and with very irregular notions as to the quantities of many syllables. Both were very fairly acquainted with Roman history, as well as with English, and were on the whole intelligent. In this class algebra and Euclid had

been learnt with not much success, but in arithmetic the boys did well, and they wrote from dictation with almost complete accuracy. In the next class a very small beginning had been made in algebra and Euclid, and the arithmetic was not good; writing from dictation was but indifferently done, but some of the boys understood something of English grammar. The rest of the boys, forming a third class, in which the ages varied from seven to 14 years, were unable to write a simple piece of English prose dictated to them at all intelligibly, and were generally backward.

The master was assisted by a resident foreigner, who, besides teaching French and German as extras, assisted in the general work of the school.

Until the trustees can concur among themselves and with the master in carrying out one system of management, the condition of the school will remain as it is, most unsatisfactory.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 560, A.D. 1822.

Foundation and Endowment.—Collection of money obtained in parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and elsewhere, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Sutton, for erection of a free grammar school and maintenance of a preacher in Bampton, settled in trust for those objects by deed, 2d Feb. 1626–7. Of 500*l.* and upwards so collected, 35*l.* expended in building of a school, 465*l.* laid out in purchase of tithes on land. Subsequent endowments by will of Rev. Wm. Stephenson, 20th Dec. 1693, who gave 150*l.* to be laid out in land; by will of John Noble, 11th March 1812, who gave 500*l.* 3 per cents (transferred by executors free of legacy duty) for support of schoolmaster.

Connected with the school are gifts by William Walker, by will, 18th March 1657, of 40*l.*, to be employed most particularly in supplying books and requisites, by Thos. Denny in 1721, of 5*l.* for ink and paper of poor scholars, and by Wm. Noble, by deed, 13th Nov. 1798, of 100*l.* for establishing a library for school: all laid out in land.

Deeds kept in vestry.

School Property.—Average annual income, 97*l.* 12*s.* gross, 88*l.* 16*s.* net, all applied to school.

School buildings moderately well adapted to their purpose. House for master capable of accommodating boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a preacher in Bampton to preach in parish church every 14 days, and teach free school there for all such as should come thither to be taught from what place soever they should come (foundation deed). Helping of poor ingenious scholars in their necessities, as in books and things requisite (Walker). To buy ink and paper for poor scholars (Denny). Purchase of books for a library for use of master and scholars and of parishioners (W. Noble). Boys of all resident inhabitants between ages of six and sixteen years (scheme 1862).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such good literature as is usually taught in other grammar schools (foundation deed). Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history and geography, land surveying and mensuration, vocal music, Latin when required, and such subjects of useful knowledge as may from time to time be directed by trustees, Bible and Bible history, and (subject to conscience clause) Church Catechism (scheme).

Government and Masters.—By scheme of Charity Commissioners in 1862, vicar and four residents in Bampton, or within seven miles of Bampton church, hold and manage school property, appoint and dismiss master, and control payments of scholars. Vacancies in governing body filled by continuing

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners. By deed of foundation, master required to be a licensed preacher. In a subsequent appointment of trustees, 18th July 1787, he is not required to preach, but to be qualified to teach a free grammar school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment about 79*l.* a year, besides capitation fees and profits of boarders.

Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—44, of whom 36 from Bampton free, chiefly sons of farmers and labourers; 8 from other parishes paying 15*s.* or 21*s.* a quarter, sons of gentlemen, landowners, &c.

Boarders.—7, boarding in schoolhouse with the head master, sons of professional men and tradesmen. Terms, 30*l.* and 35*l.* according to age. Highest bill, 38*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; average, 38*l.*; lowest, 27*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* French or German, 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. Cubical contents of bed-rooms give 243 feet per boy. Separate bed for each boy, young brothers excepted. Are under supervision of assistant teacher.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys required to be able to read. School classified by one group of subjects solely. School course occasionally modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction by head master to whole school for one hour daily. School work opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Boarders receive Scripture lesson from head master on Sunday. Foundation scholars attend Sunday school.

Promotion by marks gained. Half-yearly examination, and prizes given by head master. Foundation scholars examined by trustees.

Punishment by detention; rarely corporal in public, by head master only.

A school library; books given out weekly.

Field rented by head master, open to boarders and members of cricket club. Foundation scholars play on the green.

School open 42 weeks in the year; boys spend 30 hours a week in school.

No boy gone to any university within last five years; two gone to other schools.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET FOR 1864.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Tithe rentcharge, less rates and taxes	53	0	6½	Head master	54	11	8
Consols dividend	15	0	0	1 qr. of income for repairs of school	18	3	10½
Rent (2A. 1R. 30P.)	4	15	0				
	£72	15	6½		£72	15	6½

Walker's Charity for School Requisites, &c.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rent (9A.)	14	0	0	Repairs of dwelling house	65	11	7
Accrued at bank	52	16	7	School furniture	9	17	5
Interest	1	5	0	Books and requisites	9	8	11
Transferred from above	18	3	10	Sundries	1	8	8
Balance overpaid	0	1	2				
	£86	6	7		£86	6	7

Library.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rent (3A. 1R. 30P.)	6	0	0	Book cases, &c.	4	15	6
Accrued at bank	40	13	4	Books	1	0	0
Interest	0	14	7	Librarian	1	4	0
				Balance in bank	40	8	5
	£47	7	11		£47	7	11

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples in the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Landowner - -	"Rosgill Head" -	3 miles.
„ „ - 2	Land agent - -	"Plumpton Hall"; lodges in Bampton.	11 „
„ „ - 3	Miller - -	Rosgill Hall - -	3 „
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Plumpton; lodges in Bampton.	11 „
„ „ - 5	Gentleman - -	Grange House, Bampton	¼ „
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Shap Abbey - -	3½ „
„ „ - 7	Labourer - -	Butterwick - -	2 „
„ „ - 8	No parents - -	Bampton - -	¼ „
„ „ - 9	Labourer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Bampton.	
„ 2 to 10	Labourers - -	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	No parents - -	Manchester - -	Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Merchant - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 3	Major (army) -	Rangoon, India.	
„ „ - 4	Gentleman - -	Hurrock Wood, Ullswater.	
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Astronomer - -	India - -	
„ „ - 7	Grocer - -	Manchester - -	
„ „ - 8	Medical - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 9	Ladies' school -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	
Boy lowest in School - 1	No parents - -	Shap - -	

For Table B see next page.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Jas. Darling, Vicarage, Bampton.
Wm. Noble, Beckfort, Bampton.
John Cowburn, Grange House, Bampton.
Thos. Wilson, Wangate, Bampton, and Crown Street, Liverpool.
Noble Mounsey, Crags, Butterwick, Bampton.

Head Master:

Robert Whalley, B.A.
(To Midsummer 1866, N. Bissell.)

Table B.—School Instruction. Bampton Grammar School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							H.		H.							H.								
Religious Knowledge	58	4	—	14	13	5	1	—	5	Genesis, Exodus, Joshua, Judges, Catechism.	13	12	5	1	—	5	Genesis, Exodus, Joshua, Judges, and Catechism.	7	9	5	¾	—	3¾	Genesis and Exod.
Greek	6	1	—	6	13	5	1	5	5	Gram., Arnold's Accidence, 5 exs.														
Latin	19	3	—	11	13	20	½	5	10	Gram., Cæsar, 8 chaps., Bk. III., Virgil, 1 bk., Terence, Adelphi, 2 acts. Latin verse, Arnold's, 12 exs.	8	12	10	½	5	5	Cæsar, Bk. III., 8 chaps., Arnold's Henry's Bk., 40 exs.							
French	11	2	17½s per qr.	3	13	5	1	5	5	Ahn's Course, the whole. Guizot's William the Conqueror.	8	12	5	1	5	5	Ahn's Course I., the whole.							
German	3	2	„	1	14	5	½	5	2½	Gram., Bernstein's Read.	2	13	5	½	5	2½	Ahn's Exercises.							
Arithmetic	58	4	—	14	13	5	¾	—	3¾	Frac., Prop., Stocks, Int., Discount, &c.	13	12	5	¾	—	3¾	Fractions, Proportions, Practice.	7	9	5	1¼	—	6¼	Simple Rules.
Book-keeping	5	1	—	5	13	5	½	—	2½	Dr. Brewer's Sing. Entry.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	5	1	—	5	13	5	½	—	2½	Nesbit s; Superficial.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	27	2	—	14	13	5	¾	—	3¾	Algebra to Geometrical Progression. Euclid, Bk. I. Trigonometry, Rudiments.	13	12	5	¾	—	3¾	Algebra to the end of Quadratics. Euclid, Bk. I., 25 props.							
History	27	2	—	14	13	4	¼	—	1	Outlines	13	12	4	¼	—	1	Succession of Kings.							
Geography	58	4	—	14	13	4	¼	—	1	Europe, Eng. and Wales. Physical and Mathemat.	13	12	4	¼	—	1	Europe, Eng. and Wales	7	9	5	1	—	5	Europe.
English Grammar.	58	4	—	14	13	4	¼	—	1	Parsing, Analysis, paraphrasing.	13	12	4	¼	—	1	Parsing, Analysis, &c.	7	9	5	1	—	5	Lennie's, to the Verbs.
English Literature.	27	2	—	14	13	4	¼	—	1	Goldsmith's Traveller	13	12	4	¼	—	1	Goldsmith's Traveller.							
English Composition.	27	2	—	14	13	4	¼	—	1	Letters and Essays	13	12	4	¼	—	1	Letters and Essays.							
Reading	58	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		7	9	5	1	—	5	Somewhat simple.
Writing	58	4	—	14	13	5	⅛	—	2½		13	12	5	1	—	5		7	9	5	1	—	5	
Music	58	1	—	58	11	1	1	—	1															

Bampton.—Measand School.

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

Before the establishment of the new scheme, which assimilates this to a national school, the school had already ceased to be in any sense a grammar school. The only sign of classical learning consists in a row of old editions of Greek and Latin authors, long since fallen into disuse. So far as the course of instruction is concerned, the scheme has been of no effect, for not only was its introduction without the active concurrence of the body of the trustees, some of whom are here, as at Bampton, at variance with the vicar, but it excites open opposition on the part of the master, who endeavours to carry on matters precisely as they were before. The vicar and he are therefore not at one; and their disagreement had at the time of my visit taken quite a ludicrous form. A new bookcase, which the vicar had procured for the use of the school, had been relegated by the master to a loft over the school-room, where he had left it as a protest against the spirit of innovation. The spectacle of the chairman of the board of trustees and the master of the school arguing the rights and wrongs of the matter was childish and pitiable in the extreme.*

The number of children on the school list is usually about 20. There were present 16, of whom no less than 12 were girls. Of these only one boy and two girls, of twelve and thirteen years of age, were in at all a tolerable state of proficiency. They were able to perform easy operations in arithmetic, and to write fairly well from dictation; they also showed some knowledge of geography, and had learned a very little English grammar. Of the rest, three only had begun arithmetic, and they, as well as two other boys of ten years of age, who had not yet learnt more than the multiplication tables, were all very backward in spelling. The eight remaining children, whose ages varied from six to ten years, had not begun to learn writing. They read aloud fairly well, and some of them were naturally intelligent, but they had been very much neglected.

The master has been 30 years at his post, and is now growing old. Besides his salary, he receives a "cockpenny" of one shilling or more annually from each pupil. The scheme declares the school open to government inspection, but no such inspection has ever taken place. Some interference from without is urgently needed.

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* It appears from a local newspaper that this bookcase eventually gave rise to a lawsuit, which further illustrated the state of feeling which exists between the vicar of Bampton and his co-trustees. The bookcase had been ordered without the authority of the whole board, and they repudiated the debt which their colleague had contracted. The issue of the suit was that the vicar was held personally liable for the cost.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 565, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Richard Wright, 20th October, 1711, who gave 92 acres of land in Orton for school in Measand. Site of school given by Richard Law in 1723. Original deeds with Charity Commission. Recent deeds in vestry.

School Property.—Average annual income 76*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* gross, 57*l.* 12*s.* net, all applied to school. Present gross income 87*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, net 82*l.*

Schoolroom adapted to its purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of schoolmaster and repairing of schoolhouse; the master to keep a free school for all such scholars as should come thither to be taught; books to be bought for poor scholars (foundation deed). For children of all resident inhabitants of parish of Bampton or chapelry of Mardale, with preference to those residing in Measand, between ages of six and sixteen years (scheme of 1863.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongue and such other good literature as is usually taught at other grammar schools (foundation deed). Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, land surveying and mensuration, vocal music, Latin if required, and such subjects of useful knowledge as may from time to time be directed or authorized by the trustees; also Bible and Bible history and (subject to conscience clause) Church Catechism (scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Bampton and incumbent of Mardale *ex officio*, and four other residents in Bampton, or within seven miles of Measand school, are trustees under new scheme: full number is seven. Vacancies in the governing body are supplied by continuing trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners. Trustees appoint master, and can dismiss him for reasonable cause or at three months' notice.

No qualifications prescribed for master in existing scheme.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Receives salary of 60*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—Ten girls and five boys, all free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School purely elementary. A small playground adjoining. Occasional examinations by vicar. School open about 44 weeks in the year; children about 35 hours a week in school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Thirteen children are returned thus:—

Two children of yeomen, nine of farmers, one of a joiner, and one of a schoolmaster.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:—

Revd. Jas. Darling, Vicarage, Bampton.
Revd. Thos. Holme, Parsonage, Mardale.
John Holme, Chapel Hill, Mardale.
Wm. Noble, Beckfort, Bampton.
Thos. Abbott, Thornthwaite Hall.
Jonathan Rowlandson, Little Water.
John Cowburn, Grange House.

Master:

Jonathan Rigg.

BARTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

OF the annual income 10*l.* a year is applicable for the apprenticing two poor boys of Barton, or, in default of such, of Penrith, and that sum is regularly so applied for the benefit of Barton boys, there being no lack of applicants from the village. A small annual sum is also payable as pocket money for the apprentices, and another towards the providing books for poor boys at the school, but there is no entry in the school book of such payments since 1856, and they have in fact been discontinued. Although this was distinctly founded as a grammar school, and in some of the appointments of past masters it is stipulated that Greek and Latin shall be taught, it has long been used as a mixed school for boys and girls, who are instructed in the usual elementary subjects. There were 40 children present, of whom 12 were girls, and they were, with one exception, inhabitants of Barton. Their arithmetic and writing from dictation were generally respectable, and in some cases good. In geography and English grammar, which are taught in the first class, the results were somewhat less satisfactory. The boys only read English history, while the girls sew, but not more than two or three of the most forward were able to reproduce anything of what they had read. There were six boys professedly learning Euclid and algebra, but they had not been brought to understand what they learnt, and could do nothing.

The schoolroom is large enough, and the desks suitable, and there is a sufficient house, with a garden, for the master. The present master was appointed in 1863, and is believed to have greatly improved the school, which had previously been in a very inefficient condition. It was satisfactory to observe that a considerable number of the scholars were from twelve to fifteen years of age, the oldest being boys. More advantage might certainly be taken of the opportunities thus offered for giving them a more complete education; but the object aimed at is to make this a good village school, and no more, and the imparting of higher instruction is scarcely compatible with the requirements of a number of young children, and with the presence of a considerable proportion of girls, who, though doubtless not within the scope of the endowment*, have long been admitted as free scholars with the boys.

* "We apprehend, that as this school was clearly founded as a grammar school, it "ought to be confined to the education of boys."—Ch. Com. Rep. vol. vii. p. 573.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 569, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription in 1650, Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, giving 54*l.*, Rev. Lancelot Dawes, Vicar of Barton, 30*l.*, and Dr. Adam Airay, 100*l.* In 1657 Dr. Langbaine also gave lands in Culgaith, 10*l.* of annual rent for apprentices, rest for school, and Mr. Dawes also left yearly rentcharge of 1*l.* for school. By deed 1st December, 1705, Rev. Wm. Lancaster, Provost of Queen's College, gave house and four acres of land for occupation of master. By deed, 4th July, 1752, property in Culgaith with stock remaining from original subscription and other small gifts given in exchange for two estates in Lakethwaite and Howgill.

Deeds in chest at master's house.

School Property.—About 103 acres of land. Annual income, 88*l.* 10*s.* gross, about 70*l.* net.

School building well adapted to its purpose. A good house for master.

Objects of Trust. — Maintenance of a free grammar school at Barton. Binding two poor boys born in Barton or Penrith as apprentices (Dr. Langbaine).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Seven trustees, five resident in immediate neighbourhood, vicar of Barton being one, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise control over all matters of internal management of school; surviving trustees elect to vacancies in their number. Master is required to be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school for children of both sexes.

Master.—Receives salary of 70*l.* a year from endowment, with house and garden.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Earl of Lonsdale.
Lord Brougham.
Rev. G. C. Hodgson, Vicarage, Barton.
E. W. Hasell, Dalmain, Penrith.
A. Parkin, Skirrow Bay, Penrith.
Wm. Elwood, Thorpe, Penrith.
C. S. Jackson, Yanwath, Penrith.

Master :

John Birtles (Certificated).

Beetham School.

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

The rent of the school estate of about 25 acres is 15*l.*, the land being poor and considered incapable of improvement; the rest of the income is made up from tithes, and the interest on 460*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* consols. The present school-room was erected in 1841 at the expense of a then trustee, and on a site given by him. It is just sufficient for its purpose.

The instruction is confined to the subjects usually taught in elementary village schools, and there is no demand for anything higher on the part of the present scholars, who are the children of the poorest inhabitants. They come at a very early age, and rarely stay after they are ten years old, except in winter, when some attend at twelve years of age and upwards. One girl of fifteen years of age was present; but her education had been almost entirely neglected, and she could scarcely read or write. There was only one boy more than ten years old, and the average age was between eight and nine years. No charge is made for reading and writing on slates; for any further instruction the fee fixed by the trustees is 6*d.* a week, but this appears to be too high a charge, and the master in some cases accepts lower terms, though this is done without the sanction of the trustees, and is looked upon as an irregularity. Most of the children were too young to do more than attempt to read and write. Of the older ones three only were successful in writing out a very easy passage from dictation, and of these two were girls. Five in all knew a little geography, the rest none. In arithmetic two, a boy and a girl, did fairly well, and understood the rule of three; the rest could only work the simple rules, and were unable to apply them to the simplest questions.

The school was seen, as the master stated, to some disadvantage, because those who had formed the first class had just left for the summer, and the new first class had not yet entered upon English grammar, which is one of the subjects taught. The management of the school appeared to lack energy, and the children were arriving at all kinds of intervals during the morning. The early age at which most of the children leave makes any great proficiency on their part impossible; but a comparison of different village schools in this county points to the conclusion that this difficulty always bears an inverse ratio to the efficiency of the management.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 447, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by subscription in 1500; endowed by subsequent benefactions and by another subscription in 1620; these laid out in purchase of tithes, since chiefly commuted for land. Two allotments under Inclosure Act amounting to about 25½ acres.

School Property.—Average annual income from all sources, 32*l.* 10*s.*, viz., 15*l.* for rent of land (26A. 3R. 2.P), 3*l.* 10*s.* tithes, and dividends on about 460*l.* consols.

Schoolroom too small. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of children of parishioners.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and accounts.

Government and Masters.—Four gentlemen, including vicar and two other inhabitants, are trustees. Survivors elect others to fill vacancies by decease.

Master to be member of Church of England. Holds also office of parish clerk.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—Receives net income of 52*l.* 10*s.*, of which 20*l.* from quarterages.

Day Scholars.—From 50 to 66 in winter, from 30 to 45 in summer; of both sexes, from 4 to 14 years of age. Reading and slate-writing free; other instruction, 6*d.* a week.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School in connection with Church of England. Prayers from Book of Common Prayer before and after school. Sunday school held.

Examination occasionally by clergyman and diocesan inspector. No prizes. No playground.

School open 46 weeks in the year; children spend 30 hours a week in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. W. Hutton, Beetham House.
Geo. E. Wilson, Dallam Tower.
Samuel Kay, Haverbrack.
Thos. Cartmel, Holme.
Rd. Dennison, Whasset.
Geo. Edgar, Arnside.

Master:

Hy. Leighton.

Bowness School (Parish of Windermere).

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

This school has of late been the object of very liberal treatment by inhabitants of Windermere. In 1837 the present excellent school building was erected entirely at the expense of Mr. J. Bolton on a new site; the old school is now let, and produces 30*l.* a year for the benefit of the trust. After Mr. Bolton's death his widow gave 200*l.*, the interest to be expended in keeping the new school in repair; the building being substantial has rarely required to be repaired, and the accumulations of interest amounted in 1865 to 113*l.*, but have since been reduced to 73*l.* A police station having been built by subscription of the inhabitants of Bowness, the annual rent of 10*l.* is allowed to accrue to the school funds. On the death of Mr. J. Braithwaite in 1854, who left 1,000*l.* to each of four other schools in the neighbourhood, this school became entitled under his will to a sum of 2,000*l.* for the founding of an exhibition to St. John's College, Cambridge, and during vacancy of the exhibition for the general benefit of the school or of youths who have been educated there. Until 1864 no exhibitioner was appointed, and the accumulations of income, amounting to nearly 600*l.*, were spent in improving a building known as the Market House and belonging to the school, by which its rental was raised from 16*l.* 16*s.* to 52*l.* a year. Mr. Braithwaite also left 1,200*l.*, the interest to be divided between the master of this school and the schoolmistress, who keeps a girls' and infants' school in the building built by Mr. Bolton.

Although the application of the income arising from the 2,000*l.* is not restricted to exhibitions, and has been otherwise well employed, some attempt is being made to raise the character of the school, and to make it one to which an exhibition tenable at Cambridge would be of constant use. Before the last two years it had fallen into the condition of a purely elementary school for poor children; now some higher instruction is given, but the wealthier inhabitants have not yet begun to patronize it, and they send their sons out of Bowness for their education. A further step is likely to be taken towards the establishment of a thorough grammar school by a division of the present school into two departments, to be under the special care of the two masters severally, but the whole to be under the general superintendence of the head master. The existing school building offers every facility for the carrying into effect of such an arrangement, and it is proposed to render it still more feasible by the removal of the girls' and infants' school to a new building for which a site has already been cleared.

On the day on which the school was visited there were 65 scholars present, of whom 10 only were girls, and they for the most part well advanced in the school. There were five boys

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

from 11 to 15 years old learning Latin, but only one of them had made any sure progress; he had learnt the grammar to advantage, and was beginning to read the Latin delectus. The same boy was also the only scholar who had begun Euclid and algebra; in the latter he had made good progress so far as the solution of simple equations. There was enough here to show that in due course a more advanced class might well be formed, and would be efficiently taught. As regards the lower subjects, the arithmetic and dictation were on the whole fairly well done, and in a few cases were quite satisfactory, the dictation of some of the girls being perhaps the best work done. In the first class a respectable acquaintance with English grammar and geography was shown, but in history they were for the most part ignorant. That the standard of proficiency attained on the average was not higher, was to some extent due to the want of a second master, the post being for the time vacant. The head master is believed to be a capable teacher, and he maintains good discipline and a healthy tone in the school. There is reason to think, therefore, that this school may rise under his care and the active interest taken in it by the rector of Windermere to a more prominent position, and be of great service to the upper class of inhabitants of Bowness, which thriving town is comprised in the townships of Applethwaite and Undermilbeck for which the freedom of the school is reserved.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 531, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Deed of settlement, 3rd Jan. 1665, whereby subscriptions amounting to 205*l.* were settled upon trust for payment of 10*l.* a year to schoolmaster. Original subscriptions increased to 1,000*l.* by resale of land. Rents of market-house and shops, by subscription, in 1764. School rebuilt by J. Bolton in 1837, and gift of 200*l.* for repairs by his widow. Rent of police station, 10*l.* a year, by subscription. One moiety of 1,200*l.* for benefit of master, and sum of 2,000*l.* for exhibition to St. John's College, Cambridge, by will of J. Braithwaite, 18th Dec. 1852.

School Property.—Consists of old endowment, 1,344*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. stock; second master's and mistress's fund, 1,286*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* 3 per cent. stock (half for this school); exhibition fund, 2,144*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* 3 per cent. consols; besides rents of shops, &c. Present income, gross, 150*l.* per annum; 137*l.* net. Building good. No house for master. One exhibition of 63*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per annum to St. John's College, Cambridge, tenable for four years.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of an able schoolmaster, repairing schoolhouse, teaching of youth in hamlets of Applethwaite and Undermilbeck in grammar, writing, reading, and other good learning and discipline (deed of settlement). Exhibition to be held by native of Applethwaite or Undermilbeck educated for two years at this school. In default of exhibitioner, for general benefit of the school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, writing, reading, and other good learning and discipline.

Government and Masters.—Fourteen trustees to hold the school stock and all future gifts, to appoint and pay the schoolmaster, and to elect new trustees when the number has fallen to seven (deed of settlement).

School now managed by 14 trustees, 7 from either hamlet.

Two masters to be members of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Partly semi-classical, partly elementary. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, of London University, receives salary of 85*l.* from endowment, and "cockpenny" from scholars, amounting to about 8*l.* a year. Second master receives salary of 60*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—91 : chiefly boys; only 2 above 14 years of age. No charge for instruction; but an annual "cockpenny" of variable amount usually given by scholars.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission to be able to read and spell words of two syllables.

School classified separately for every subject and group of subjects. Promotion according to position in class during half year. Prayers morning and evening from Book of Common Prayer. Sunday school regularly held.

Punishment by caning on the hand in public by head master only.

School open 43 weeks in the year.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.
Boys highest in School - 1	Swiller.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
" " - 2	Joiner.	" " - 2	Cabinet Maker.
" " - 3	Coachman.	" " - 3	Saddler.
" " - 4	Joiner.	" " - 4	Jeweller.
" " - 5	Shoemaker.	" " - 5	Shoemaker.
" " - 6	Cabinet Maker.	" " - 6	Joiner.
" " - 7	Artist.	" " - 7	Innkeeper.
" " - 8	Tailor.	" " - 8	Innkeeper.
" " - 9	Innkeeper.	" " - 9	Slater.
" " - 10	Coal Agent.	" " - 10	Farmer.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Rev. E. P. Stock, Rectory, Windermere.
Rev. Thos. Staniforth, Storrs, Windermere.
Thos. Ullock, Esq., Quarry Howe, Windermere.
Admiral Sir Thos. Pasley, Bart., The Craig, Windermere.
Geo. Pritt, Helm, Windermere.
Thos. Dixon, Yeoman, Belman Ground, Windermere.
Isaac Collinson, Yeoman, Cleakbarrow, Windermere.
Admiral John Wilson, The Howe, Windermere.
Rd. L. Watson, Esq., Ecclerigg, Windermere.
Thos. Barrow, Yeoman, The Grove, Windermere.
Rev. Fletcher Fleming, Rayrigg, Windermere.
Edward Stanley Curwen, Belle Isle, Windermere.
John Robinson, Orrest Head, Windermere.
Geo. H. Puckle, Esq., The College, Windermere.

Head Master :
J. Davidson.

Second Master :
G. Keith.

Table B.—School Instruction. Bowness School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H			Y.		H.		H	
Religious Knowledge.	91	4	—	19	12	40	½	—	1	The Bible - -	25	10	40	½	—	1	The Bible - -	35	8½	5	½	—	2½	The Bible.
Latin - -	6	1	—	6	13	5	½	5	2½	Edinbro' Academy Gram. and Delectus.														
Arithmetic -	91	4	—	19	12	10	¾	5	7½	Chambers' Arithm. and Irish Ar.	25	10	10	¾	5	7½	Chambers' Arithc. -	35	8½	10	¾	—	7½	Oral teaching.
Book-keeping	6	1	—	6	12	5	—	—	2½	Chambers' Book-keeping.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	5	1	—	5	12	10	½	—	5	Hunter's - -														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cassell's Algebra -														
History -	19	1	—	19	12	7	½	—	3½	Ince's Outlines -														
Geography -	36	2	—	19	12	3	½	—	1½	White's Geography -	25	10	5	½	—	2½	White's Geography.							
English Grammar.	19	1	—	19	12	3	½	—	1½	Lennie's Grammar -														
English Literature.	19	1	—	19	12	5	¼	—	1¼	Davidson's - -														
English Composition.	36	2	—	19	12	5	½	—	2½	- - - -														
											25	10	5	½	—	2½								
Reading -	91	4	—	19	12	10	½	—	5	The Irish Fifth Book	25	10	15	½	—	7½	The Irish Fourth Book	35	8½	10	½	—	5	The Irish Second Bk.
Writing -	91	4	—	19	12	5	½	—	5	Heywood's Course -	25	10	5	½	—	2½	Heywood's Course -	35	8½	5	½	—	2½	Heywood's Course.
Music -	91	4	—	One lesson per week.						Hullah - -	25	—	Same as 1st class.				Hullah -	35	Hullah's system.					Hullah.

Bolton School (Parish of Morland).

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

On account of the 13*l.* a year arising from the endowment, 13 children are instructed at a reduced charge of 1*s.* a quarter. Instruction in Latin is prescribed by one of the benefactors, but it is not now taught, nor does the master profess to be able to teach it. A new building was erected by private munificence in 1856, which contains besides the school-room a library and reading room for the use of the township. There is fair accommodation for the 30 or 40 children belonging to the school, most of them being very young. Only 20 were present on this occasion, and only one had attained 12 years of age; the average age even in the highest class was but 10 years. Their attainments were of a very modest kind; in arithmetic three only had advanced so far as the reduction of money, the rest being either too young to have begun the subject, or at the best practising the simple rules. The spelling of a few boys was comparatively good, and pains had been taken with them to inculcate some principles of English grammar, but geography and English history are not attempted. The girls were on the whole more backward than the boys, and their attempts to write a very easy passage from dictation betrayed in several cases almost complete ignorance.

The master has been two years at the school, and is still a very young man. It is found difficult to secure the services of a practised or a highly qualified teacher on so small a remuneration as is here offered, but it would seem to require neither long experience, nor superior attainments to raise the average proficiency of these children.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 593, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Schoolhouse built by subscription. Endowed with 40*l.* by will of James Hanson, dated 1st July 1721, and 10*l.* further by his widow; these sums laid out in land resold for 100*l.* Subsequent benefactions of 40*l.* from Jos. Railton and 50*l.* from Wm. Bowness in 1762, 50*l.* from Dr. Michael Richardson in 1765, 50*l.* from Nicholas Dent in 1782, and 21*l.* by bequest of John Fallowfield about 1802.

School Property.—Annual income 13*l.* from mortgage securities. School held in new building erected in 1856 by private munificence. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching four or more of the poorest children of inhabitants of Bolton (Hanson). Poorest children in the township (Railton). Income once in seven years. Singing master to teach inhabitants to sing psalms in chapel, otherwise for instruction of poor children (Bowness). Education of two of poorest children in township (Fallowfield).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, writing, mathematics (Railton).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Incumbent and three yeomen of Bolton are trustees; appointment to vacancies by survivors. Master appointed by trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—One: receives 13*l.* a year from endowment and 32*l.* from fees and other sources.

Day Scholars.—From 30 to 40 boys and girls, mostly very young. 13 pay reduced fee of 1*s.* a quarter on account of endowment.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No special knowledge required at admission.
School not connected with any religous denomination.
Prayers before and after school. Sunday school held.
Village green serves as playground.
School open 46 weeks in the year; children spend 28¾ hours a week in school. Two intervals of a quarter of an hour each every day for recreation.

LIST of TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Rev. W. Shepherd,
Colonel Rigg,
J. Dent, yeoman,
M. Savage, yeoman,
T. Simpson, yeoman,
} Bolton, Long Marton.

Master:
W. Jennings.

BROUGH SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The school here now receives annual grants and inspection from the Privy Council; and the small sum payable in virtue of the endowment by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests serves simply as a subscription to an ordinary national school. It does not appear that it was ever useful as a grammar school. About forty years ago the school room was rebuilt, and in 1827 the Commissioners reported that there were 27 scholars paying from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per week, and receiving elementary instruction. The master was, however, qualified to teach the classics; and there is a tradition that one or two boys have learned Latin and Greek in the school.

The fact of the original endowment still exercises influence in one particular, on the constitution of the school. The mastership is legally a freehold. It is occupied nominally by the vica- of the parish, and the actual master of the school acts as his substitute. The vicar is sensible of the awkwardness of this arrangement, and has sought the sanction of the Charity Commissioners to a new scheme by which the mastership of the school may be tenable on the usual terms. Until, however, that sanction is given, the expedient now adopted appears to be judicious; as otherwise there would be great difficulty in removing an inefficient master.

The present condition of the school is very satisfactory. Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. C. Parez, reported at his last visit most favourably of the instruction. He especially commended the needlework of the girls, and the religious knowledge of the whole school. In geography and grammar, as in all elementary subjects, the attainments were in his opinion very fair.

The number now belonging to the school is 130, of whom 74 are boys, and 56 girls. On the day of my visit 99 were present, viz., 57 boys and 42 girls. There is a trained and certificated master, who is assisted by a pupil teacher. The order and general equipment of the school were very good, and the answers of the elder children to some questions on arithmetic, and on the meanings of words, showed that they had been very intelligently taught. There is no playground.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BROUGH.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 661, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed poll of Abbot of Shap, 1506, by aid of John Brunskales and Thomas Blenkinsop, a chapel founded at Brough with two priests, one to teach grammar, the other song. Order of Barons of Court of Exchequer, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, for payment of 7*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* yearly by receiver-general to schoolmaster.

School Property.—6*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* received annually from Office of Woods and Forests. No house for master. New schoolroom erected in 1854.

Object of Trust.—Payment to be made to schoolmaster for the time being.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—No trustees. Master appointed by owners of ancient manor of the Blenkinsops.

Vicar is nominal master, and appoints an acting deputy.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Acting Master.—One, trained and certificated. Total income from all sources about 100*l.* a year.

Day Scholars.—About 100 boys and girls.

Boarders.—None.

Trustees:
None.

Master (nominal):
Rev. L. Jefferson, Vicarage, Brough.

Master (acting):
John Green.

BURNESIDE SCHOOL (PARISH OF KENDAL).

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school was rebuilt by subscription of the inhabitants on a site given for the purpose in 1858, and the former school house, which is a small cottage, is now let by the master, who himself lodges elsewhere. The new building contains two school rooms, but there is scarcely sufficient room for the convenient accommodation of all the scholars.

The average attendance is about 140 children of both sexes, from five to 15 years of age. Four children are admitted free from the township of Skelsmergh on account of an annual charge on an estate there of 1*l.* 4*s.*, to which the master is entitled if he do not also hold the office of curate of Burneside chapel. All other children are charged at rates varying from 2*d.* to 6*d.* a week, according to age, but the latter charge, which nominally exists for all above 12 years of age, is not often enforced, and is practically only paid by farmers' sons. The more common charge of 4*d.* is found to be not unfrequently a heavy expense for the poorer parents, but they are said to be very anxious to give their children as good an elementary education as possible, and though they may be obliged to withhold them for occasional intervals from school they do not allow such absence to be longer or more frequent than their necessities require. Many of the children come from distances of about three miles, several from the town of Kendal and the village of Staveley, and a case was pointed out to me of a girl, 11 years old, walking five miles and back daily. The spirit shown by the parents in this respect is very energetic and enterprising, and the children themselves are commonly inspired with a laudable ambition to advance themselves in life by fitting themselves for situations in the great towns, the attraction of which is very powerful in this district. Some of the scholars are already engaged at paper mills in the village, at which they spend alternate weeks, and the owner of the mills pays for their schooling.

This school is under Government inspection, and in receipt of a grant, which enables the master to employ two pupil teachers. In the higher classes the arithmetic done was very satisfactory, and extended, in the case of a few boys, to decimal fractions, interest, &c. The two highest classes wrote from dictation remarkably well, and many of the children in the lower part of the school, from nine to ten years old, did so in a very creditable way. English history did not form part of the regular work, and the knowledge shown of geography was but moderately good. No other subjects are attempted, and for the most part the master adheres strictly to the requirements of the revised code. So far

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

he has succeeded in producing a very good effect, and the school has won a reputation for efficiency which attracts in some cases even those who might be expected from their means and social position to seek an education of a less elementary kind.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 522, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Ancient school stock of 20*l.* Endowment by will of Allan Fisher, dated 28th October 1781, who gave 600*l.*, the interest, after certain specified payments, to be paid to schoolmaster. Further endowment by will of Joseph Harling, dated 3rd November 1802, who gave 100*l.* for support of master.

School Property.—Annual income 21*l.* 10*s.*, of which 4*l.* is paid to a poor widow, as directed in Fisher's will. Remaining 17*l.* 10*s.* paid to master. School buildings and site well adapted for their purpose. A residence for the master, but no accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Six poor children of Strickland Roger to be taught gratis when master of school is curate of chapel (Fisher). Four poor boys of Skelsmergh to be taught without paying any quarterage (Harling).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and accounts (Harling).

Government and Masters.—Incumbent of Burneside *ex officio*, and three gentlemen of Kendal parish, act as managers of school, and appoint master. Trustees to be landowners in Burnside, and residing within three miles. Appointment to vacancies made by continuing trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Master.—One: receives 17*l.* 10*s.* a year from endowment, 62*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* from school pence, 28*l.* 2*s.* from Government grant. He pays an assistant teacher.

Day Scholars.—About 150 boys and girls, children of farmers, paper-makers, and labourers, from distances up to three miles. Four free; rest pay from 2*d.* to 6*d.* a week.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission children required to know alphabet.

Playground of half an acre about 200 yards distant.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Professsion or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School			
„ „ - 1	Tailor.	Bonning Gate, Strickland Ketel.	2¼ miles.
„ „ - 2	Farmer.	Brundrigg (Strickland Ketel.)	2½ „
„ „ - 3	Labourer.	Burneside (Strickland Ketel.)	200 yards.
„ „ - 4	Blacksmith.	Burneside (Strickland Ketel.)	„
„ „ - 5	Farmer.	Pound (Strickland Ketel.)	3½ miles.
„ „ - 6	Shoemaker.	Garnet Bridge.	3½ „
„ „ - 7	Mechanic.	Cowan Head.	2 „
„ „ - 8	Labourer.	„	2 „
„ „ - 9	Labourer.	Boason Brig.	1 „
„ - 10	Farmer.	New House.	2 „
Boys lowest in School -			
„ „ - -	Labourer.	Burneside.	200 yards.
„ „ - -	Papermaker.	Boason Brig.	1 mile.
„ „ - -	Hind.	Boason.	1 „
„ „ - -	Farmer.	Laithwaite.	1½ „
„ „ - -	Farmer.	Beetham Bank.	1 „
„ „ - -	Farmer.	Home Lyon.	200 yards.
„ „ - -	Labourer.	Burneside.	„
„ „ - -	Labourer.	Burneside.	„
„ „ - -	Waller.	Burneside.	„
„ „ - -	Labourer.	Burneside.	„

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

James Cropper, Esq., Ellergreen, Kendal.
Thomas Harrison, Esq., Solicitor, Kendal.
Stephen Brunskill, Esq., Kendal.
Rev. G. W. Wall, Incumbent of Burnside.

Master:

Thomas Jones.

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BURTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

JOHN HUTTON, by his will, dated July 16th, 1657, devised an estate, which, together with a subsequent allotment, is now let at a yearly rent of 85*l.*, to the free school of Burton in Kendal, on condition, that the schoolmaster should be a Master of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge, and should officiate every Sunday at Preston Chapel, in the parish of Burton. Upon failure to comply with any of these conditions, the allowance due to the master was to be disposed of to the poor of the parishes of Burton and Beetham jointly. The school referred to was already endowed with an old school stock of 117*l.*

The effect of the stringent conditions laid down by John Hutton was that, for 100 years at least prior to the inquiry of the Charity Commissioners in 1822, no schoolmaster was properly qualified, and the benefit of the charity passed to the poor of the two parishes named. Deprived of all advantage from Hutton's Charity, the school subsisted on the interest of the old stock and three small benefactions, until it was further endowed by John Parkinson in 1795, who left to the master of the grammar school at Burton 20*l.* a year, part of the interest to arise from a sum of 800*l.* bequeathed by him to charitable purposes, and which he directed his trustees to place out on good security. With the income derived from these several sources, the school was kept up in a small and insufficient building, until a new schoolroom was erected on a new site at the expense of the parishioners, not many years before the issuing of the decree in Chancery in 1829. The course of instruction at that time appears to have been confined to English subjects, and the object of the decree was, while leaving the existing school unaltered, both as regards the character of the instruction and the sources of the master's emolument, to establish a new school of a higher class on the foundation of John Hutton's charity, under a master relieved from the condition of officiating in Preston Chapel. The original school thus became, what it now is, the national school of Burton; and by the failure of the Reverend Henry Sill, who, by a most reprehensible practice, had been suffered to retain on his personal security not only the old school stock, but also two, at least, of the small benefactions, and the sum bequeathed by John Parkinson, the school was at once deprived of all, or very nearly all, its income from endowment. About one third part was afterwards recovered from Mr. Sill's estate, and was invested in Government securities, the interest of which, after certain small payments had been made for purposes specified in the will of John Parkinson, has been suffered to accumulate at the Bank of Kendal, where there is now a balance of about 250*l.*, and the master of the national school receives no income from this source, although it would appear, from the terms of the decree, that he is entitled to it under that arrangement.

The grammar school was directed to be held either in the old school building, or in such other as the trustees should think fit. It was actually held in the old room, where the first master, the Rev^{d} —— Hodgson, instructed three or four boys in the classics, and sent them for other subjects to the national school. He remained master till 1838, but the school appears to have been altogether useless throughout his mastership. From 1838 to 1844 there were three different masters, with intervals of one, two, and three years between their appointments, during which the school was without a master. From 1844 to 1865 no master was appointed, the income of Hutton's Charity being meanwhile divided equally between the poor of Burton and Beetham. In 1865 a master was appointed, but he did not reside in Burton, and provided for the instruction of the very few pupils who offered themselves, at a private establishment in the town kept by his brother. After holding the post for three quarters of a year, during which he never attended personally to his duties, nor, as I understand, so much as visited the town, he resigned, and the school is again without a master. In consequence of his non-attendance, the trustees are unwilling to pay him the master's salary, and have hitherto withheld it. The old school building was enlarged at the expense of the late vicar of Burton, and it is now let as a dwelling house, but the rent has hitherto been applied towards refunding the money so spent, and a small sum still remains to be paid off.

The proper application of the sum now accumulated at the bank and of the interest annually accruing on account of the several charities concerned ought to be authoritatively determined; and in order that Hutton's Charity may be applied to the purposes for which it was primarily intended, and that the school may be properly supervised when again re-opened, it appears to be of great importance that the management should be in the hands of a duly qualified body of trustees, and should not be left to those who are likely to look with more favour upon the secondary objects of the trust for the benefit of the poor. It is believed that a grammar school would be of great benefit to the town, and it is considered not improbable that the property may very greatly rise in value, if the opinion is correct which was expressed by a surveyor employed by the trustees in 1838, that coal exists under the greater part, if not the whole, of the estate.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 539, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Hutton, by will, 16th July 1657, gave his estate at Hindon, subject to two annual charges of 1*l.* and 2*l.* respectively for poor of Cockfield and Burton, to the free school at Burton, with a proviso that, in default of certain qualifications in the schoolmaster, his allowance should be disposed of for poor of Burton and Beetham jointly. Other sources of endowment: old school stock of 117*l.*; two benefactions of 10*l.* each; and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

40*l.* by will of John Lucas, 17th Jan. 1793; also by will of John Parkinson, dated 20th Jan. 1795, 20*l.* a year to master, part of the interest of 800*l.* bequeathed for charitable purposes.

Deeds apparently lost.

School Property.—Profits from Hutton's land at present, and usually, paid to poor. Other benefactions in part lost.

The estate is said to consist of 73 statute acres of ancient inclosed land, and 143 acres of allotments or newly inclosed land, together with house and outbuildings. Present rent of Hutton's land, 85*l.* gross, about 70*l.* net. Income from other sources about 19*l.* or 20*l.* a year.

A small cottage, in which school formerly held, now let.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching two poor boys of Holme (Lucas); teaching 20 poor boys of Burton, Holme, and Dalton (Parkinson).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek, writing, and arithmetic, or such branches of learning as are usually taught in the school, and as parents desire (Parkinson).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 31st March 1829, directed maintenance of two schools; the one a classical school, to be supported exclusively by Hutton's charity; the other a more elementary English school, to receive the income from the other endowments, in accordance with the then existing custom.

In the classical school, children of inhabitants of Burton parish to be instructed gratis in grammar and the classics according to usual mode adopted at other grammar schools. The master to be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, to be elected by housekeepers resident in the parish, and to hold office during good behaviour. Vicar to be visitor of the school, or if he be also master, the bishop of the diocese to be visitor.

Churchwardens and overseers are trustees, and receive rents of Hutton's Charity.

State of School in 1866.

Classical school discontinued, and proceeds of Hutton's Charity paid to poor of Burton and Beetham.

[*See* Assistant Commissioner's report.]

HUTTON'S CHARITY BALANCE SHEET, 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rent - - - -	85	0	0	Drainage and repairs - -	12	8	9
				Poor of Burton and Cockfield -	3	0	0
				Churchwardens' expenses -	5	0	0
				Discount on bill - - -	0	3	0
				Divided equally between poor of Burton and Beetham - -	64	8	3
	£85	0	0		£85	0	0

Trustees:
The Churchwardens and Overseers of Burton.

Acting Trustee:
Mr. Wm. Wilson, Burton.

Clerk to Trustees:
John Fearenside, Solicitor, Burton.

CLIBURN SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE Inclosure Act under which this school was endowed with an allotment of the estimated value of 20*l.* a year directed that the same should be for the support and maintenance, so far as it would extend, of the schoolmaster for the time being of the grammar school of Cliburn, and in case there should not be any grammar school in Cliburn, then of such other schoolmaster as might be teaching there, for teaching and instructing the children of the landowners, farmers, and other inhabitants. The full number of trustees is seven; there are now five surviving under the last appointment in 1854; of the two since deceased one left a charge upon his landed estate of 5*l.* a year for the further endowment of the school. The allotment is now let for 19*l.* 15*s.* a year, which is considered to be a high rent.

This is now a mixed village school, under Government inspection, and no Latin has been taught for a considerable number of years. Inhabitants of all kinds send their children to it, and one of the trustees, a landowner in Cliburn, has a son there. The education, however, is confined to elementary subjects, and there seems to be no demand for higher instruction. The payments made are 4*s.*, 3*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter in the first, second, and third classes respectively, into which the children are divided. In winter there are about 60 in attendance. On the occasion of this visit in the month of June 48 were present, of whom 22 were girls. The age of those in the first class varied from 10 to 14 years, in the third they were very young. The arithmetic of the first class was mostly correct in the simple and compound rules; none had learnt the rule of three, and a few only understood vulgar fractions. The second class wrote from dictation satisfactorily, and the handwriting was generally good. Very little geography was known, still less grammar, and no history, except that of the Old Testament, in which they had been carefully instructed. The present master was appointed but a few months since, and inasmuch as an improvement in the condition of the school has already been noticed by Her Majesty's inspector, it is expected that these children, who are naturally intelligent, will soon be redeemed from the state of ignorance into which they have been allowed to fall, and receive at least a sound elementary education.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 576, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Inclosure Act about 1808, under which lands of value of 20*l.* a year were to be allotted for a school. Allotment of 10½ acres accordingly. Lately endowed with a rentcharge of 5*l.*

School Property.—Lands now let for 19*l.* 15*s.* a year, which, with 5*l* rent charge, forms whole income from endowment.

A fair schoolroom. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Support and maintenance of the schoolmaster for teaching and instructing children of landowners, farmers, and other inhabitants.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None prescribed.

Government and Masters.—Full number of trustees, seven; at present four living.

State of School in 1866.

Mixed elementary school under Government inspection, attended by about 50 boys and girls of the village.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ven. Archdeacon Jackson, Lowther Rectory, Westmorland.
The Earl of Lonsdale, Lowther Castle.
George Workman, Cliburn.
James Atkinson, Esq., Windermath, Penrith.

Head Master:

Daniel White (certificated).

Crosby Garrett School.

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

After having been closed for two years, this school was re-opened in January 1866, in a new building which consists of a schoolroom only, and that so small as to be almost filled by the 19 children present on the day of examination. Of those present 12 were girls. The names on the books were 26 in all.

The school is taught by a young schoolmistress, the means being insufficient to provide a master. Besides about 7*l.* a year from endowment, she receives 3*d.* a week from each scholar, with the exception of three free scholars, and the incumbent and others guarantee that the 7*l.* shall be made up by subscriptions or otherwise to 20*l.*, irrespectively of the children's pence. The children, mostly very young, were divided into three clases. The first contained boys of 9 and 10 years, and girls up to 11 and 12 years. The two oldest girls, of 11 and 12 years respectively, were generally very ignorant. They knew almost no arithmetic, and their spelling was very bad. No one in the school could do a very easy sum in simple addition or subtraction with any certainty of correctness; usually they were altogether wrong. In numeration, however, they were more successful. Three boys and a few girls spelled pretty well in a very easy piece of dictation. A little geography had been learnt, but the knowledge shown was very fitful and uncertain. The handwriting was not good.

The general appearance of the children was wandering and inattentive. They gaped at what was going on as though it concerned them not to act a serious part in it. The school had, however, been so lately opened that it is scarcely fair to judge it by ordinary standards.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 668, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School stock amounting, from contributions between 1682 to 1732, to 55*l.*, laid out, together with poor stock, in purchase of lands about 1735. These sold in 1803 and proceeds invested in consols. Benefaction of 80*l.* by will of Thomas Wilson, dated 16th April 1767, one half of interest for schoolmaster at Crosby.

No documents.

School Property.—Dividend of 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* on 248*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* consols. New schoolroom opened in 1866. No house for teacher.

Objects of Trust.—Education and instruction of children in township (deed of 1735, quoted in Ch. Com. Rep.). Education of three poor children, boys, if poorest; to be nominated by trustees (will of Thos. Wilson).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School called "a grammar school" in deed of 1735.

Government and Masters.—Rector and two others, as trustees, appoint teacher. Continuing trustees elect to vacancies. Teacher has always been member of Established Church.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in 1866.

School re-opened, after re-building of schoolroom, with about 20 children under a mistress.

Teaching purely elementary.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867.)

Rev. Isaac Smith, Rector, Crosby Garrett.
John Richardson, Crosby Garrett.
Jas. Richardson, Brewer, Kirkby Stephen.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

A TRUST DEED relating to this school of the year 1666 declares that the master is to teach and keep a free school for all such as shall come thither to be taught from what place soever they shall come, and to teach such good literature as is taught in other grammar schools.

The number of free scholars was afterwards fixed by the trustees at 25, but that number often exceeded the requirements of the poor inhabitants of the parish; and since the recent establishment of an endowed school in the township of Maulds Meaburn, the trustees have limited the number to 10. Other children pay a quarterage of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*, according to their requirements. The annual income of the school, which before the present year amounted to 36*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, has received an increase of upwards of 17*l.* by a gift from Mr. Geo. Gibson, of Kendal, who, by indenture dated June 5th, 1866, gave 1,000*l.* to be equally divided between the boys' school and the dame's school at Crosby Ravensworth. The gift to this school has been invested in the purchase of 572*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* consols.

The schoolroom is in good repair externally, but the desks, most of which are about one foot only in width, are very inconvenient, and there is great need of ventilation. The present master was appointed in 1835, and has occasionally taught both Latin and Greek, but not within the last four or five years. He had 33 children, boys and girls, present on the day of examination, none of whom were learning any higher subjects than those which are usual in village schools. Four boys, aged from 12 to 15 years, had progressed as far as the rule of three and practice in arithmetic, and could solve simple questions, but their training had been but imperfect. They wrote with only moderate accuracy from dictation. The other children had made but small progress in arithmetic, and the best of them were very slow in showing what they knew. About a dozen of these were able to write from dictation, which they did fairly well. The rest were quite beginners. There were twelve children who had been successfully taught the elements of English grammar; this was the most satisfactory feature in the school. In geography, too, they answered moderately well; of English history they knew almost nothing.

On the whole, the results fell far short of what ought to be accomplished with pupils whose parents allow them to remain at school so long as is usually the case here. A more vigorous system of instruction is required than can perhaps be looked for on the part of a master now well advanced in years. It would be the wish of the vicar, who is practically sole manager of the school affairs, to raise this school, if not to the position of a grammar school, at least to one in which it might

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

act as a place of higher education, to which children might be advanced from the endowed schools at Reagill and Maulds Meaburn in this parish.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 578, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Old school stock of 30*l.*, augmented about 1600 by Rev. Wm. Willan, vicar, with 100*l.*, and further small benefactions laid out in purchase of 6½ acres of land in 1789. Endowed with 500*l.* old South Sea annuities by gift of Lady Andover and others in 1800. Other small endowments. Gift of 500*l.* from Mr. Geo. Gibson by deed June 5th 1866.

Deeds at vicarage.

School Property—Consists of 6A. 2R. 30P. of land, 750*l.* 14*s.* reduced 3 per cents, and 572*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* consols. Annual income from all sources about 53*l.* 10*s.*

School building in good repair externally.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for all such as shall come thither to be taught from what place soever they shall come (trust deed of 1666). 10 free scholars by regulation of trustees.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such good literature as is taught in other grammar schools (trust deed).

Government and Masters.—Vicar and six parishioners are trustees; continuing trustees fill vacancies in their number.

Master required to be a member of Church of England.

State of School in 1866.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—One.

Day Scholars.—About 30 boys and girls, children of farmers and labourers; 10 free, the rest paying quarterage from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* [reduced since to 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*]

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission required to know alphabet.

School solely connected with Church of England. Sunday school kept, after which children taken to church.

Small playground (part of public thoroughfare) adjoining.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Gilts - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Labourer - -	Village.	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Gilts - -	2 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Village.	
,, ,, - 5	Clogger - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Oddendale -	2 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Weckerslack -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Woodfoot.	1 ,,
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Gilts - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	2 ,,
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Mason - -	Village.	
,, ,, - 2	Tailor - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Woodfoot -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Bellfoot - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Joiner - -	Harberwain -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Woodfoot	1 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Labourer - -	Village.	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Bankhead -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Labourer - -	Village.	

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. G. F. Weston, M.A., Vicar, Crosby Ravensworth.
Henry Langhorne, Crosby Ravensworth.
Jas. Loy, Crosby Ravensworth.
Joseph Kitching, Crosby Ravensworth.
Matthew Hewertson, Crosby Ravensworth.
Edward Taylor, Crosby Ravensworth.
John Thwaytes, Maulds Meaburn.

Master:

John Sutherland.

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CROSBY RAVENSWORTH.—REAGILL SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

BESIDES the allotment of 28 acres which this school obtained under an Inclosure Act passed in the year 1803, a further endowment has taken place on account of a bequest of 500*l.* from Mr. William Thwaytes, who died in 1834. The money was temporarily deposited in a bank at Appleby, which broke, and the sum of 310*l.*, which was all that was recovered, was expended in the purchase, in 1845, of a small estate at Reagill.

The management of the trust is confided by the trustees to the vicar of Crosby Ravensworth. The school-building is small, but in excellent repair, and a small garden attached to it is kept with scrupulous neatness by the children, who show great interest in tending the plants. Thirteen children of both sexes were present, who pay a quarterage of 3*s.* They were mostly very young, three only being above 11 years of age. None had advanced beyond the simple and compound rules in arithmetic, but so far as they had been taught, two of them were sufficiently correct; the rest knew very little, and most of them were only learning to read and write. A little geography and English grammar had been taught to the more advanced children, but all that had been done was of a very elementary kind. The general aspect of the school was cheerful and contented, and there was evidently much sympathy between the master and his scholars.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 583, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Under deed of agreement in 1733 sum of 135*l.*, given by Randall Sanderson and two others in 1684, was settled on school. This sum expended, with other donations, in improving allotment of 28 acres, under Inclosure Act of 1805. Further endowment of 500*l.* by will of Wm. Thwaytes, who died in 1834. Part lost; remainder laid out in purchase of land. Deeds at vicarage.

School Property.—Acreage of school lands, 39A. 1R. 33P. Average annual income, 30*l.* net. School building well adapted to its purpose, and site good.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach gratis children of inhabitants particularly mentioned (trust deed of 1733). To teach children of landowners and other inhabitants of the township (Inclosure Act).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a grammar school in Inclosure Act.

Government and Masters.—Earl of Lonsdale and seven others, chiefly inhabitants of parish of Crosby Ravensworth, are trustees and elect master. Continuing trustees fill vacancies in their number.

Master required to be a member of Church of England.

Vicar acts as manager of school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—One.

Day Scholars.—24 boys and girls, paying quarterage of 3*s.*; children of farmers and labourers. The highest 10 in the school, all farmers' children.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School in connexion with Church of England. Children attend Sunday school and church.

Village green serves for playground. A garden attached to school building, kept by children.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, Lowther Castle, Westmorland.
Wm. Bland, Reagill.
John Thwaytes, Reagill Grange.
Wm. Smith, Crosby Ravensworth.
John Thwaytes, Crosby Ravensworth.
Wm. Salkeld, Crosby Ravensworth.
Joseph Kitching, Crosby Ravensworth.
Henry Smith, Shap.

Master:

William Wilkinson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH SCHOOL (PARISH OF HEVERSHAM).

Mr. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE present annual income is returned at 51*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.** The trustees have usually been the chapelwardens, but an appointment by deed was made some years ago, and the survivors are two yeomen, one of advanced age. The incumbent is not a trustee. The appointment of the schoolmaster was by immemorial tradition made by all landowners who contributed to the chapel salary. It is now exercised by the trustees alone. On account of a rent-charge of 4*l.* a year, included in the above sum, all children whose parents reside in a part of the township called Town-end are instructed free. The number of such free scholars at present on the books is 13. The rest pay a quarterage of 1*s.*, and a cock-penny, usually a shilling, is generally paid at Shrovetide.

There are about 70 scholars, boys and girls, on the books, who receive instruction for the most part in elementary subjects; a few boys also learn mensuration, and algebra and Euclid have been lately introduced on a small scale. Since the appointment of the present master in 1862, no instruction has been given in the classics; but the previous master, the late Rev. John Dixon, who was at the same time incumbent of the chapelry, gave the school a decidedly classical character, and for many years kept a large school with sometimes upwards of 100 pupils, some of whom boarded with him, and others came from surrounding townships as day scholars. His charge for "out-comers" was 6*s.* a quarter, and sons not only of farmers but even of labourers are reported to have paid that sum, and to have come from considerable distances for the sake of instruction in classics. The school is now attended by the children of both farmers and labourers residing in the township, and there are none attending from other places. In arithmetic, the highest of the three classes into which the children are divided did well so far as the simple and compound rules and vulgar fractions are concerned, but were not so successful in the higher branches of the subject. One half of the second class was also fairly proficient, the other half could do very little. The geography, English grammar, and English history of the first class were very satisfactory for a village school, and the writing from dictation of the first class was good, that of the second moderately so. The third class was composed of very young children; in the first the common age was about 12 years, but there were some of 13, 14, and 15 years of age. On the whole the first class was in a satisfactory condition; the rest required more thorough attention.

It would be difficult and of doubtful advantage to restore to this school the character which it lately bore as a classical seminary, but the change which has been brought about since the death of the late master is regarded by some of those who are interested in the matter, and who were proud of its former reputation, as a downward movement, and as such deplored.

* Since increased by about 8*l.* on re-letting of part of property.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 470, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Will of Geo. Cocke who, in 1665, left 10*l.* for schoolmaster and 50*l.* towards building a schoolhouse; disposition of these sums uncertain. William Strickland, by will dated 24th May 1726, gave rentcharge of 4*l.* a year to schoolmaster not being minister of Crosthwaite, for benefit of Town-end quarter of township. In 1817, Tobias Atkinson gave 300*l.* for schoolhouse or master.

Founder's will lost. Other documents in custody of one of trustees.

School Property.—A small estate of 18 acres, probably purchased out of Cocke's bequest, let for 25*l.* a year; 4*l.* rentcharge; 13*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, interest on Strickland's gift, invested in consols; and 70 parts out of 443 of rent of estate of 81A. 2R. 18P. purchased in part with old school stock, and now let for 111*l.* a year. Aggregate income, 51*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.* a year. Schoolroom fair. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster at Crosthwaite. All children in Town-end quarter to be free (Strickland).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Two trustees, landowners in chapelry, appointed by deed, hold school property. Master usually appointed by all landowners payers of chapel salary. On last occasion by trustees only.

State of School in 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars third grade.

Master.—One, trained and certificated, receives net income from endowment (about 60*l.*), 10*l.* from the parish, 10*l.* for his wife as sewing mistress, and proceeds of fees.

Day Scholars.—About 70 boys and girls, children of farmers and labourers, of whom 13 free on account of Strickland's gift, rest pay 1*s.* a quarter; a cockpenny of about 1*s.* usual at Shrovetide.

Boarders.—None.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

James Burrow, Esq., Hill Top, Crosthwaite, Milnthorpe.
Wm. Garnett, Esq., Crosthwaite, Milnthorpe.
F. A. Argles, Esq., Eversley, Milnthorpe.
W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Prizet, Kendal.
Joseph Burrow, Esq., Tarn Side, Crosthwaite, Milnthorpe.
Robert Turner, Esq., Crosthwaite, Milnthorpe.

Clerk to Trustees:

Wm. Garnett, Esq., Crosthwaite, Milnthorpe.

Master:

C. Cowell.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GRASMERE SCHOOL.

Mr. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE annual income of this school from endowment is 14*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, on account of which there are five free scholars and fifteen who pay but half fees; the rest pay a quarterage of 4*s.* The trustees are the rector and sidesmen, to whom also the new school, built in 1854, was conveyed. It is a good room, with a convenient playground. There seems to be no recollection of a time at which classics were taught in the school, which is a mixed one, under Government inspection, and contains about 50 boys and girls. Some of them were examined, and the results in arithmetic, dictation, and geography were very satisfactory; of English grammar and history their knowledge was but small. With the exception that six of the boys were learning mensuration, the instruction given is confined to the subjects imposed by the Privy Council, in dealing with which the master and his pupil teacher have produced creditable results.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 457, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School built by inhabitants in 1685. Endowed by Mr. Ambrose, rector, with 50*l.*, by Anthony Dawson with 7*l.*, by Wm. Waters, in fulfilment of intention of John Holme, with 80*l.*, by Mrs. Knott with 100*l.* in 1812, by V. G. Dowling with 10*l.* in 1847, and by John Watson with 100*l.* in 1852. Various small sums added.

School Property.—Yearly interest on several benefactions (57*l.* on security of Ambleside and Kendal turnpike road, 80*l.* consols, 140*l.* Liverpool Dock Bonds, and 100*l.* in hands of corporation of Kendal) amounts to 14*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* New school built in 1854. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Education of five poor children of Grasmere school, to be chosen from industrious poor resident in Grasmere by majority of minister and sidesmen (Mrs. Knott). Schooling of such children of the poor in Grasmere as school trustees shall annually choose (Watson).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Rector and sidesmen of Grasmere are trustees of of all but Mrs. Knott's gift, which was placed by her in hands of Corporation of Kendal.

State of School in 1866.

Mixed elementary school, under Government inspection.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Ed. Jefferies, Grasmere.
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Taunton, Somerset.
John P. Philipps, Esq., Grasmere.
John Green, Esq., Grasmere.
Mr. James Fleming, Grasmere.
Thomas Sandford, Esq., Grasmere.

Master:

Wm. Fuller (certificated).

Grayrigg School (Parish of Kendal).

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

The 33 free children are regularly appointed from the several townships which compose the chapelry of Grayrigg, but the proportions laid down in the deed of 1807 are not adhered to. Some person is appointed in each township to act in its behalf in the election. Other children are charged from $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5d.$ weekly according to their position in the school, and the parents of all the scholars pay for the books they require. The school is under Government inspection and in receipt of a grant, which enables the master to employ a pupil teacher. With the addition of mensuration for the older boys, the course of instruction is that of a simple parochial school, and nothing more seems to be desired.

The upper half of the school consisted of children from 10 to 13 years of age, and the highest class was composed of boys only. Arithmetic had been carefully and intelligently taught, and while the work of those who were less advanced was quickly and for the most part correctly done, that of the first class extended to some of the more difficult operations. The writing from dictation was satisfactory, as was also the knowledge shown of geography. More attention might be paid to English grammar, in which the results were not so good. The discipline was excellent, and the whole management of the school efficient. The school-room has been rebuilt by subscription, and is a very good one; by the same means a house is being built close to it for a master's residence.

The children are here regular in their attendance, although some have a distance of two or three miles to walk to school; the parents also show no unwillingness to pay for books or for higher instruction as their children rise in the school. The different experience of some of the neighbouring schools is doubtless due simply to the difference in their general efficiency.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 504, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. Gift of 30*l.* from Robert Adamson laid out in purchase of land in 1723. Further endowment of 400*l.* Navy 5 per cents. by Wm. Thompson and others, settled by trust deed, 7th December 1807; and of 500*l.* by Miss Lambert in 1857 for benefit of schoolmistress.

Documents in charge of secretary of school.

School Property.—About 11 acres of land, 400*l.* reduced 3 per cents, and 548*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* consols (Miss Lambert's gift). Average annual income about 43*l.* gross, 39*l.* 10*s.* net, of which 16*l.* 9*s.* for mistress, rest for master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School buildings recently improved, and well adapted to their purpose. House building for master.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster, to teach 33 children of labouring poor residing within chapelry of Grayrigg gratis, viz., six from each of the townships of Grayrigg, Lambrigg, Dillicar, Whinfell, and Docher, and three from Patton (trust deed, 1807.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, writing, and arithmetic (trust deed.)

Government and Masters.—Incumbent of Grayrigg *ex officio*, one gentleman and five yeomen as trustees, elect to vacancies in their number, exercise control over management of school, and appoint master, who is required to be a member of Church of England.

State of School in 1866.

General Character.—A mixed elementary school, under Government inspection.

Master.— One, trained and certificated, receives about 23*l.* a year from endowment, about 29*l.* from school pence, 15*l.* from voluntary contributions, government grant 28*l.*

Day Scholars.—Ninety-five boys and girls, children of farmers, labourers, and tradesmen, of whom 33 are free, rest pay from 2½*d.* to 5*d.* weekly.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Grayrigg -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Railway porter -	Grayrigg station	1½ "
" " - 3	Labourer -	Dillicar -	3 "
" " - 4	Blacksmith -	Grayrigg -	⅛ "
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Whinfell - -	1 "
" " - 6	Labourer -	Lambrigg -	2 "
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Whinfell -	1 "
" " - 8	Do - -	Grayrigg -	⅛ "
" " - 9	Labourer -	Lambrigg -	1½ "
" " - 16	Farmer - -	Whinfell -	2 "
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Grocer - -	Grayrigg -	100 yards.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Lambrigg -	3 "
" " - 4	Labourer -	Grayrigg -	1/10 "
" " - 5	Shoemaker -	Do. - -	⅛ "
" " - 6	Labourer - -	Do. - -	2¾ "
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Dillicar - -	1½ "
" " - 8	Do. - -	Lambrigg -	1½ "
" " - 9	Do. - -	Grayrigg -	2 "
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ "

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Arthur Shepherd, Esq., Shaw End, Kendal.
John Rowlandson, yeoman, Lambrigg, Kendal.
Thomas Atkinson, yeoman, Beck House, Lambrigg.
Edw. Hayton, yeoman, Whinfell, Kendall.
Thos. Farrar, yeoman, Gate Side, Hamgill.
Rev. G. W. H. Tayler, M.A., Incumbent, Grayrigg Parsonage, Kendal.
William Thompson, Esq., Moresdale Hall, Lambrigg.
John Thompson, Esq., Moresdale Hall, Lambrigg.
William Hoggarth, Dillicar, near Kendal.
William Sutton, Docker, near Kendal.

Acting Secretary:

Rev. G. W. H. Tayler.

Master:

Mr. H. Windle (certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HEVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The parish of Heversham extends too far to admit of this school being used by all parishioners as a day school, but it is within easy reach of the small town of Milnthorpe, and of a considerable agricultural population, besides the residents in the village of Heversham itself. The most distant township in the parish, Crosthwaite and Lyth, possesses an endowed school of its own, which until very lately was kept up as a grammar school.

The trustees are gentlemen resident in the immediate neighbourhood, and they evince an interest in the welfare of the school, though its internal arrangements are left to the discretion of the master. It has risen into considerable importance under its present master, who is a clergyman, and a graduate of Cambridge. He has held his post for 20 years, in the course of which the number of his pupils has gradually risen from 15 day boys and no boarders, with whom he commenced, to an average of about 70 in all, of whom about 40 are usually boarders. They are divided into two departments, the one consisting of about 20 boys being entirely in the hands of the master, and following the usual classical and mathematical course of a grammar school, the other being an English department under the care of a second master and a junior assistant. The two departments occupy distinct rooms, but a portion of the partition wall is of glass, and enables the master to maintain from his desk a supervision over the whole school. This arrangement, under which the master attends to the higher branches of study alone, has at times given rise to some expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of inhabitants of Heversham, whose sons for the most part requiring no classical instruction are taught entirely by a person appointed by the master, and who might, it was urged, be inefficient. At present, however, there seems to be no complaint, and though the upper or classical room in the school is composed chiefly of boarders, it is by no means exclusively so, and the lower or English room contains boarders and day boys in about equal proportions.

The two Dallam Tower exhibitions, which have often been regularly held by pupils at the universities, have during the last ten years been rarely so applicable for want of suitable candidates, but the money is applied instead in the form of scholarships of different value, tenable at the school, as provided by the founder. The advantage usually falls chiefly to the lot of the boarders, the election being determined by merit, according to the master's recommendation to the trustees. It has been urged that the money should in some way be employed for the benefit of Heversham boys exclusively, but at the present time two such boys are actually in receipt of aid from this source, one of the exhibitions having at the last election been divided between two boys at the school, and the other among four. It was also expected

that a Heversham boy would proceed as exhibitioner to Cambridge in the ensuing October. It would be advantageous to the school, if the exhibitioners were free to proceed to any college, and were not limited to Trinity, at which the difficulty of obtaining further aid by means of a college scholarship is so great.

The master's house is of considerable size, but does not conveniently accommodate so large a number of boarders as 40. Most of it is an old building, to which additions have been made to meet the increased demand for room. At some little distance is the school itself, consisting of three ground-floor rooms, one of which is a recent addition, and is used as a second class-room for the classical pupils. The space is sufficient for the number of boys, and the desks are good.

In the upper room some of the more difficult Greek and Latin authors are read, and the highest class was examined in portions of Thucydides and Horace, prepared during the quarter. The result was creditable, though for some of the boys the Greek author was too difficult. Their instruction had included a sound training in grammar, but their exercises in Latin prose composition were scarcely so successful as might have been expected. Verse composition in Greek is not attempted, and in Latin is not at all a prominent part of the school course. The lower boys were reading Virgil, and about half of them did fairly well; the rest were somewhat dull and backward; the history of England, Greece, and Rome is chiefly learnt by means of manuscript books filled by the boys, and their replies in this subject were ready and intelligent. In mathematics the course includes algebra and Euclid, in both of which the work done was moderately good, but the arithmetic of the younger boys was somewhat inferior. A few showed a respectable knowledge of French, and most of these boys learnt it to some extent. On the whole there was a fair general proficiency, though no remarkable excellence, displayed by the boys in this department. Their ages varied from 12 in the lowest class to 19 and even 21 years in the highest.

In the lower room the boys are divided into three classes, and the course is for the most part confined to English history, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, dictation, and drawing, besides reading and writing. In the highest class, consisting of eight boarders and six day boys, the arithmetic was good; history and grammar very fair. In the second class, consisting chiefly of boarders, the arithmetic was likewise satisfactory, and writing from dictation for the most part good. In the lowest class, in which the ages of the boys varied from 7 to 14 years, and in which were three boarders and about a dozen day boys, a remarkable degree of ignorance and backwardness prevailed, the greater part being altogether incapable of writing down the simplest sentence from dictation; this was the case with boys of 10 and 12 years of age. The drawings of a large number of boys in this room were neatly done, and the handwriting was generally good.

The chief blemish in this school is the unsatisfactory state of a large proportion of the day boys in the lowest class. Inasmuch as

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

there is no other school in the village of Heversham, with the exception of a small dame's school, and the charge of 12*s.* a quarter is a heavy one for many of the parents to bear, it is not only a matter of importance, but even of fairness, that the interests of these poorer boys should be efficiently regarded here, and that they should not be suffered to remain in a condition far inferior to that of an ordinary National school. At the same time it may be urged that the interests of the boarders and of the higher class of day boys are incompatible in the same school with those of the poor boys. By fixing the fees at so high an amount, which was done in 1836, the trustees seem to have implied an intention to make this a middle-class school, so far as day boys are concerned; but, if it is to remain the only school which poor boys can attend, the expense should be lessened, and proper provision made for their instruction for a small weekly payment. This, however, would entail the erection of additional school-room accommodation, and it would probably be as easy and more beneficial to provide a distinct parochial school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 461, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Edward Wilson, by deed, 24th January 1619, gave burgage premises, the annual rents of which amounted to 29*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in Kendal, and a close of six acres, and a schoolhouse built by him at Heversham, with an acre of ground adjoining, for a grammar school. In spite of apparent intention of grantor, rents only of the burgage premises passed to the school. Of these, part lost. About 2¾ acres of land purchased, partly by subscription, in 1773, on which residence for master erected. An allotment of about 2 acres made to school on an inclosure in 1810. Further benefactions by Edward Yeates in 1848, and Edward Suart in 1856.

Foundation deed in parish chest; other documents kept with church deeds.

School Property.—Rents of burgage premises in Kendal, 21*l.*; of a close, 3*l.*; of 7 or 8 acres of land, worth about 16*l.* a year; interest on 113*l.* and 1,000*l.* consols (Yeates' and Suart's gifts respectively), 33*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Total annual income, 73*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* gross, 51*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* net, all applied to school.

A residence for master, capable of accommodating 40 boarders. A distinct school building well adapted to its purpose.

Two exhibitions (on foundation of Edward Wilson, founder of the school, by will, 1652,) of 44*l.* 5*s.* a year each, one to Queen's College, Oxford, the other to Trinity College, Cambridge, tenable for four years. Qualification, three years spent at the school. In default of scholars proceeding to universities, exhibitions have lately been held for most part at the school. This school is also entitled, with 11 others, to compete for the exhibitions of Lady Hastings, value 75*l.* per annum each, at Queen's College, Oxford; also, with Leeds and Halifax schools, to compete for 4 Milner Scholarships of 70*l.* each at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster, to keep a free grammar school at Heversham; residue of income, after payment of 20*l.* to master and maintenance of school house, for some poor scholar, or maintenance of an usher, till occasion or alteration of times should require increase of stipend for master, in judgment of governors (founder's deed).

Exhibitions for maintenance of two poor scholars, one to be taught at and sent to university from Heversham school. In default of exhibitioners qualified to proceed to university, funds to be applied for benefit of boys at Heversham school, (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Master to keep a grammar school.

Government and Masters.— Rules drawn up by feoffees in 1836, still in force.

Owner of Heversham Hall, six gentlemen, and two yeomen of neighbourhood, as feoffees, appoint head master. In default of appointment by them within 40 days, 24 of parish and churchwardens to appoint (founder's deed). Feoffees control admission of extra-parochial boys, expulsion of scholars, number of special holidays. Payments of scholars, hours of study, provision for religious instruction, and vacations, fixed by rules of 1836. Exhibitioners appointed by feoffees, on nomination of G. E. Wilson, Esq., founder's representative; headmaster's advice usually asked. Both exhibitions understood to be restricted to this school by decree of county palatine in 1672.

Vacancies in governing body filled by continuing feoffees electing.

Head master is, by rule, required to be M.A.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade. Also a non-classical department.

Master.—Head master, a clergyman, graduate of Cambridge, receives 51*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* a year from endowment, about 60*l.* from fees, less payment to assistants, and profits on about 40 boarders.

Three assistant masters engaged and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—33: sons of clergy, tradespeople, farmers, and labourers; pay uniformly 2*l.* 8*s.* a year for general school work. French, German, and music are extras at 4*l.* 4*s.* each; seldom learnt by day boys.

Boarders.—39: sons of clergy, professional men, yeomen, &c.; pay 30, 35, or 40 guineas for board and tuition. Books, stationery, use of piano, &c., 10*s.* up to 2*l.* or 3*l.*; German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; laundress, 2*l.* 2*s.* Highest bill, 51*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; average, 37*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; lowest, 31*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* for the year.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys of parishioners required to be able to read New Testament fluently; those from other parishes to be competently versed in Latin grammar (rules of 1836).

School divided into two departments, classical and commercial, and studies adapted to intended lines of life accordingly. Friday in each week devoted chiefly to religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayer from Liturgy. Sunday lessons for boarders in master's house.

Promotions by general fitness. Examination half-yearly by head master and senior assistant. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments chiefly by impositions or confinement; corporal rare, and in public. No monitors.

Playground of about a quarter of an acre, adjoining. Also other land available.

School open 44 weeks in the year: boys in school 32½ hours in the week.

In last year, two boys gone to Oxford and Cambridge, and two elected to scholarships for coming October. [Six pupils in residence at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distace of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman (deceased).	Milnthorpe - -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Manager, Powder Works.	Hincaster -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman -	Leasgill - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Gardener -	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer -	Milton - -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 6	Innkeeper -	Heversham - -	
,, ,, - 7	Steward -	Levens - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer -	Low Groves (lodges at Heversham.)	
,, ,, - 9	Shoemaker -	Milnthorpe - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer -	Hincaster - -	1½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Heversham.	
,, ,, - 2	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Greenside - -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	College Green -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Carrier - -	Milnthorpe - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 6	Book-keeper -	Railway Station, Milnthorpe.	2 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Innkeeper (deceased).	Leasgill - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Labourer - -	Hincaster - -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	College Green -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Exciseman -	Milnthorpe - -	1 mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Ealing Vicarage, near London -	All board with Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Surgeon - -	Lifford, Ireland - - -	
,, ,, - 3	Yeoman - -	Crosthwaite - - -	
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman - -	Grindon Rectory, near Leek, Staffordshire.	
,, ,, - 5	Surgeon -	Newport Pagnell - -	
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman (Gr. Sch.) -	Hemsworth, near Pontefract, Yorkshire.	
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman - -	Grindleton, near Clitheroe, Lancashire.	
,, ,, - 8	Manufacturer - -	Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire.	
,, ,, - 9	Gentleman (deceased) .	Dacre, Cumberland - -	
,, ,, - 10	Clergyman - -	Pinner, near Harrow - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Yeoman - -	Preston Patrick - -	
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - - -	
,, ,, - 3	Do. - - -	Helsington - - -	
,, ,, - 4	Bank Cashier - -	Wootton, near Liverpool -	
,, ,, - 5	Innkeeper - -	Lancaster - - -	
,, ,, - 6	Gentleman - -	Thornbridge, near Bakewell, Derbyshire.	
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Grindon Rectory, Staffordshire -	
,, ,, - 9	Commission Agent -	Manchester - - -	
,, ,, - 10	Yeoman - -	Crosthwaite - - -	

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	74	4	—	17	17 or 18	One Greek translation per morn.; one Latin translation for each of two or three afternoons.					5		Two 13, one 16, one 17, one 20.					3	8	One Latin Lesson each morn., one English one each afternoon; surplus time in the morn. being given to Writing, in the afternoon to Arithmetic.				Lat. Delectus; Lat. Gram.; English Gram.; English Hist.; Dictatn.; Arith.; Outlines Geo.; English Gram. (Smaller), preliminary part up to syntax.
Greek	12	2				Half an hour.														Half an hour.				
Latin	33	6				One every morn.; one, 2 or 3 afternoons per wk., as time may allow, with an analysis for Mon. morn. of previous wks. reads.; notes and collateral reads.														One every morn.; one, 2 or 3 afternoons per wk., as time may allow, with an analysis for Mon. morn. of previous wks. reads.; notes and collateral reads.				
French	41					Every morn. Greek; three afternoons Latin; two Mathematics.														Every morn. Greek; three afternoons Latin; two Mathematics.				
German	3	—	47*s*														Xenophon's Anabasis, 2 Bks.; 1 Greek Gospel, and 2 Bks. of Cæsar's Commentaries; Arith. or Algebra unclassed; Eng. Gram. (larger), Syntax or Prosody, and Punctuation.							
Arithmetic	58																							
Book-keeping	3																							
Mensuration & Surveying.	5																N.B.—In Eng. Gram. all join that are competent, both Classical and English Scholars.							
History	57	6																						
Geography, Mapping.	41	4															Hughes' Geography, one division of the globe.							
English Grammar.	55	4																						
English Composition.	39	4																						
Reading	53	4																						
Writing	58																							
Music	26																							
Drawing	26																							

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Two Hastings Scholars, Queen's College, Oxford; Four Milner Scholars, Magdalene College, Cambridge: One Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge; One Minor Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge; One Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambride; One Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman, Fellow and Lecturer of Magdalene College, Cambridge.
(*b*) One Civil Service in China; One Naval Service.
(*c*) Two Drawing Prizes, School of Art.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:
Geo. Edward Wilson, Dallam Tower.
Lieut.-Colonel Gandy, Heaves.
William Henry Wakefield, Sedgwick.
John Harrison, Summerlands.
Frank Atkinson Argles, Eversley.
John Kitching, Milnthorpe.
Jas. Thompson, Sizergh Fell.
John Holme, Parkside.
Lieut.-Genl. Honble. A. Upton, Levens Hall.
Cristopher Wilson Braithwaite, Plumtree Hall.
William Tattersall, St. Anthony's.
Rev. T. M. Gilbert, Vicarage, Heversham.

Secretary to Trustees:
Rev. T. M. Gilbert, Vicarage, Heversham, Milnthorpe.

Head Master:
Rev. J. H. Sharples, M.A., Cambridge.

Hugill.—Ings School (Parish of Kendal).

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

In addition to an old rentcharge of 12*l.* a year this school is in receipt of 20*l.* a year from the trustees of Bateman's Charity in Hugill, in accordance with the directions of a new scheme under which that trust is now managed. It has also been further endowed by the will of the late Mr. John Braithwaite, dated December 18th, 1852, who, among other bequests for the advancement of education in this neighbourhood, left the sum of 1,000*l.* to Ings School, the annual proceeds to be applied as an increase of the master's salary, or otherwise for the benefit of the school, as the trustees should think proper. By agreement, on the appointment of the present master, he receives 60*l.* a year as salary, the rest of the income, amounting to two or three pounds, is reserved for repairs of the school-room and books for the scholars.

There are no free scholars, but all are charged at the rate of 1*d.*, 2*d.*, or 3*d.* a week, according to the number of subjects in which they are instructed. There were 48 children on the books, and 34 were present, of whom 12 were girls. Eleven of those present were from 11 to 14 years old; of these two boys and a girl did moderately well in easy arithmetic, the rest could do very little; and in writing from dictation all but three or four of them were very backward. No English grammar and no history are attempted, and only two boys showed any knowledge of geography. A few of the younger children had learned to spell tolerably well, and they had made a beginning in arithmetic. On the whole, it was evident that enough pains had not been taken with these children; the number of scholars is not so great but that one master might produce far better results in the most elementary subjects, and might also widen the course of instruction for the older children.

The school-room is cramped and low, but there seems to be some chance of a new school being built, for which a site is offered close to the present room. All that is required is money for the building, and this might be provided in the discretion of the trustees from Mr. Braithwaite's benefaction.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 508, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Rowland Wilson, by will, 5th February, 1650, charged his landed estate, without mentioning the sum, for support of school near chapel of Ings. By deed, 20th July 1716, rentcharge of 12*l.* a year settled in pursuance of testator's intention. Further endowed with 1,000*l.* by will of John Braithwaite, dated 18th December 1852.

School Property.—Annual income from endowment 42*l.* a year, besides 20*l.* a year paid by trustees of Bateman's charity in Hugill, under new scheme. School building small and ill adapted to its purpose.

Objects of Trust.—The teaching of the children of the hamlet of Hugill.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Incumbent is governor; churchwarden and one other are trustees, and appoint master. Master required to be of Established Church.

State of School in 1866.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—One: receives 60*l.* a year from endowment, and 15*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—Forty-eight boys and girls, paying from 1*d.* to 3*d.* a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Thos. Fenton, M.A., Incumbent, Ings, Kendal.
Thos. Braithwaite, Ings.
William Dixon, Churchwarden, Ings.

Master:

Wm. Hutchinson.

Old Hutton School (Parish of Kendal).

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

This school is carried on in accordance with a set of rules drawn up by the trustees for the guidance of the master in 1861; they direct that the school shall be free to all children residing in Old and New Hutton for instruction in reading, writing on the slate, and the four simple rules of arithmetic; for writing in copybooks a fee of 5*d.* a week or 5*s.* a quarter is allowed, which is to be raised to 7*d.* a week or 7*s.* a quarter when a child commences the compound rules, and for this higher fee other branches of instruction are to be included, viz., grammar, history, geography, &c. The effect of those rules is that many very young children are sent as a mere matter of convenience to the parents, and learn nothing, and that as they grow older there is a great unwillingness on the part of the parents to allow them copybooks.

There are usually about 60 children of both sexes on the books, and in the winter the number is considerably higher. Some of them work at factories in the neighbourhood, and spend but half the day at school.

There were 43 present on the day of this visit, of whom 21 were free, and three only were paying the higher fee; consequently these three alone were entitled to instruction in any subjects beyond reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic. As a matter of fact, however, no attempt had been made to teach either grammar, history, or geography, and there were no maps in the school. The first class alone had made any progress beyond reading, writing, and simple addition in arithmetic. It consisted of five girls and nine boys, of whom four only, all boys, showed a moderate proficiency so far as the reduction of money; the others were very backward, and in particular the girls, of whom one only could do a simple subtraction sum. Writing from dictation was, with the exception of three scholars, very badly done. The ages of these children varied from eight to 12 and a half years, the average age being about 10 and a half years. They were said to be the children mostly of small farmers, themselves ignorant men; if they were otherwise they would scarcely be contented to pay so high a fee for an education so worthless. The present master had been scarcely a year at his post, but there was no evidence that the school was recovering from a still more unsatisfactory condition. The discipline also was at fault. The incumbent of the chapelry is not a trustee, and feels his want of authority to interfere with the management of the school.

That some of the parents are able to discriminate between a good school and a bad, was shown by the fact that at a small endowed school in the adjacent township of New Hutton which I visited the best boy was the son of poor parents residing in Old Hutton, who had removed him thither from the Old Hutton school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

He was now far in advance of his former schoolfellows. The average intelligence of the scholars at New Hutton was satisfactory, and two boys were even learning Latin, for which they came daily from a distance of nearly three miles. The weekly fees, however, were even higher on the whole than at Old Hutton, and are believed to operate here as in other townships to deter some even of the small farmers from obtaining a proper education for their children. This is the more to be regretted inasmuch as many poor parents are ready for the sake of education to forego for some years the possible earnings of their children by labour.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 515, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Edward Milner, dated 28th September 1613, directing his executors to settle lands to value of 20*l.* a year as stipend for a schoolmaster. Sum of 332*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* received under the will. Deeds in chest in charge of incumbent.

School Property.—Three annual rentcharges of 5*l.* 5*s.*, 5*l.*, and 5*l.* respectively, and 2*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* interest. Total income, 17*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* a year, all paid to master.

School building sufficient for its purpose. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a school and schoolmaster for all such as should come thither to be taught; foreigners, not being parishioners' children within parish of Kendal, paying 1*s.* a-piece quarterly (conveyance to new trustees, 1821).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature (founder's will). Ground of true religion, as professed in Church of England, and other good literature usually taught in free grammar schools (deed of 1821).

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Kendal and master of Kendal grammar school *ex officio*, with three others, appoint, and for notorious crime, absence, or negligence proved before trustees, of whom vicar and master of Kendal to be two, dismiss master. Surviving trustees elect to vacancies.

Master should be a good and sufficient scholar, grounded in learning; is practically always a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—One: receives the whole income from endowment and 25*l.* 10*s.* from fees; whole annual income, 43*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Day Scholars.—About 60 boys and girls, children of farmers and labourers, from distances up to three miles. They are either free scholars, or pay 5*d.* or 7*d.* a week, according to instruction received.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required at admission. School classified by one leading subject chiefly. No modification of school course to meet special cases. School opened and closed with prayer from Prayer Book. Daily scripture lessons. A Sunday school conducted by clergyman.

No regular examination. No prizes.

Playground ½ of an acre.

School open 46 weeks in the year. Children spend 30 hours a week in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, The Vicarage, Kendal.
Rev. J. Black, the Grammar School, Kendal.
Dr. Gough, Kendal.
John Ranthmell, Tarleton.
Rd. Nelson, Crooklands.

Master:

Robert Moore.

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KENDAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

KENDAL is by far the wealthiest and most important town in Westmorland. Though its population is not in itself large, as compared with most county towns, it holds a very commanding position in a county so sparsely inhabited as this; it is, in fact, the only place that can be called a town in the whole county. It would be the more natural to expect that its grammar school, which, in this region of small endowments, is not so very poor, would be of commensurate eminence. But, in point of fact, it is the most conspicuous failure of all. Although there is a remarkable demand still for Greek and Latin in this neighbourhood, the Kendal Grammar School does next to nothing to meet it, and what it does it does badly. Nor has it done anything in the way of supplying a good commercial or elementary education, although, unlike many other schools, it has long been under an obligation to extend its teaching beyond the ancient classics. For, whatever may have been the character of the school as originally founded, some of its early benefactors distinctly prescribed other instruction than in grammar alone, one endowment being expressly for writing, reading, cyphering, accounts-casting, and other good learning and discipline.

It appears that these subjects were to be taught by an usher, inasmuch as the rents comprised in that endowment have always been entered in the books of the corporation under the title of "usher lands." For some time an usher duly received the income from this source, but for a very long time there has been but one master, and he has received the salary of the usher in augmentation of his own proper income. It thus became incumbent on the master to provide instruction of a general elementary kind as well as in Latin and Greek.

The Reverend John Sampson, in whose mastership the school gained a considerable reputation during the early part of the present century, confined himself to instruction in the classics, and, twice in each week, in English reading and arithmetic. He died in 1843, at an advanced age, when the school had already been for some years declining with his increasing infirmities. When the present master was appointed, in 1845, a committee of the Town Council drew up regulations for his guidance and with his consent, by which he is to teach the classics alone to all boys resident in the parish of Kendal free of charge, excepting a voluntary "cockpenny," and an entrance fee of five shillings; for other subjects comprised in a general commercial education he is allowed to charge fifteen shillings a quarter, and for mathematics and higher branches of learning 1*l.* 5*s.* a quarter. This scheme has failed to attract any considerable number of scholars, and although the master foregoes both the cockpenny and

the entrance fee, his present number of pupils is but 15, who are all Kendal boys paying at the rate of fifteen shillings a quarter.

It is needless to remark that the exhibition from this school to Queen's College, Oxford, is now never made use of.

The boys, with the exception of two who were very young, were all learning Latin, the three foremost boys reading Cæsar. This had been very insufficiently prepared, and only one in the class displayed any approximation to correct grammatical knowledge; one boy only had begun Greek, and was nominally reading Homer, but this was far beyond his powers. The other boys had begun the Latin grammar and delectus. Some trouble had been taken with the first few propositions of Euclid; and in arithmetic two or three boys did moderately well, the rest very poorly, several of the older boys being almost entirely incapable of solving the most ordinary questions. The writing from dictation of the second class, in which the ages of the boys ranged from 10 to 13 years, of which from one to three years had been spent at this school, would have been bad for a junior class in a National school; little more could be said of their knowledge of geography, and only two or three boys in the school possessed a very desultory acquaintance with the leading facts in English history. The scholars are never examined, no rewards or prizes are offered for proficiency, and the general tone and aspect of the school are suggestive of neglect and decay.

The rooms which form the master's residence are in a dilapidated condition; the school-room is large enough, but greatly in need of internal re-arrangement; there is no playground.

There is a strong feeling on the part of the corporation and others that the existing state of things can no longer be acquiesced in, and for some time past a "school committee" has been engaged in investigating the causes of the decline of the school, in the hope of devising some means for restoring it to usefulness. In a statement drawn up by them they remark that the school has "ceased to be in any respect a grammar school as originally intended," and that "this is not because such a school is unnecessary in Kendal, for a grammar school adapted to the wants of the present generation is the exact school required by the town." They mention that there are in Kendal National and British schools, as well as a Blue Coat school which has fitted many poor boys for good positions in life; but that apart from these and a private establishment in the town there is no school to look to but the grammar school.

At the Blue Coat school 45 boys receive an education perfectly free. The instruction given includes algebra, and sometimes Latin, for the more advanced boys. The private establishment referred to is an important school supported by the Society of Friends, at which about 50 boarders are received at an inclusive expense of about 75*l.* a year for each boy. There are also about 30 day scholars from the parish of Kendal, who pay at the rate of 10*l.* a year, and are only in rare instances members of the Society. The course of instruction includes Latin and Euclid throughout the school, Greek, French, German,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

algebra, trigonometry, and for a few boys higher branches of mathematics. There are five regular masters, and four distinct school-rooms. The buildings and premises are ample, and include a good playground, and the general aspect of the place is orderly and pleasing. An equally complete education ought to be afforded at a less cost at the grammar school.

Steps are now being taken by the governing body, with the co-operation of the vicar of Kendal, with the object of entirely re-casting the school and placing it in the hands of a new and active master. The endowment is unfortunately too small by itself to attract such a candidate as the corporation would wish to secure; but it cannot be doubted that there is excellent scope for the development of a large school here if an able master can be obtained who would be willing to undertake the reformation of the school, and wait for his reward. The corporation are ready to deal in a liberal spirit with the school during the period of transition which must elapse before it can establish a reputation for efficiency; and to their zeal and discrimination in meeting the difficulties which lie in their path will be due the inauguration which seems not unlikely to be effected of a new existence for this at present effete institution.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 477, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Adam Pennyngton, of Boston, Lincolnshire, by will, dated 20th March, 1525, left 10*l.* a year for 98 years, to be paid out of lands in Lincolnshire as stipend for schoolmaster. Endowment by King Edward VI. in 1548 of 10*l.* a year, to be paid by receiver of Crown revenues in Westmorland to schoolmaster. Thirty pounds, part received of a bequest of 40*l.* by John Machell, expended about 1574 in purchase of a house in Kendal for benefit of school. By decree of Court of Exchequer in 1582 ordered that 9*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* be paid by receiver-general out of revenues of county in augmentation of master's salary. In 1588 Miles Phillipson gave a house and site for school. Various small benefactions on record, amounting together to 161*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, part for building school, part probably laid out in purchase of burgage rents, amounting to 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* a year, which, with house purchased with Machell's bequest, settled in trust for school by deed 5th January 1614. Further endowment of 1,000*l.* by will of Miss Wilson, who died in 1863.

For Exhibitions, Henry Wilson, by will in 1638, devised tithes of Farleton, in Beetham parish, jointly to corporation of Kendal and feoffees of Kirkby Lonsdale school, on trust to pay 35*l.* a year to Queen's College, Oxford, for seven poor scholars there, four from Kirkby Lonsdale and three from Kendal school, and (subject to an annuity of 40*s.* to the vicar of Beetham) to retain the residue between them, share and share alike, for their pains. Small benefactions for exhibitions by Henry Park to any college in Oxford in 1631, and by George Fleming (in 1627), John Smith, and Christopher Jopson to Queen's College, Oxford, amounting together to 10*l.* a year.

School Property.—Income now consists of two payments, 10*l.* and 9*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* from receiver-general, less fees, or 17*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* net; 19*l.* 8*s.* a year paid by corporation, part from burgage rents, part of obscure origin; and interest on Miss Wilson's bequest, which has been invested in purchase of 1,097*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* consols; annual dividend, 32*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Whole annual income about 70*l.* net, paid to master. Of this, 8*l.* formerly salary of usher, but none appointed for many years. Buildings in bad condition. House for master not adapted for boarders.

Amount available for exhibitions, 25*l.* per annum:—15*l.* from Queen's College, and 10*l.* from corporation of Kendal. Last exhibitioner in 1833.

Objects of Trust.—Finding of a priest, an able schoolmaster, to teach free school in Kendal (Pennyngton). Instruction of youth of town and parish of Kendal (Phillipson). Maintenance of teacher in Kendal to instruct youth of town and parish (trust deed 1614).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Grammar and other good learning (Phillipson). Writing, reading, cyphering and accounts-casting, and other good learning and discipline (trust deed).

Government and Masters. — Corporation of Kendal appoint and dismiss master, control payments of scholars, and have from time immemorial acted as trustees and managers.

Regulations now in force adopted in 1845.

Master required to be in holy orders.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One: a B.A. and a clergyman. Income from endowment and fees about 53*l.* a year (increased since 1864 to 86*l.* by additional endowment).

Day Scholars.—Twenty-one, nearly all sons of tradesmen in Kendal, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age. Instructions in classics alone for Kendal boys free, except voluntary "cockpenny," and 5*s.* at entrance; for general commercial education 15*s.* a quarter; mathematics, and higher branches of learning, 1*l.* 5*s.* a quarter. Present scholars all pay 15*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No boy admitted under eight years of age.

No system of classification of school. School work adapted to wishes of parents, without regard to precise regulations. No provision made for religious instruction. No prayers. No Sunday work.

Promotions by general acquirement. No examinations. No prizes.

Punishment by caning in public and confinement to school.

No playground.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week.

No boy has gone to university within last five years.

Trustees:

The Corporation of Kendal, Town Hall, Kendal.

Secretary to Trustees:

John Mann, Borough Treasurer, 2, West View, Kendal.

Head Master:

Rev. J. F. Black, B.A. (since deceased).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Grocer.
" " - 2	Do.	" " - 2	Do.
" " - 3	Postmaster.	" " - 3	Watchmaker.
" " - 4	Grocer.	" " - 4	Rope Maker.
" " - 5	Do.	" " - 5	Gardener.
" " - 6	Do.	" " - 6	Surgeon.
" " - 7	Cabinet Maker.	" " - 7	Do.
" " - 8	Auctioneer.	" " - 8	Ironmonger.
" " - 9	Banker's Clerk.	" " - 9	Druggist.
" " - 10	Veterinary Surgeon.	" " - 10	Widow.

Instruction (1864). Kendal Grammar School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		M.										Y.		M.		M.	
Religious Knowledge.	22	2	—	4	12	2	10	—	20	Watts' Scripture History.								18	11	2	10	—	20	Pinnock's Bible and Gospel History.
Latin - -	18	2	—	5	13	5	20	12	90	Cæsar, First Book -								13	11	5	20	—	90	Delectus.
French - -	5	2	—	2	12	3	15	—	45	Fables, the earlier -								3	12	2	15	—	30	Grammar only.
Arithmetic -	22	2	—	8	12	5	15	—	90	Joyce and Walkingham.								14	11	5	30	—	150	Joyce and Walkingham.
Book-keeping	2	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	120	Brewers' Routine Book-keeping.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	120	Nesbit's - - -														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	2	—	4	12	3	10	—	60	Euclid, 1st and 2nd Books.	No Second Class.							2	11	3	10	—	30	Euclid, 1st Book.
History -	14	1	—	14	11	2	20	—	40	Goldsmith's England.														
Geography -	22	2	—	6	13	3	15	—	45	Stewart and Guy -								16	11	3	10	—	30	
English Grammar.	22	2	—	12	12	2	15	—	30	Lennie's - -								10	11	2	10	—	20	
Reading -	22	2	—	16	12	10	20	—	210	Crossley's Comprehensive Reading Book, and Old and New Testament.								6	11	10	15	—	150	Four Gospels, New Testament.
Writing -	22	1	—	22	11	5	30	—	150															

Kirkby Lonsdale Grammar School.

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

One important object named as well in the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth as in the petition upon which they were granted, is the relief of poor scholars going from the school to the universities; the means now existing for the attainment of this object are two exhibitions of 30*l.* a year each, and one of 20*l.* a year, tenable at Christ's College, Cambridge, and four exhibitions of 5*l.* a year, now consolidated into one of 20*l.*, at Queen's College, Oxford; but they are now of no practical benefit to the school, and no scholars from it have lately offered themselves as candidates. It is the opinion of the feoffees, "that it would be for the advantage of the school if the small exhibitions to the universities were consolidated into one more valuable exhibition," and although that at Oxford cannot be altered, they would wish to see one exhibition of 80*l.* a year at Cambridge, for the present value of a single exhibition is not considered a sufficient inducement to a poor boy to enter upon the expenses of a university career. The exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, exists upon a devise of certain tithes in Farleton, in the parish of Beetham, to the Mayor and Aldermen of Kendal, as governors of the Kendal Grammar School, and the feoffees of this school; after payment of the sum due to the college the surplus profits are divided between the governing bodies of the two schools. The sum thus divided is about 53*l.* a year, and although the share received by the feoffees of this school is in strictness left to them for their care and pains, they actually apply it, after paying the expenses of their annual dinner, in some way for the benefit of the school. It has not been thought fit to appropriate this residue, which is usually about 20*l.* a year, to any permanent object, but it has enabled the feoffees from time to time to meet special requirements. In the year 1846 a sum of 215*l.* was contributed from the accumulations of this fund, towards the building of a new residence and boarding house for the master. Lately it has served for the addition of a new class-room.

During the first thirty or forty years of the present century it appears that a large number of sons of inhabitants of Kirkby Lonsdale were educated at this school, at a very small expense, and were instructed in the Greek and Latin classics. On an appointment of a new master in 1845 it was determined that six boys should be admitted as free scholars, and that other boys should pay a quarterage of 7*s.* 6*d.* for instruction in reading, English, and writing, and of 10*s.* 6*d.* for the same subjects with the addition of arithmetic. It is believed that the number of scholars diminished about this time, partly in consequence of the establishment of a national school. On the appointment of the present master in 1860, the resolution for the admission of free scholars was rescinded, and the quarterage to be paid for instruction in reading, English, and writing was raised to 10*s.* 6*d.*, and that for

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

those subjects with the addition of arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, Euclid, the use of globes, and "whatever else may be included in an English education," was raised to 21*s*. This amounts in effect to the imposing of a uniform charge for day boys of four guineas a year. The object of the feoffees in this matter was to raise the social character of the day boys, and assimilate them as far as possible to the boarders whom they had already sought to attract by building the master's residence, as above mentioned; it appears that the establishment of a boarding school was not at the time distasteful to the townspeople, for they contributed generally and not illiberally to the expense of the building; the result, however, of the changes introduced has brought disappointment and dissatisfaction to those who had hoped to be benefited thereby. There are now 13 boarders, five day scholars residing in the town of Kirkby Lonsdale, and five day scholars who come from the neighbourhood.

At the annual meeting of the feoffees held in the month of June of the present year (1866), at which I was present by invitation, a petition was read, signed by 94 inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, including many of the tradesmen of Kirkby Lonsdale, in which it was prayed that six free scholars might be admitted as of old, and that the quarterage might be reduced to the amounts charged previously to the appointment of the present master. In other ways too a very keen interest is manifested in the management of the school, the dissatifaction appearing to be very wide spread, and finding vent to some extent in a deputation which waited on me to urge the redress of their grievances.

I question, however, whether the expense is really a difficulty which the majority of the tradesmen and others of a similar class cannot surmount, though the charges are certainly quite as high as can be borne in a small town. That which really depresses the school, so far as its day scholars are concerned, is the animosity existing between the present master and the body of his fellow townsmen, which is such that on the one hand the master shows no wish to have the sons of townsmen in the school, and on the other some of the leading tradesmen expressly declare that under no circumstances will they send their sons to be instructed by him.

It is not easy to penetrate at once into all the intricacies of a local quarrel; and even if I were sufficiently confident that I had reached all the facts, it would serve no public purpose to attempt to judge between the two parties in this case. It is enough to point out that the erection of the new boarding house had made it for the advantage of the master to cultivate his boarders at the expense of his day boys, and that when the townspeople subscribed to the building, they, or rather the feoffees on their behalf, neglected to take any steps for the protection of their own educational interests. It is said, and probably not without reason, that in subscribing as they did the townspeople looked to reaping a commercial benefit from the introduction of a number of boys to be fed and in part clothed by them. In this expectation they have been

disappointed, for the headmaster foils them by procuring his supplies from a distance. Thus, as the master will not deal with them, they will not deal with the master, and for the majority of the tradespeople the grammar school might as well not exist.

The school premises are well situated, the school-rooms are good, and capable of containing a far larger number of scholars, and the school-house would accommodate, according to the master's estimation, as many as 40 boarders. The boys are divided into three classes, except that a few of the younger ones are not yet classed. As a rule the boys all learn Latin, and in the highest class, consisting of two day boys and two boarders, the author read was Livy, from which the translations given were intelligent, and showed a good substratum of grammatical knowledge. The examination of the second class in Virgil also gave satisfactory results; but in the third, in which the rudiments of grammar only were being learnt, there had been a want of thorough training probably due to the fact that the master works single handed. Greek is attempted with a small proportion of the boys only, and is of a very elementary kind. In mathematics the first class had read as far as the sixth book of Euclid, and simple equations in algebra, both of which had been taught with very fair success. In the second class both Euclid and algebra are professed, but the boys were unable to reproduce anything in those subjects; in arithmetic, however, they acquitted themselves moderately well. French is taught, in the case of two or three boys with success, and attention is paid to English grammar and history. The condition of the lowest class, consisting of both day boys and boarders, was less satisfactory than was that of the rest of the school; the writing from dictation of several of these boys was very faulty, and in a few cases almost unintelligible, and their arithmetic, though somewhat better, was in a backward state; four of these boys were twelve years of age and upwards.

In the interest of the inhabitants of Kirkby Lonsdale, which is a place of considerable local importance, and bears the appearance of a flourishing town, it is much to be regretted that the master of the school should maintain a position so isolated from that of his fellow townsmen that his interests are no longer to be identified with theirs, and that they should so far suffer themselves to be influenced by local misunderstandings as to deprive their sons of an education which is on the whole well adapted to their requirements.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 544, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth in 1591, on petition of Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale and others, granting that there should be a grammar school there and incorporating the governors with power to take lands not exceeding yearly value of 20*l.* In 1595 a sum of 200*l.*, of which 100*l.* had been given by a Mr. Godshalfe, laid out in purchase of a rentcharge of 20*l.* School further endowed with a schoolhouse and three acres of land, and a yearly rentcharge of 16*d.*, by Dame Elizabeth Curwen in 1609; with 120*l.* for an usher by will of Henry Wilson, dated 26th November 1638, who

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

also devised tithes of Farleton, in Beetham parish, jointly to corporation of Kendal and governors of this school, on trust to pay 35*l.* a year to Queen's College, Oxford, for seven poor scholars there, four from Kirkby Lonsdale, and three from Kendal School, and (subject to an annuity of 40*s.*) to retain the residue for their pains. Exhibitions also founded at Christ's College, Cambridge, by Rev. Thomas Wilson in 1626, and Bishop Otway in 1692.

Deeds in care of secretary to feoffees.

School Property—Consists of land, 12A. 2R. 13P. (rent 20*l.*), 23*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* in savings bank, and 20*l.* per annum secured on lands at Scotton, Yorkshire, belonging to Lord Wenlock. Average annual income 46*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* gross, whole applied to school, expenses of management being defrayed by feoffees out of surplus of Farleton tithes, from which an accumulation of 176*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* is secured on turnpike road for benefit of school, Site good, buildings new, with house for master, and accommodation for considerable number of boarders.

Two exhibitions (Rev. Thos. Wilson's) of 30*l.* a year each, and one (Bishop Otway's) of 20*l.* at Christ's College, Cambridge, tenable till B.A. degree, or, at discretion of master and fellows, till M.A. degree.

One exhibition of 20*l.* a year (being those secured on Farleton tithes consolidated) at Queen's College, Oxford, tenable for five years. Qualification, two years at school immediately before election,

Objects of Trust.—Education of boys and youths living and abiding in Kirkby Lonsdale and in the neighbourhood, and relief and maintenance of poor scholars going from the school to Cambridge and Oxford (petition recited in letters patent). Education and instruction of boys and youths and relief of poor scholars in the universities (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Vicar *ex officio*, and 23 other gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, as feoffees, have power under letters patent to make statutes from time to time concerning government and direction of master and scholars, salary of master, and all things relating to school and disposition of its revenues, as well for support of school and master as for relief of poor scholars in the universities. They supply vacancies in their own number by election.

Master appointed by feoffees should be able to compose Greek and Latin verses, and read and interpret Greek grammar and authors, and should be born in Westmorland, Yorkshire, or Lancashire.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—One, M.A. of Dublin, receives 50*l.* a year from endowment, and about 42*l.* from fees of day scholars; also profits from about 13 boarders.

Day Scholars.—10, on foundation, paying 4*l.* 4*s.* a year each. No extras.

Boarders.—13 (average number, 18). Sons of manufacturers, clergy, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; four meals a day, meat once. School bills, highest 42*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, lowest 35*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* for whole year. Every boy has separate bed. Rise at 6.30 a.m. in summer, 7.30 in winter; to bed at 9.45 p.m. No separate studies.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for every group of subjects. School course modified in particular cases, with aid of private tuition if necessary. School connected with Church of England. Short prayers taken from the Prayer Book. Lessons in Greek Testament and Scripture history on Sundays, and attendance by boarders twice at church.

Promotions by marks and examination. School examined twice a year by master; prizes given by him at Midsummer.

Punishments by extra tasks, loss of conduct marks, small fines. No corporal punishment in use.

Cricket field of about two acres rented by master, adjoining the school; open to all subscribers to school club.

A school library open to those who subscribe.

School open 40 weeks in the year; boys in school 30 hours a week. About four hours a day for play.

No exhibitioner at the university for ten years.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
1	Schoolmaster	Casterton	2 miles.
2	Agent	Do.	Do.
3	Tailor	Kirkby Lonsdale	¼ mile.
4	Parmer	Curfitt	1½ mile.
5	Grazier	Arkholme	5 miles.
6	Shopkeeper	Kirkby Lonsdale	¼ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Cotton Spinner	Stalybridge.
2	Do.	Do.
3	Do.	Do.
4	Clergyman	Tunstal.
5	Do.	Tatham.
6	Woollen Manufacturer	Leeds.
7	Officer	London.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning—	
Religious Knowledge	All
Greek	11
Latin	All
French	9
German	7
Arithmetic	All
Book-keeping	8
Measuring and Surveying	4
History, Geography, English Grammar	All
English Literature	4
English Composition	14
Reading, Writing	All
Drawing	4

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last THREE Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Two have passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University.
Two have entered Sandhurst.
One has passed the examination for clerkships in the Customs.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

[LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. H. Ware, M.A., Vicar, Kirkby Lonsdale.
The Earl of Bective, M.P., Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Lord Kenlis, Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Thos. Greene, Esq., Whittington Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Wm. Allen Francis Saunders, Esq., Wennington Hall, Lancaster.
Edwd. Wilson, Esq., Rigmaden Park, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Geo. Edwd. Wilson, Esq., Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe.
Joseph Gibson, Esq., Whelprigg, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Rev. John Marsden Wright, Tatham Rectory, Wray, Lancaster.
John Bradley, Esq., The Temple, London.
John Harrison, Esq., Summerlands, Kendal.
North North, Esq., Thurland Castle, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Willm. Tomlinson, Esq., Biggins, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Thomas Harpur Whitaker, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.
Wm. Batty, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.
Rd. Stuart Picard, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.
Thos. Eastham, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.
Rev. Edwd. Pigot, Whittington Rectory, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Rev. Wm. Bent Grenside, Melling Vicarage, Lancaster.
Wm. Wilson Carus Wilson, Esq., Casterton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Hy. Thos. Welch, Esq., Leak Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Wm. Middleton Moore, Esq., Grimeshill, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Richard Roper, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.
Richard Atkinson, Esq., Kirkby Londale.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thomas Eastham, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.

Head Master:

Jas. Major Darwent, M.A., Dublin and Oxford.

KIRKBY STEPHEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The statutes of this school, which were made by Thomas Lord Wharton in 1566, are unusually explicit as to the design of the foundation, as to the curriculum of instruction, and the mode of conducting the school.

The curriculum prescribed was "the Ten Commandments in the "Latin tongue, as is used in the realm of England for the most "part, and Æsop's fables, Tully's Offices, and *De amicitiâ* and "*De senectute*, and likewise Sallust, Virgil, and Terence, and "such others; but in this his doing he must have discretion and "regard according to the age and capacity of every one of his "scholars." The school hours were to be from 6 o'clock to 11, and 1 to 6 in summer; 7 o'clock to 11, and 1 to 5, in winter. The master might appoint one of the scholars to assist him as usher, and the usher was to be paid by the governors 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly; "and as often as the said schoolmaster be craized, so the time of "his disease pass not one month," the usher was to take his place.

It appears that in 1822 there were 42 boys in the school, of whom 14 were learning classics, and that the master received boarders into his house

The number belonging to the school is now 23, of whom 17 were present on the day of my visit. These were arranged in four classes, although it was difficult to gather from the master on what principle the classification was made, or by what organization all four classes were enabled to work at the same time. A brief examination of the two lower classes showed that none of the scholars in them understood the elements of notation, and that in reading and writing their attainments were far below those usually attained in elementary schools by children of their age. The nine boys in the two upper classes read in a hesitating and careless manner from McCulloch's reading book, but without any perception of the meaning of the lesson. None could write from dictation, or distinguish the parts of speech in a sentence, and only four could work a sum in simple arithmetic. The two boys at the head are just commencing Latin, and have written out two or three elementary exercises which they do not understand. There is no knowledge of geography or history in the school, and the scholars evince no interest in their work. It is doubtful whether any teaching of Latin can be effective until the general instruction of the school in essentials is considerably improved. The Church Catechism is said to be taught to all the scholars, but not one of them was able to tell what the two sacraments were.

It would appear that the school has borne a higher character during the incumbency of the present master, who has now been here 20 years. The maximum number has been 39, of whom not less than 12 learned Latin. The master at one time received three or four boarders. One scholar passed the Oxford local

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

examination several years ago; and until last year, a pupil was at Cambridge in receipt of the small exhibition of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with which the school is endowed. It would appear that the master has been much discouraged of late, and that his relations to the trustees are not satisfactory. In the answers which both parties have given to the formal questions of the Commission, the want of harmony reveals itself. The master complains, with some justice, that the premises are inconvenient; and the governing body, with at least equal reason, record that they have tried in vain to hold an examination of the scholars, and express regret that the mastership is a freehold office. It is to be regretted that a school so well situated for usefulness in the centre of an important town, and possessing an endowment which, though not large, is sufficient to form the basis of an excellent school, should, under its present management, be entirely useless, both to the poorer and to the middle class of the town.

There are no free scholars. The trustees appear to have made an unwritten agreement with the master on his nomination, that eight scholars should be instructed gratuitously; but this arrangement has not been carried out, and they have been unable to enforce it.

It does not seem probable that the value of the property will increase. The master receives 45*l.* from the endowment, the whole of the fees (varying from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per quarter) of the scholars, and a freehold house and garden. These resources are not large, but they might easily be increased if the school became popular, and if the master received boarders in his house.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 674, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 9th November 1566, on petition of Thomas Lord Wharton, who gave rectory house with one rood of ground, and an annual rent of 20*l.* (part of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), of which 12*l.* was for salary of master, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for usher, and rest for two exhibitions of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each for seven years at Oxford, Cambridge, or other universities. About five acres of land subsequently purchased with accumulation of annuity. Further endowment by Sir Thomas Wharton about 1672, who gave 100*l.* laid out in purchase of a rentcharge of 6*l.* a year. Deeds in box at vicarage.

School property.—House and ground in occupation of master. Average annual income from endowment, 61*l.* 12*s.* gross, 59*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* net, of which 47*l.* applied to school. No usher for many years. At present one exhibitioner.

Site and buildings bad. House has accommodation for four boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of boys and youth of Kirkby Stephen and neighbourhood. (Petition of Lord Wharton.) A schoolmaster and a free grammar school to be kept in the parsonage house for scholars to be brought up in virtue and learning, and without anything paying for their learning. (Statutes of Lord Wharton.)

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* Although in the master's returns a very exact description is given of the food to be supplied to boarders, it is observable that no boy has boarded in his house for three years past.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Statutes drawn up by Lord Wharton in pursuance of power granted by letters patent. Governors appoint master, and have power to make statutes and ordinances from time to time with advice and consent of bishop of the diocese. If governors neglect to appoint a new governor in place of one dying, within six weeks, or new master within one month, Archbishop of York to appoint. Present governors, vicar, three others, and four yeomen, all of Kirkby Stephen. Statutes in a great measure obsolete. Some modifications introduced, but without known consent of bishop.

Head master to be a member of Church of England, able to teach rudiments of a sound classical education as well as elementary subjects.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Licentiate of College of Preceptors; receives annual stipend of 45*l.* from endowment, and about 26*l.* a year from fees.

Day Scholars.—23, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, paying from 10*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.* a year, sons of farmers, tradesmen, &c.; from distances up to a mile and a half.

Boarders.—None since June 1863.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read.

School classified by one group of subjects. No modification of school course to suit special cases. One afternoon in the week devoted chiefly to religious instruction. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by half-yearly examination held by master. No prizes given.

Punishments with rod rarely, in public, and by impositions.

No playground.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as Samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Mineral Inspector.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
„ „ - 2	Solicitor.	„ „ - 2	Farmer.
„ „ - 3	Farmer.	„ „ - 3	Farmer.
„ „ - 4	Farmer.	„ „ - 4	Carpenter.
„ „ - 5	Merchant.	„ „ - 5	Farmer.
„ „ - 6	Farmer.	„ „ - 6	MineralInspector.
„ „ - 7	Farmer.	„ „ - 7	Shoemaker.
„ „ - 8	Solicitor.	„ „ - 8	Carpenter.
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 9	Farmer.
„ „ - 10	Farmer.	„ „ - 10	Farmer.

All from within the parish of Kirkby Stephen.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							M.		H M					M.		H.M					M.		H.M	
Religious Knowledge.	23	2	—	5	14	2	15	—	30	Sinclair's Questions on Church Catechism; Johns' Questions on the Pentateuch.	18	10	3	15	—	45	New Testament, Catechism.							
Greek - -	1	—	—	1	14	5	15	4	1 15	Eton Greek Grammar														
Latin - -	4	2	—	3	14	15	20	5	5 0	Eton Grammar, Cæsar, Virgil, 20 lines.	1	10	15	15	5	3 45								
Arithmetic -	23	3	—	5	14	10	30	—	5 0	Trotter's Arithmetic -	9	12	10	60	—	10 0	Trotter's Arithmetic.	9	8	9	60	—	9 0	Trotter's Introduction.
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	1	—	2	14	5	30	—	2 30	Ingram's and Nesbit's Mensuration.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	—	2	14	4	15	—	1 0	Chambers' and Trotter's Algebra.														
History - -	13	2	—	5	14	4	15	—	1 0	Simpson's History of England.	8	12	4	15	—	1 0	White's Hist. of Eng.							
Geography -	18	2	—	5	14	4	15	—	1 0	Stewart's Geography -	13	12	4	20	—	1 20	Reid's Rudiments.							
English Grammar.	14	2	—	5	14	5	10	—	50	Millen's Eng. Gram. -	9	12	5	15	—	1 15	Reid's Rudiments.							
English Composition.	5	1	—	5	14	1	15	—	15	No Text Book used -														
Reading -	23	3	—	5	14	4	10	—	40	McCulloch's Course of Reading in Science and Literature.	8	12	10	15	—	2 30	McCulloch's Series of Lessons.	10	8	10	15	—	2 30	McCulloch's Fourth Book.
Writing - -	23	1	—	23	12	5	20	—	1 40															

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Matthew Thompson, Kirkby Stephen.
Thomas Mason, Kirkby Stephen.
John Rudd Harker, Yeoman, Kirkby Stephen.
John Bland Davis, Yeoman, Kirkby Stephen.
Matthew Robinson, Yeoman, Skelcies, Kirkby Stephen.
John Grime, Bank Agent, Kirkby Stephen.
Rev. Jas. Simpson, Vicar, Kirkby Stephen.

Master:

G. S. Rowland.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LOWTHER SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE income of this school, so far as it is due to direct endowment, is derived from two rentcharges of 10*l.* each a year, the one supposed to represent the original foundation of Richard Lowther, the other purchased in 1826 for 200*l.*, of which 100*l.* arose from accumulations of the above-mentioned rentcharge, and 100*l.* was a gift of the then Lord Lonsdale. The income from these sources is paid directly to the master.

The history of John Viscount Lonsdale's Charity (distinct from the above), so far as it can be ascertained, is set forth at length in the Report of the Charity Commissioners in 1822. A suit in Chancery which followed that report resulted in the establishment of the scheme of 1831 for the management of that charity. The intention of Viscount Lonsdale, as expressed in the deed of conveyance of 1697, was to found at Lowther a school of learning for the education of gentlemen's sons there; and in the preamble to certain rules and orders which he afterwards drew up, he declares his intention to apply his proposed benefaction "to the advantage "of gentlemen, in providing a better means for their education "than is anywhere established that I know of." The population of Lowther is small and purely agricultural, and unless the character of the immediate neighbourhood was very different in the year 1697 from what it is now, the school then proposed to be established must have been almost exclusively a boarding school. By the provisions of the new scheme, however, the benefit of this charity is now limited practically to the labourers and farmers of the neighbourhood. The Lowther school, which is now carried on in the township of Hackthorpe, receives the greater portion of the income of the charity, but the benefit is extended also to the girls' school at Hackthorpe, the dame's school at Melkinthorpe, and the dame's school at Whale, all in the parish of Lowther. The head master of the Lowther school is directed to superintend gratis the teaching and instructing of 40 boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and himself to teach and instruct them gratis in the classics, the scholars to be of the parish of Lowther, or of some neighbouring parish or parishes, but the parish of Lowther to be preferred.

At present the school is composed of the 40 boys prescribed in the scheme only, though this is not usually the case. All applicants for admission from the neighbourhood are received and taught gratis, whether they be supernumeraries or not. Of the existing 40 scholars 15 come from other parishes than Lowther. Of the 36 present on the occasion of this visit more than a dozen were from 12 to 15 years of age; about a dozen, on the contrary, were very young, and learning the first elements. No boy was learning Greek, and only six or seven had begun Latin; this too was very rudimentary, and the boys were not

correct in the Latin grammar which they had been preparing. A few boys had begun Euclid and algebra; the former had been prepared to very little advantage, but four boys were able to solve a simple equation, and were otherwise intelligent in algebra. The arithmetic of the highest boys was on the whole satisfactory, as was also their knowledge of English grammar, English history, and geography.

In the second class, consisting of boys from eight to 13 years of age, dictation was badly done, and very little was known of grammar or geography; in arithmetic these boys were remarkably deficient, and the condition of the middle and lower boys was altogether not only in unfavourable contrast with the moderate efficiency of the first class, but was in itself unsatisfactory for a village school. Considering the riches which have fallen upon this school, and the comparatively light labour entailed by 40 pupils on two masters, one might fairly expect to find a far higher standard of efficiency than that which now prevails. Not only should the condition of the lower boys be raised to that of a good national school, but the higher subjects attempted in the first class, if they are to be beneficial, should be more thoroughly taught.

It is difficult to say in what way the usefulness of this school can be made at all proportionate to its income, for it is situated in a thinly peopled district, in which the demand for a superior education is not great.

In spite of the liberal dealings of the trustees of Viscount Lonsdale's charity, the accumulation of surplus income already amounts to a considerable sum, which it is proposed to expend in building a residence for the master. By this means the element of boarders may perhaps be introduced, and the benefit of this foundation indirectly extended to more distant places. The parish of Lowther is already superabundantly provided for.

Digest of Information.

(Ch.Com. Rep. vii. 583, 588, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In 1638 Richard Lowther gave 100*l.* for salary of a schoolmaster, and Sir John Lowther a site for school. Further gift of 100*l.* from William, Earl of Lonsdale, who also rebuilt school.

By decree of Court of Chancery in 1831, the charity of John Viscount Lonsdale, for which he had made provision by deed 5th May 1697, by rule, and orders 14th September 1697, and by will dated 16th September 1698, was ordered to be established in accordance with a scheme then approved. The funds to be applied in support of R. Lowther's school, one girls' and two dame schools in the parish.

Deeds kept with parish register in a separate chest, with three separate locks.

School Property.—Two rentcharges of 10*l.* each, one supposed to represent gift of R. Lowther, the other purchased with accumulations of R. Lowther's gift, and 100*l.* from Earl of Lonsdale. Average annual income of Viscount Lonsdale's charity 382*l.* 18*s.* gross, 369*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* actually applied for purposes of the four schools, of which about 250*l.* for masters, books, and materials at R. Lowther's school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Site of school good. Building suitable, but classroom wanted.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster to teach freely the young children of the parish (gift of R. Lowther). Teaching and instructing of 40 boys (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, reading, writing, arithmetic (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Rector of Lowther *ex officio*, and four gentlemen (of whom three resident in the neighbourhood) are trustees and managers of charity of Viscount Lonsdale. Vacancies filled by Earl of Lonsdale, or, if no appointment made by him in six months, by continuing trustees. New trustees to be of kindred of Earl of Lonsdale, or resident or connected with Westmorland or Cumberland. Masters (two) appointed by Earl of Lonsdale, dismissible by trustees. Admission and expulsion of boys by trustees.

No special qualification required in head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Partly semi-classical, partly elementary. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, a clergyman, receives 20*l.* a year from original endowments, and 160*l.* from Viscount Lonsdale's charity. No fees. Under master receives 80*l.* a year from Viscount Lonsdale's charity.

Day Scholars.—On average of preceding years, 55 boys, of above 12 above 14 years of age, some from distance of three miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—A few boys learn Latin and mathematics.

School in connexion with Church of England.

School examined half-yearly by trustees and others. Small book prizes given for marks gained and general good conduct.

Promotion by marks gained for work and by examination.

Punishment by extra lessons, and cane in public.

School library open on payment of 1*s.* a year.

Playground of one acre surrounding school.

School open 40 weeks in the year; boys in school 27 hours in the week.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET OF VISCOUNT LONSDALE'S CHARITY FOR 1864.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dividends on 9,021*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*,* consols	270	4	0
Rental (ancient enclosure 26a. 2r. 36p., allotment 313a. 1r. 37p.)	109	12	6
Bank interest	7	14	9
Balance against charity	3	11	6
	£ 391	2	9

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d.*
R. Lowther's School.—Salaries of masters	240	0	0
Books and materials	5	11	4
Repairs, new flooring, &c.	38	2	3
Girls' school at Hackthorpe	57	8	10
Dame's school at Melkinthorpe	25	6	8
" " " Whale	12	11	6
Repairs and fuel	3	15	6
Pension to see of Chester (for five years at 13*s.* 4*d.*)	3	6	8
Receiver	5	0	0
	£ 391	2	9

* A portion of the consols, amounting to 550*l.*, is intended to form a reserve fund for building and other purposes; further surplus income will be added to this reserve fund.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Yeoman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Tilemaker.
„ „ - 2	„	„ „ - 2	Foreman, Drainers.
„ „ - 3	Deceased (Painter).	„ „ - 3	„ „
„ „ - 4	Agent.	„ „ - 4	Gardener.
„ „ - 5	„	„ „ - 5	Platelayer.
„ „ - 6	Deceased (Yeoman).	„ „ - 6	Farmer.
„ „ - 7	Game Keeper.	„ „ - 7	Husbandman.
„ „ - 8	Blacksmith.	„ „ - 8	Farmer.
„ „ - 9	Platelayer.	„ „ - 9	„
„ „ - 10	Farmer.	„ „ - 10	„

From distances up to 3 miles.

TABLE C. DISTINCTIONS.

During the last year (1864),—

One boy passed a Civil Service examination for a clerkship in the Post Office.

One boy obtained a prize at an examination conducted in Manchester by the Society of Arts.

Recently a boy who had been some short time from the school was placed first in the list of juniors at a similar examination in Leeds.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. William Jackson, D.D., Provost, Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Lowther.
Edward William Hasell, Daleman, near Penrith.
The Honorable Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P., Barleythorpe, near Oakham.
Sir George Musgrave, Bart., Edenhall, near Penrith.
Richard Burn, Esq., Orton Hall, near Shap.

Head Master:

Rev. Joseph Brunskill.

Under Master:

James Ainsworth.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MORLAND SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE endowment arises from an agreement with the Dean and chapter of Carlisle, by which 32 acres of land were assigned to the vicar of Morland and others as trustees, the rent of five-sixth parts to be applied for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and that of the remaining sixth part for the repairs of the footbridges and of the schoolroom. The present rent is 19*l.* The sole existing trustee is the present vicar. He pays half the fees of some of the poorer children to the extent of 12*l.* a year, and guarantees the master an income of 60*l.* a year. The school-room is in good repair and well arranged, but not of sufficient size. About 50 or 60 children attend the school, and they pay a quarterage varying from 1*s.* 6*d.* in the case of the poorest, to 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.*, according to the subjects learnt. There are only four or five girls in the school, most of the girls in the village going to a dame's school. About 10 years ago the master reports that he had one pupil learning Latin; otherwise the classics have entirely disappeared from the school course, which is now confined to English subjects and arithmetic, with mensuration for a few boys. The more advanced scholars, who were mostly from 11 to 14 years old, were moderately proficient in arithmetic, and intelligent in their manner of working. They wrote from dictation with scarcely a fault, and their acquaintance with English history and geography was creditable. Of English grammar their knowledge might have been more correct, but even this was not unsatisfactory. Many of the younger children spelled well, and their handwriting was particularly good. The master gives entire satisfaction, and without the stimulus of an annual inspection has made this an efficient elementary school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 591, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School built by subscription and labour of inhabitants, about 1780. By deed of agreement, 23 November 1801, between Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, as lord of manor, and vicar and tenants, five-sixths of rent of 32 acres of land settled in trust for schoolmaster on condition that tenants and inhabitants contribute 8*l.* yearly. Remaining sixth for repairs of schoolroom and other purposes.

Deed in parish chest.

School Property.—Share of rental 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* a year.

Schoolroom in good repair, of sufficient size in general, but sometimes crowded.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of schoolmaster at Morland school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Dean and Chapter of Carlisle appoint master, who is required to be a member of Church of England.

Vicar and 12 others appointed trustees, under deed of agreement; after death of one-third survivors to elect other tenants, to be first approved by Dean and Chapter, to make up number to 12.

At present vicar sole trustee, and exercises control over internal management.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—One: receives whole income from endowment, and about 48*l.* a year from fees. Vicar guarantees 60*l.* a year in all.

Day Scholars.—About 55, including 5 or 6 girls, chiefly resident in village. Fees 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for poorest children; rest from 4*s.* to 6*s.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge stipulated for at admission.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course modified in special cases. Scripture lessons during the week, and Sunday school held. School opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency. Occasional examination by vicar and curate. No prizes.

Punishment by tasks, and occasionally corporal in public.

No playground.

School open about 45 weeks in the year. Children about 30 hours a week in school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Yeoman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer.
„ „ - 2	Publican.	„ „ - 2	„
„ „ - 3	Shoemaker.	„ „ - 3	Publican.
„ „ - 4	Labourer.	„ „ - 4	Small Proprietor.
„ „ - 5	Yeoman.	„ „ - 5	Shoemaker.
„ „ - 6	Labourer.	„ „ - 6	Small Proprietor.
„ „ - 7	Shoemaker.	„ „ - 7	Labourer.
„ „ - 8	„	„ „ - 8	Farmer.
„ „ - 9	Bailiff.	„ „ - 9	„
„ „ - 10	Shoemaker.	„ „ - 10	„

From distances up to 2 miles.

Sole Trustee:
Rev. W. R. Markham, Vicar, Morland.

Master:
John Anderson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ORTON SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

ON the retirement of the last master at Christmas 1865, this school was closed, and has been since undergoing extensive repairs. The room is lofty and of sufficient extent to accommodate easily the 40 or 50 scholars who have usually attended. It was expected that a new master would be appointed, and the school re-opened after Midsummer. Instruction in the classics was given at this school until about 12 years ago, but it does not appear to be prescribed in any of the deeds of endowment, and no mention is made of it in the new scheme of 1861, which treats this as no more than a national school. The object of that scheme is stated to have been simply to effect the consolidation of the several endowments in the hands of one body of trustees, and not to change in any way the character of the school, nor has it in effect been changed thereby. It is now open to Government inspection, and was so inspected in 1865, when it was reported that a few of the best scholars would attain to the fourth standard, according to the system adopted by the Privy Council. Its condition must therefore have been decidedly inferior to that of a good national school. There seems to be no desire to convert it into a school of a higher class.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 693, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription about 1733. Various small benefactions. Further endowed with 400*l.* by will of Frances Wardale, dated 9th November 1781; with moiety of 200*l.* by will of Mary Dalton, dated in 1831; with 700*l.* by will of Margaret Holmes, dated in 1839; and 100*l.* by will of Mark Oldman, dated in 1842.

School Property.—Frances Wardale's bequest laid out in land, which, with an allotment, contains 23 acres. Present annual income from rental and dividends, 57*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, 49*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* net, all, except 9*s.* to poor of Longdale, applied to school.

School building under repairs. Site good. A cottage only for master.

Objects of Trust.—Two poor scholars of Orton (deed of gift, 6 June 1740). For a schoolmaster at Orton; poor children of Orton to be preferred.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Elementary (scheme of 1861).

Government and Masters.—Vicar and two churchwardens are *ex officio* trustees, with three others. Vacancies supplied by election on part of survivors with approbation of Charity Commissioners.

Trustees appoint and dismiss master, and control payments of scholars.

Master is always a member of the Church of England.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Receives 50*l.* a year from endowment and product of fees.

Day Scholars.—62: of whom 32 under 10 years of age. Highest weekly payment, 4*d.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission must be able to read monosyllables. School classified for every subject. No modification of school course to suit special cases. School in connection with Church of England. All lessons learnt in school.

Promotion by seniority and general intelligence.

Punishment by confinement during play hours and corporal punishment.

Playground of about one acre adjoining the school.

School open 44 weeks in the year; 30 hours a week spent in school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Yeoman.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Slater.
,, ,, - 2	Do.	,, ,, - 2	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Farmer.	,, ,, - 3	Blacksmith.
,, ,, - 4	Labourer.	,, ,, - 4	Tailor.
,, ,, - 5	Do.	,, ,, - 5	Miller.
,, ,, - 6	Shoemaker.	,, ,, - 6	Labourer.
,, ,, - 7	Yeoman.	,, ,, - 7	Farmer.
,, ,, - 8	Joiner.	,, ,, - 8	Shoemaker.
,, ,, - 9	Tailor.	,, ,, - 9	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer.	,, ,, - 10	Yeoman.

From distances up to 2½ miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Vicar of Orton.
The Churchwarden of Orton. } ex officio.
The Churchwarden of Raisbeck.
Richard Burn, Esq., Orton Hall.
John Sharp, Yeoman, Rayne, Orton.
William Burra, Yeoman, Park, Orton.

Master:

Hargreaves Brown

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ORTON.—TEBAY SCHOOL.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE object of the endowment was the maintenance of a grammar school at Tebay, and of a schoolmaster "whether university scholar of Oxford or Cambridge" or not. The school was to be free to the friends and relations of the founder, to all inhabitants of the township of Roundthwaite, to all poor people in the parish of Orton, and to all foreigners whatsoever, as also to all contributors within the parish of Orton to the building of the school or the augmenting of the school stock. Under this comprehensive limitation the school became in effect free to all children in the parish, but by the new scheme of 1863 the number of free scholars is restricted to 30, to be selected from the children of poor inhabitants of the parish of Orton, with a preference to such as reside in the township of Roundthwaite. No reference is made to classical instruction in the scheme, but the usual subjects of a general English education are prescribed, and the school is made open to Government inspection. Although no Latin is taught, the present master has had several applications from parents desirous that their sons should learn it, but with his large school he has enough to do to satisfy the demands of the Privy Council.

A new school house, with a residence for the master, has been lately built, towards which the directors of the London and North-western railway contributed on account of the large number of their *employés* who would be benefited thereby.

The 30 free children are regularly appointed from among the poorer classes, the rest pay from 2*d.* to 4*d.* a week. The number of scholars is about 120, and 95 were present on the day of examination. In arithmetic the work of the more advanced pupils was good, and included the rule of three, practice, &c.; that of the rest was generally satisfactory, and they were quick in applying the simple rules to practical questions. The dictation of the highest class was almost free from errors, that of the younger children good. Both English history and geography had been taught with success in the case of the upper children, and a very fair knowledge was also shown of English grammar. The ages in the highest class varied from 11 to 16 years, but there was also a large attendance of very young children who were as yet learning the first elements. The master has no regular assistance in the superintendence of so large a school, and the results which he has produced under these circumstances are very satisfactory, if the school be regarded as a national school only. The appreciation of the parents is shown by the considerable age of many of the pupils, who if the teaching power were greater, and the course of instruction widened, might well be advanced to a more liberal system of education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 695., A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Deed of Robert Adamson, 30th April 1672, who gave houses and 24 acres of land in the manor of Grayrigg for maintenance of a grammar school at Tebay. 10*l.* supposed to have been given for books for poor children.

School Property.—Land comprising (with an allotment of 25a. 3a. 12p. in course of inclosure) 66a. 0r. 5p. Annual income 60*l.* gross, 55*l.* net. New school-buildings with house for master, erected partly by aid of North-western and South Durham Railway Companies. House not adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster, whether of university degree or a county scholar; relations and friends of founder, all inhabitants of Roundthwaite, all poor people in parish of Orton, all foreigners whatsoever, and all contributors to school to have their children taught free (Adamson's deed). Freedom restricted to 30 poor inhabitants of Orton with preference to township of Roundthwaite (scheme of 1863).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school. General English education by scheme 1863.

Government and Masters.—Twelve trustees, viz., the vicar, five gentleman and six yeomen of the neighbourhood, appointed by new scheme of Charity Commissioners in 1863, appoint and dismiss master, nominate free scholars, and fix payments for others. Continuing trustees fill vacancies by election under sanction of Charity Commissioners; nine required to be landowners, and two either landowners or railway directors.

State of the School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school, under Government inspection.

Master.—One.

Day Scholars—124 boys and girls, of whom 19 free; rest pay from 2*d.* to 4*d.* a week according to position in school. Are children chiefly of farmers and railway servants, from distances up to five miles.

Boarders—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School arranged according to Revised Code of Privy Council. Open 46 weeks in the year. Study 27½ hours in the week.

Sunday school held. All attend Divine service, except on reasonable objection.

Corporal punishment in public; tasks for small offences.

No playground. Children play on Tebay Common, which adjoins.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Engine Driver.
„ „ - 2	Do.	„ „ - 2	Platelayer.
„ „ - 3	Do.	„ „ - 3	Farmer.
„ „ - 4	Do.	„ „ - 4	Labourer.
„ „ - 5	Engine Driver.	„ „ - 5	Do.
„ „ - 6	Farmer.	„ „ - 6	Train Guard.
„ „ - 7	Platelayer.	„ „ - 7	Platelayer..
„ „ - 8	Locomotive Superintendent.	„ „ - 8	Station Master.
		„ „ - 9	Farmer.
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 10	Refreshment room keeper.
„ „ - 10	Do.		

From distances up to 4½ miles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. J. S. Sisson, Vicar, Orton.
Richard Burn, Esq., Orton Hall.
James Cropper, Ellergreen, Kendal.
J. J. Wilson, Kendal.
Stephen Brunskill, Kendal.
Wm. Atkinson, Yeoman, Gaisgill, near Orton.
Abraham Burra, Yeoman, Raisbeck, near Orton.
John Sharp, Yeoman, Rayne, near Orton.
E. G. Milner, Yeoman, Orton.
Robt. Sharp, Yeoman, Greenside, near Ravenstonedale.
George Potter, Yeoman, Oddendale.
Edw. Branthwaite, Kendal.

Master:

Robert Jones.

Orton.—Greenholme and Bretherdale School.

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

The endowment of this school consisted of one landed estate, but a portion has been purchased by the London and North-western railway company for the sum of 800*l.*, of which 300*l.* was paid down and expended by the trustees in the improvement and re-construction of buildings on the estate; the remaining 500*l.* exists still as a debt, for which the company pay interest at the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum. By this sale and disposition of the purchase money the school property is considered to have been greatly benefited, and the increase in the annual income induced the trustees to abolish the small fees theretofore paid by the scholars, and the school is now perfectly free to all inhabitants of the parish of Orton.

The school-room was rebuilt in 1861 at the expense of one of the trustees, the parishioners giving their labour. It is used also as a chapel for the surrounding townships. The master has been 29 years at his post, and at first had a class of about half a dozen boys learning classics, but such instruction has been discontinued for the last quarter of a century. There were 53 children present on the 4th day of July; in the earlier part of the year that number is considerably exceeded. A large proportion consisted of very young children, and there were seven only who had completed their eleventh year. In the upper half of the school the arithmetic though in no case very advanced, was generally well done, that of some of the younger children from eight to ten years of age, who had learnt the compound rules, being particularly correct and intelligent. Dictation was also fairly well done by almost all the upper children. The study of geography, English history, and English grammar was confined to the nine boys composing the first class; of these only four acquitted themselves at all successfully in any one of these subjects, the rest being generally unable to answer at all. On the whole the results so far as concerned easy arithmetic, writing, and spelling, and intelligence in dealing with those elements, were satisfactory; beyond those first elements there was scarcely anything to be found. The discipline was good, and the demeanour of the children generally was attentive, and there seemed to be no doubt that they are diligently cared for by the master; but it is to be regretted that he confines himself to so completely elementary a course in dealing with pupils who give good promise for higher instruction.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 697, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment—By will of Geo. Gibson, 23rd November 1733, who gave 400*l.* bank stock for a free school in Bretherdale or Birkbeck Fells. Stock produced 573*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, laid out with a further gift of 20*l.* from Mr. Dent in purchase of a farm of about 40 acres, 3rd December 1773, in pursuance of direction of Court of Chancery in 1735. Part sold to railway company for 800*l.*, of which 300*l.* expended in improvement of estate; 500*l.* still owing.

Documents in custody of one of the trustees.

School Property.—Average annual income from rental of about 61 acres, including an allotment on inclosure, and interest on debt of 500*l.* for land taken by Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, 76*l.* gross, 69*l.* net. 20*s.* yearly expended on dinner for trustees on account of Mr. Dent's gift; rest paid to master.

Site and buildings suitable. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the benefit of Roundthwaite, Bretherdale, Birkbeck Fells, Upper and Lower Scales, and Greenholme (founder)

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and instruction in the Christian religion established by the Church of England (decree in Chancery.)

Government and Masters.—At present five trustees; of whom the vicar of Orton is one, but not *ex officio*. Surviving trustees fill vacancies by deed of appointment. They have management of the school, and every year appoint or reappoint master, who is to be a layman, and if he take orders his place *ipso facto* void (decree.)

Master required to be a member of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—One: receives about 69*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—47 boys and girls (of whom 35 under 10 years of age) children chiefly of farmers, from distances up to two miles; all perfectly free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No test at admission.

School classified chiefly by reading. No modification of school course to suit special cases. The Bible regularly read and Church Catechism taught. Sunday school held.

Promotions at discretion of master. No prizes.

Punishment: corporal, in public, and by extra tasks.

Playground adjoining, of about one acre.

School open 44 weeks in the year; children in school about 35 hours in the week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
„ - 2	Do.	„ - 2	Do.
„ - 3	Do.	„ - 3	Do.
„ - 4	Do.	„ - 4	Do.
„ - 5	Labourer.	„ - 5	Do.
„ - 6	Schoolmaster.	„ - 6	Railway servant.
„ - 7	Farmer.	„ - 7	Do.
„ - 8	Railway servant.	„ - 8	Labourer.
„ - 9	Farmer.	„ - 9	Farmer.
„ - 10	Do.	„ - 10	Do.

All from within one mile of the school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. J. S. Sisson, Vicar, Orton.
Thos. Hayton, Yeoman, The Oak, Orton.
Geo. Lumb, Lowther.
Thos. Atkinson, Yeoman, Eskew Beck.

Master:

Isaac Hodgson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PRESTON PATRICK SCHOOL (PARISH OF BURTON).

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THIS is a mixed school for boys and girls, and in no sense a grammar school. There are about 60 on the books, and 45 is an average attendance. Ten are free scholars, chosen from the township of Preston Patrick alone, and nominated from considerations of poverty by the chapelwardens and overseers, who are trustees of the school property. The other children pay at the rate of threepence, sixpence, or sevenpence a week, according to their requirements. The master has taught no Latin during the 18 years which he has spent at the school, and confines himself to elementary instruction. The arithmetic of the boys was good; that of the girls almost purely mechanical. In dictation also the boys were superior to the girls, that of the boys being fairly good, as was also their geography. The older boys also learn English grammar, in which they had made some progress. No English history is read. A few boys were learning mensuration and book-keeping. About half of the children present were ten years old and upwards, three boys being above fifteen years old. Several would do themselves credit if they had the advantage of instruction of a higher kind than a mere village school can afford.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 542, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Built by subscription about 1780. Endowed with 20 acres of land under Inclosure Act, 1814.

School Property.—Rent of 16*l.* a year, all paid to master. Site and building well adapted to purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Education of children of Preston Patrick and adjoining townships; intention that master should teach 10 children free on account of endowment.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other branches of education in the English language.

Government and Masters.—Chapelwarden and overseer receive rent and pay it to master.

Master appointed by ratepayers, and required to be member of Church of England.

State of School.

A mixed elementary village school under one master.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

James Nelson, Chapelwarden, Warth, Preston Patrick.
John Beck, Overseer, Park End, Preston Patrick.

Master:

Samuel Yeates.

RAVENSTONEDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The average attendance here appears to be about 40. On the day of my visit 24 boys and 6 girls were present. The school is wholly elementary, but the master appears to have taught Latin occasionally to a pupil.

The schoolroom is old, but in better repair than most of the neighbouring schools, and its interior fittings are in fair condition.

The order of the school is respectable, but the attainments of the children are very low. None can write a short sentence accurately from dictation, or read with tolerable correctness. Only five of the children were able to work a simple subtraction sum. A few elementary facts in geography have been taught to four of the elder scholars, but no history or grammar has been attempted.

The girls do not learn sewing, and it is probably on this account that so few attend. About half of the school consisted of girls until lately, when another school was established in the village, to which many children have been withdrawn. The fact that the parents have desired to set up a second school for children of the same class, and at similar fees, indicates some dissatisfaction with the present so-called grammar school. This dissatisfaction is not wholly groundless, as the teaching is dull and lifeless, and its general condition very unsatisfactory. One good school would amply suffice for the wants of the village.

The fees are graduated as follows:—1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for reading alone, 3*s.* for reading and writing, and 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for arithmetic and higher subjects. This arrangement has the effect of retarding the progress of the scholars, especially in the lower classes, where simple exercises in counting and in writing ought to be given from the first. Since there are no free scholars, and there is a probability of increase in the value of the Orton estate, the resources of the school are of respectable amount, and under a re-constituted trust and a skilled teacher would probably prove sufficient for its maintenance.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 699, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Deed of Abraham Fothergill, 9th June 1688, establishing a school according to the intention of Thomas Fothergill, B.D., who, with others, had purchased land for that purpose. Part sold for two rentcharges of 6*l.* and 5*l.* a year respectively. Further endowment by Thomas Lord Wharton, who gave a rentcharge of 5*l.*, by deed, 13th August 1705. A cottage, let for 2*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—Rent of 29 acres of land, 24*l.* Whole annual income, 42*l.* School buildings good. House for master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free grammar school in Ravenstonedale. Children of inhabitants to be taught free, and scholars at their coming to be fit to learn grammar (schedule to deed of foundation).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, at present six in number, chiefly gentlemen resident in immediate neighbourhood, to appoint master and dispose of rents for his maintenance; when number reduced to six, survivors to complete the number to 13 by election of new trustees (schedule to deed of foundation).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—One: required to be a member of the Church of England. Income from endowment, 42*l.* a year; from fees, 24*l.* a year.

Day Scholars.—56 boys and girls, paying from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children required to know the alphabet on admission. Scholars grouped according to proficiency in reading. No public examination; small prizes for proficiency in geography and arithmetic. School in connexion with Church of England. No Sunday school. Punishment by extra tasks.

School open 44 weeks in the year.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
„ - 2	Do.	„ - 2	Do.
„ - 3	Do.	„ - 3	Do.
„ - 4	Innkeeper.	„ - 4	Labourer.
„ - 5	Grocer.	„ - 5	Grocer.
„ - 6	Joiner.	„ - 6	Farmer.
„ - 7	Builder.	„ - 7	Labourer.
„ - 8	Yeoman.	„ - 8	Waller.
„ - 9	Farmer.	„ - 9	Pauper.
„ - 10	Do.	„ - 10	Farmer.

All from distances within two miles of the school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of whole School,—

Number learning:

Religious knowledge (St. Luke's Gospel)	26
Latin (Henry's First Latin Book)	1
Arithmetic (Irish and Barnard Smith's)	22
Mensuration (Nesbit's)	2
History (Gleig's Hist. of England)	9
Geography (Hughes' and Gleig's)	26
English Grammar (Lennie's)	11
Reading (Irish Fourth Book, Second Book, and Sequel)	36
Writing	38

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Thomas Fawcett, Esq., J. P., Dent, Yorkshire.
Matthew Thompson, Esq., J. P., Kirkby Stephen.
Thomas Gibson, Esq., Oddendale.
Richard Beck, Esq., Ravenstonedale.
Richard Dixon, Esq., Ravenstonedale.
Mr. W. Parkin, Ravenstonedale.

Master:

John Robinson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SELSIDE SCHOOL (PARISH OF KENDAL).

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE endowment of this school now consists of the Biggersbank estate only. The greater part of Harling's bequest was expended at once, so soon as it was received, in the discharge of incumbrances on the estate. The remainder, being the sum of 24*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, has also been in some way absorbed, but inasmuch as the trustees have kept no regular accounts, and no minute book, neither the time nor the manner of its disappearance can be fully ascertained. It is believed, however, that it was expended on improvements in the house which stands on the property. It appears to be very desirable that the affairs of the school should be more methodically managed, and that the trustees should be chosen from a somewhat larger circle than heretofore. The four existing trustees belong to only two families of landowners in the township, and in appointments of new trustees it is not usual for the continuing members to elect the incumbent of the chapelry to be one of their body; he is, therefore, without authority in the school.

There were 33 boys and 18 girls on the school books. Of these four did not belong to the chapelry, and paid a quarterage of 3*s.* 6*d.* The rest were free scholars, four of them being sent from Skelsmergh on account of Harling's benefaction. The attendance is very irregular, not a few having to walk a considerable distance to school. The present master has been 35 years in office, and has had a larger attendance in earlier times. The decline is attributed to the existence now of better schools in the neighbouring townships. The school-room is of sufficient size, with a rugged stone pavement, and without a map on the walls. The oldest scholars were two boys of 12 years of age, who were learning the Latin grammar. They had learnt some of the inflexions of nouns and adjectives, but this had been an effort of memory only, and they had no notion of the difference between the several parts of speech, although they had professedly been taught English grammar also. In arithmetic they were incorrect, but moderately intelligent, though they could not state a simple proportion. They knew very little geography, and no English history. Of the rest of the school a large proportion consisted of infants; the others, who composed a sort of second-class, were boys and girls from nine to eleven years of age. They were in almost total ignorance, except in so far as they could read and write, though not well. No one of them could name the capital city of England, and they appeared to have heard of no town in the country except Kendal. In arithmetic some of them could do absolutely nothing, and no one of them was even moderately proficient. The master seems to have followed his own bent uncontrolled by incumbent or trustees, and has suffered the school to fall into a state of gross inefficiency.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 529, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Deed of John Kitching, 9th May 1730, who gave an estate in Selside for promoting a school and maintaining a schoolmaster. A small part sold in 1809 for part payment of debt. Further endowment of 100*l.* by will of Joseph Harling, dated 3rd November 1802, chiefly expended in extinction of debt. Balance supposed to have been spent in rebuilding farm-house. Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Rental of 52 acres of land, 56*l.* a year, of which 2*l.* expended on repairs, &c.

Objects of Trust.—The maintenance of a master to teach children to read, write, and learn the Latin tongue, children of farmers of school estate and another property to be taught gratis (founder's deed). Four poor boys of Skelsmergh to be taught free, except a cockpenny (Harling's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and Latin tongue (founder's deed).

Government and Masters.—Four trustees, yeomen of the immediate neighbourhood, manage school property. Continuing trustees elect to vacancies.

Master appointed by majority of householders in chapelry, approved, after examination, by vicar and first schoolmaster of Kendal.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—One master, receives 54*l.* net from endowment, and 2*l.* or 3*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—Sixty boys and girls, about half under ten years of age, chiefly farmers' children, from distances up to two miles. Three from the chapelry and four from Skelsmergh free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children required to know their letters at admission.

School in connection with Established Church, and Church Catechism taught. Sunday school, conducted by curate and master and other teachers.

No prizes given.

Punishment with a rod in school.

Playground, about 20 yards square, adjoining.

School open 46 weeks in the year. School hours about 35 a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Wm. Martindale, Yeoman, West View, Selside.
Miles Walker, Yeoman, Long Sleddale.
Edwd. Martindale, Yeoman, Benson Hall, near Kendal.
Thos. Walker, Yeoman, East Above Park, Selside.

Master:

J. H. Bulman.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STAINMORE SCHOOL (PARISH OF BROUGH).

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

It does not appear that this school, which was endowed in 1594 with a rent-charge of 8*l.* on the Spittle Estate, near Bowes, and in 1699 with a piece of pasture land at Slape Stones, in the manor of Brough, was ever fairly entitled to the character of a grammar school. The deed whereby the Earl of Thanet conveyed the land to trustees declares that the schoolmaster should "not "only teach the children to read, write, cipher, and cast accounts, "but also teach and instruct boys in grammar learning." The same deed requires that the schoolmaster shall be a clergyman, who shall act as curate and perform divine service on Sundays in the little chapel at Stainmore. This provision was designed to meet the wants of an outlying portion of the parish of Brough, too remote to allow the inhabitants to attend the church or school in that town. For a time the instruction was given to the children in the same building as that in which the service was held; but at the time of the second bequest the Earl of Thanet erected a convenient room for the children, and a separate chapel.

The endowment is therefore not wholly for educational purposes, but is partly designed to sustain the services of the church. The post of master has usually been held by a curate, who has acted as the incumbent of this portion of the parish. When a substitute has been engaged, the sum derived from the endowment has been divided, and 40*l.* of it has been appropriated to the schoolmaster as his stipend. This is the arrangement now in existence The late incumbent, after having for some years taught in the school, nominated the present master as his substitute. The new incumbent, Mr. Wharton, has not removed him, but it is not unlikely that he may wish to take the school into his own hands.

At the time of the enquiry in 1823 the incumbent of the little chapel was also the schoolmaster, and about 30 children were receiving elementary instruction. None were learning Latin, and no classics had been taught for several years.

The present master is uncertificated, but served an apprenticeship as a pupil teacher in a national school. The number of scholars present was 20; 13 boys and 7 girls. 16 of these children attempted to read, and to write down an easy sentence, and a little sum from dictation. But the majority of them were wholly unacquainted with the notation of arithmetic, and could not spell words of one syllable. The reading was careless, and mostly unintelligible. The five or six best copybooks which were shown to me were very dirty and full of mistakes. No part of the humble work attempted in the school had been well done, or had received even a moderate amount of attention from the teacher. The children were wholly unacquainted with the meaning of simple words, and it was evident that they were rarely, if ever, questioned about the exercises they were doing. On being asked to question on any subject in which the children

were interested, the master said that he generally began at the beginning of Scripture history; and he asked some questions about the Creation and the Garden of Eden, which received partial replies. It did not appear, however, that the lessons had ever extended later than to the time of Abraham.

The master attributes the ignorance and slovenliness of the scholars to their irregular attendance, which is caused in great measure by the distances at which many of them live, and by the frequent storms which occur in this district, and make the school inaccessible. In this high moorland, and amid a population so scattered, a school is certainly carried on under some disadvantages. But better results could easily be secured if it were conducted with fair diligence and intelligence.

As the school is wholly free to all comers, the master receives no other stipend than the 40*l.* per annum. There is no schoolhouse. It seems a misfortune for the parish that a free school has been in existence so long. The people have become accustomed to send their children without payment, and are disinclined to any proposal for improving the school by charging fees. There is nothing in the circumstances of the inhabitants, among whom there are scarcely any poor, to render it necessary to continue the free system.

The room is small and dark, and ill furnished, and the supply of books is scanty.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 665, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir Cuthbert Buckle, once Lord Mayor of London, by will, dated 28th June 1594, gave rentcharge of 8*l.* a year for schoolmaster; and by deed, 2nd Feb. 1699, Earl of Thanet settled about 143 a. 1 r. 7 p. of land in Stainmore in trust for schoolmaster and curate.

Deeds in hands of trustees.

School Property.—Annual income, 8*l.* rent-charge, and 73*l.* 10*s.* from rent of land.

School building in want of internal repair. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster to be employed for instruction of children in a schoolhouse to be built in parish of Brough (founder). Benefit of a schoolmaster and curate to perform church offices and keep school (Earl of Thanet).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, ciphering, and casting accounts (founder); grammar learning (Earl of Thanet).

Government and Masters.—Lords of Manor of Brough (Earl of Thanet, his heirs and assigns,) appoint to the combined offices of master and curate. Late curate appointed a deputy master at 40*l.* a year. Present curate teaches in person.

It is stated that there are ten trustees of the rentcharge of Sir C. Buckle, who also hold an annual sum of 27*s.* for repairs of chapel, and books for chapel and school. The land left by Earl of Thanet is managed by the incumbent, and there are no known trustees of it.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—One: receives half the emolument from endowment, viz., 40*l.* a year. [Incumbent is now acting master, 1867, and receives whole income from endowment.]

Day Scholars.—46 boys and girls, more than half under 10 years of age; children generally of farmers and small landowners. Pay nothing. Come from distances of two to three miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Elementary instruction only. Is a church school, but no restriction on place of worship. School open 44 weeks in the year; study 30 hours a week. A playground of half an acre adjoining.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
„ „ - 2	Station Master.	„ „ - 2	Miner.
„ „ - 3	Farmer.	„ „ - 3	Do.
„ „ - 4	Do.	„ „ - 4	Farmer.
„ „ - 5	Do.	„ „ - 5	Platelayer.
„ „ - 6	Do.	„ „ - 6	Station Master.
„ „ - 7	Do.	„ „ - 7	Farmer.
„ „ - 8	Do.	„ „ - 8	Gamekeeper.
„ „ - 9	Inn-keeper.	„ „ - 9	Farmer.
„ „ - 10	Toll Collector.	„ „ - 10	Do.

From distances up to three miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of the Rentcharge:

John Hilton, Chairman, Stainmore.
William Metcalfe, Stainmore.
Matthew Ewbanke (of Rampson), Stainmore.
Matthew Ewbanke (of Bleathgill), Stainmore.
Robert Brunskill, Stainmore.
James Brunskill, Stainmore.
James Holiday, Stainmore.
John Nicholson, Stainmore.
Anthony Wilson, Stainmore.
Thomas Raine, Stainmore.

Trustees of the Land:

None.

Head Master:

Rev. John Wharton, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford (Incumbent).

STAINTON.—CROSSCRAKE SCHOOL (PAR. OF HEVERSHAM).

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The endowment consists of—

(1.) 100*l.* given by a Mr. Threlfall about the year 1790, which is now in the hands of G. E. Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, at 5 per cent. interest.

(2.) 76*l.*, residue after discharge of legal expenses incurred in securing 100*l.* left contingently to the school by the same Mr. Threlfall. This sum is in the hands of a lady residing at Liverpool, at 5 per cent. interest.

(3.) 189*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* consols, left by a Mr. Philipson, who died in 1842.

I mean no disrespect to the individuals, no doubt perfectly trustworthy, on whose security Mr. Threlfall's two endowments are invested, when I say that the custom of allowing trust funds to remain on personal notes of hand is most objectionable. In my report on Burton I have noticed the failure of a clergyman who held certain trust funds, where the effect was that two-thirds of the money was lost.

There are about 60 boys and girls attending the school, of whom about half come from the township of Stainton, the rest from other parts of Heversham parish. Three children from the township of Preston Richard are received as free scholars on account of a bequest of 200*l.* consols left by an inhabitant of that township who died in 1842, for the benefit of poor parents there, their children to go free to Crosscrake school. The rest make weekly payments varying from threepence to ninepence according to their requirements, the subjects taught for the highest charge including Latin, mensuration, and book-keeping. Only one boy was learning Latin, and he had made very little progress. One also was learning book-keeping. The arithmetic of the older boys and girls was good, and some boys of ten and eleven years of age understood the rule of three. The writing from dictation of the more advanced pupils was almost free from errors; that of the others, excepting the very young children, was satisfactory. English grammar had been successfully taught, and in geography and English history the knowledge shown was creditable. The discipline was good, and the instruction given had been very careful, as was shown by the respectable average proficiency attained by the less clever pupils. The oldest children were but thirteen years of age, and it was satisfactory to find them so well cared for in a school free from all inspection.

The buildings are in good condition and comprise a house recently erected for the master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 470, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—100*l.* by gift of Mr. Threlfall about 1790; 100*l.* by will of same person. 200*l.* by will of Mr. Philipson, of Preston Richard, who died in 1842.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—14*l.* 6*s.* a year, viz., 5*l.* from Threlfall's gift, 3*l.* 6*s.* from residue (76*l.*), after law expenses, of Threlfall's bequest, 6*l.* from Philipson's bequest.

School buildings good. House for master built by subscription in 1859, capable of accommodating a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Children of poor parents in Preston Richard to be taught free (Phillipson).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Overseer of Stainton and chapelwarden of Crosscrake are trustees *ex officio*, and incumbent for time being is manager. Trustees appoint master, who is required to be member of Church of England.

State of School in 1866.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school, in union with the National Society.

Master.—One: receives about 40*l.* from endowment and fees.

Day Scholars.—Fifty-three boys and girls, children of farmers and labourers, pay from 3*d.* to 9*d.* a week, except three free scholars from Preston Richard.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — Children required to know their letters at admission.

School classified by one leading subject. Course modified to suit special cases. Sunday school held.

School opened and closed daily with prayers.

Promotions by marks gained for work done. Occasional examination by incumbent or others; rewards of books given.

Punishments by tasks and confinement; also corporal in public.

Playground of 218 square yards close by.

School open 46 weeks in the year; children spend 30 hours a week in school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
„ „ - 2	Do.	„ „ - 2	Do.
„ „ - 3	Labourer.	„ „ - 3	Mason.
„ „ - 4	Do.	„ „ - 4	Tailor.
„ „ - 5	Farmer.	„ „ - 5	Do.
„ „ - 6	Labourer.	„ „ - 6	Farmer.
„ „ - 7	Joiner.	„ „ - 7	Do.
„ „ - 8	Do.	„ „ - 8	Labourer.
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 3	Do.
„ „ - 10	Gardener.	„ „ - 10	

All living within one mile of the school.

Trustees:

The Overseer and the Chapelwarden of Crosscrake, Township of Stainton, in Heversham Parish.

Manager:

Rev. John Wallas, Incumbent of Crosscrake.

Master:

John Bousfield.

Staveley School (Parish of Kendal).

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

The school property is all let to one tenant on a lease of nine years at a rent of 80*l.* a year. After allowances and expenses the net sum carried to the school account is usually about 60*l.* The reduction is due in part to the provision which has to be made for a sinking fund and interest on account of a mortgage debt, originally of 100*l.*, contracted 10 years ago for defraying the expense of inclosing an allotment made to the school under the Inclosure Act. Part of the property consists of a share in a mill, which, however, is in a ruinous condition, and has been for years unproductive. It has a good supply of water, and might probably be made valuable, but the concurrence of the other owners would be requisite for any rebuilding or alteration. The whole property was bequeathed for the benefit of the curate of the chapelry, provided he should also perform the office of schoolmaster, and the predecessor of the present incumbent used personally to teach in the school until for a few years before his death he appointed a deputy on account of his own infirmity. The present incumbent was appointed in 1860, and in the same year appointed the present master to teach in the school as his deputy. The receipts from children's pence added to the net income from the endowment raise the master's income to about 80*l.* a year, and the incumbent guarantees that amount to him. No minutes were kept by the trustees for many years before the appointment of the present incumbent, and the last master and incumbent seems to have been entirely free from control; now they are regularly entered in a book kept for the purpose.

The school is now under Government inspection, and in receipt of a grant, but the average proficiency of the children falls far short of that which is usually met with in a good national school.

There were 103 children present, of whom 40 were girls. The first class, consisting of boys from 10 to 12 years of age, was deficient in arithmetic, and their writing from dictation was but indifferent. They knew a little geography, no English history, and, with the exception of two boys, no English grammar. In Scripture history they answered moderately well. In the second class were found a few older boys, of 13 and 14 years, but they were very backward. Both the arithmetic and dictation of the whole class were very poor. In yet lower classes were boys of 13 years of age, while the girls belonged chiefly to the lower part of the school.

The reasons for the remarkable backwardness of many of the older children seem to be the largeness of the number of scholars, who are too many for one man's superintendence, the attraction of the bobbin mill, at which they can earn sometimes a shilling a day, and occasionally the presence, for a quarter of a year, of an itinerant dancing school, to which many of the parents give a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

preference so long as it stays in the village. Mention was made in other places also of the inability of the village school to compete for the time with the dancing school, and during its visit many children are entirely withdrawn from their usual place of instruction. In spite of these obstacles, however, a higher state of proficiency might well be expected from the children at this school, and the attainment of it would be greatly facilitated by the employment, if possible, of a competent pupil teacher.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 420, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—George Jopson, by will, dated 9 January 1696, left about 55a. 2r. 12p. of copyhold land, and directed purchase of a mill, to be held in trust for a curate and schoolmaster. An allotment of about 26 acres.

School Property.—Present gross rental, 78*l.* a year; about 60*l.* net applied to school.

Schoolroom in good repair, and adapted to its purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For a preaching minister to officiate as curate at Staveley chapel, and instruct children and perform office of schoolmaster within the chapelry.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Incumbent and two landowners of Staveley manage school property. Incumbent is nominal head master, but appoints a deputy.

State of School in 1866.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school, under Government inspection.

Master.—Acting master is certificated; receives about 80*l.* a year from endowment and children's pence.

Day Scholars.—Upwards of 100 boys and girls, children chiefly of bobbin-turners, woollen-weavers, farmers, and labourers; about half under 10 years of age.

Boarders.—None.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Thomas Armstrong, Yeoman, Scroggs, Staveley.
William Ellwood, Farmer, Birk Field, Staveley.

Head Master (nominal):
Rev. W. Chaplin, B.D., (Incumbent.)

Acting Master:
Jos. A. Martindale (certificated.)

Little Strickland and Thrimby School (Parish of Morland).

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

In the year 1684 a rentcharge of 10*l.* a year was settled in the hands of trustees for the maintenance of a well qualified curate and schoolmaster to perform divine service in Thrimby Chapel, and teach English and grammar school there. The person elected was to be unmarried at the time of his election, and during all the time that he should officiate. Until about the year 1834 the two offices of curate and schoolmaster appear to have been held by one person, but at that time the then curate and master being desirous of deputing his duties at the school to an assistant to be appointed by himself, a meeting of the inhabitants was held, at which it was resolved that the offices of curate and master should be held by distinct persons, each of whom should receive 5*l.* a year from the endowment. They have been so held ever since, although in the last appointment of new trustees in 1860 no notice is taken of this arrangement, but the rentcharge of 10*l.* is made payable as mentioned in the original deed. No accounts, and no minutes or notes of any kind have been kept, but the trustees concur in the foregoing statement of what has occurred. In consequence of this departure from the terms of the deed, and of the fact that the restrictions as to celibacy have not always been observed, it is said that some question may be raised as to the obligation to pay the rentcharge, though it has hitherto been regularly received.

The present master is quite a youth, who has been but a few months in office, and is expected shortly to leave. Great difficulty is experienced in securing or retaining masters, for the village is very small, and better schools are within reach of the inhabitants. There were 16 children on the books, of whom 11 were present, including four little girls who were only learning to read. Two of the boys were fairly intelligent in arithmetic, and were able to state a simple proportion; the rest could do very little, and were not ready or correct even in the simple rules. With the exception of one boy their dictation was not good. A beginning had been made in English grammar with some little success, and one or two had a slight knowledge of geography. The oldest boy was but 11 years of age, and only three had passed their ninth year. None are free, but a quarterage of 4*s.*, 5*s.*, or 6*s.* is charged, according as reading, writing, or arithmetic are required. It is believed that this charge is too high for some of the parents, but the one object of the trustees must be to extract the largest possible sum for the master by way of fees. The effect is, however, that a considerable number of children are sent to Great Strickland and Lowther; and it would, indeed, seem to be useless to attempt to maintain in efficiency more than a dame's school in this township.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 597, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Deed of Thos. Fletcher, 2 February 1684, who gave a yearly rentcharge of 10*l.* for a curate and schoolmaster.

School Property.—Office of schoolmaster now held distinct from curacy, and 5*l.* a year, half the rentcharge, paid to schoolmaster. Schoolroom built by Earl of Lonsdale and former master, inhabitants contributing labour; well adapted to its purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of curate and schoolmaster, unmarried at election and to continue so, for instruction of children of the two townships and adjacent places.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongue.

Government and Masters.—Six trustees, chiefly farmers, appoint master and have power to dismiss him if he marry or be negligent. Continuing trustees elect to vacancies in the governing body.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—One: receives 5*l.* a year from endowment, and is chiefly supported by fees and subscriptions.

Day Scholars.—16 boys and girls, children of farmers living within two miles' distance; only three above nine years of age; charged from 4*s.* to 6*s.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required at admission. School in connection with Established Church. No Sunday school.

Village green serves for playground.

School open 44 weeks in the year.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thos. Wilkinson, Farmer, Little Strickland.
John Nicholson, Farmer, Thrimby Hall.
Thos. Rigg, Farmer, Little Strickland.
Jas. Powley, Farmer, Rosgill.
Thomas Abbott, Thornthwaite Hall.
Joseph Bainbridge, Farmer, Little Strickland.

Master (vacant).

Swindale School (Parish of Shap).

Mr. D. C. Richmond's Report.

This little school was originally endowed with nearly 300 acres of moor-land of little value. In the year 1750 the property was sold in consideration of a rentcharge of 10*l.* a year reserved to the school. The land so charged now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale, who pays in addition to the 10*l.*, a further annual sum of 15*l.* as interest for the sum of 300*l.* which accumulated in the course of 30 years towards the end of the last century, during which the annuity was not paid. There seems to be no doubt that the present income of 25*l.* thus derived is considerably more than would be the rent of the land originally granted to the school.

Of the four existing trustees one only resides in Swindale. The chapelry itself contains but seven inhabited houses, and the population has decreased rapidly of late years; within the memory of the present incumbent four houses have been deserted and have fallen to ruin. The situation is very secluded, and the people are very primitive, while the school children are too timid to reply to any questions addressed to them by a stranger. There were 10 present, mostly very young, though one boy was 12 years old. The two oldest boys alone had begun arithmetic, and one had advanced so far as the rule of three; neither of them, however, performed the simpler operations quickly or correctly, but in this they probably did not do themselves justice. They both wrote out an easy passage from dictation with fair accuracy. Beyond this it was impossible to ascertain whether they possessed any knowledge of any kind, for any question addressed to them only called forth tears. Two or three of the other children ought to have commenced arithmetic; the rest were infants. The master is reputed to be a painstaking teacher and he receives a few scholars from other townships; of the 13 on his list nine only were inhabitants of Swindale; these latter are free, for the rest he makes his own terms.

It is needless to remark that the Latin tongue, as prescribed in the original deed, is no longer taught, but within the memory of present inhabitants of the chapelry, there has been a class of four or five boys reading Virgil and Homer.

It would be of great advantage to outlying schools like this if they were periodically visited by an inspector. In most of the small village schools of this county which are not subject to inspection, the timidity of the children, especially of the girls, makes it very difficult to form an estimate of what they know, and probably acts as a hindrance to them in after life.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 601, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Deed of Thomas Baxter, 4th December 1703, who gave about £290 acres of copyhold land, which being of little value and in ruinous condition, was sold in 1750 for annual rent of 10*l.*, reserved to school.

School Property.—Lands charged now vested in Earl of Lonsdale, who pays the annuity of 10*l.*, and also 15*l.* a year as interest on accumulations of 30 years, during which the annuity was not paid.

Deed, securing payment of 25*l.* a year, kept at Lowther Castle.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a fit and well qualified person to teach English and Latin tongue (founder's deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues (founder's deed).

Government and Masters.—By deed of gift, six trustees to elect and remove schoolmaster, and when number reduced by death to three, survivors to elect three new trustees.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—One: receives the whole income from endowment.

Day Scholars.—12 boys and girls, mostly very young. Those belonging to Swindale are free; from other places a small charge, by arrangement.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School too small for classification. No regular examinations. No prizes. Religious instruction on principles of Established Church.

Instruction confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School open 44 weeks in the year.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Winder, Farmer, Tailbert, near Shap.
Thos. Clark, Farmer, Shap.
John Benn, Farmer, Tyrel.
Robt. Sewell, Farmer, Hexham, Northumberland.

Master:

John Reddy.

TROUTBECK SCHOOL (PARISH OF WINDERMERE).

MR. D. C. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

BY the articles of agreement of the year 1639, the children of inhabitants of Troutbeck and part of Applethwaite were to be instructed "in learning and good discipline;" and by a new set of articles agreed upon in 1762, which in general confirmed the former set, it was further prescribed that the schoolmaster should teach English, Latin, Greek, writing, and the four first rules of arithmetic. There is now no demand for classical instruction, and this is simply an elementary school under Government inspection. It has lately, as well as three other village schools in the neighbourhood, received a benefaction of 1,000*l.* under the will of the late Mr. J. Braithwaite. By the aid of his endowment a new school has been built, but the room is low and ill-ventilated, and not large enough for the 50 or 60 children in attendance.

The arithmetic of the three most advanced pupils was excellent, and the whole first class of about a dozen children had learned the rule of three and worked accurately and well. Only two of these were above twelve years of age, and they were boys of fifteen. In dictation the first class made very few mistakes, the work of several being without a fault. They, however, knew no English history, which is not taught, and in geography they were but moderately proficient. A few had learnt English grammar with success. Some of the younger children too were forward in arithmetic, and their dictation was very satisfactory; one girl of seven years of age was able to work a sum in one of the compound rules quickly and correctly, and to write from dictation of moderate difficulty both in prose and verse without an error. The tone of the school on the whole was pleasing, and the first elements had been carefully and intelligently taught. In short, the effects of competent teaching and an annual inspection were clearly apparent.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 533, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Articles of agreement of inhabitants of Troutbeck and Applethwaite above Castle How, 29th July 1639, who erected school and subscribed 100 marks as endowment. Further articles, 12th April 1762, and 107*l.* 11*s.* subscribed. Bequest of 1,000*l.* under will of J. Braithwaite, dated 18th Dec. 1852.

School Property.—Present income: interest on 1,181*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* consols, and 75*l.* secured on turnpike road, together 38*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

New school building and small playground.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching children of inhabitants in learning and good discipline (articles of 1639). Three poor scholars to be taught gratis (articles of 1762).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Learning and good discipline (articles of 1639). English, Latin, Greek, writing, and first four rules of arithmetic (articles of 1762).

Government and Masters.—Eight principal inhabitants, chosen by principal inhabitants, to be governors. Churchwardens and governors to elect schoolmaster, admissible at discretion of parson of Windermere, churchwardens, and governors (article of 1762).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school, under Government inspection.

Master.—One: salary, 36*l.* per annum, and fees of scholars.

Day Scholars.—36 boys, 15 girls (20 under 10 years of age). Each pays 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission children must know the alphabet.
School being under Government inspection is classified accordingly.
Morning and afternoon school on Sundays. School in connection with the Established Church.
Religious instruction every morning, and prayers morning and evening from Book of Common Prayer.
Examination by inspector. No prizes.
Punishments by impositions.
School open 44 weeks in the year.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Vice Admiral Wilson, J.P., The Haw, Windermere.
Saml. Taylor, Esq., J.P., Ibbotsholme, Windermere.
Geo. Browne, Yeoman, Troutbeck.
Nicholas Wilson, Yeoman, Troutbeck.
Thos. Benson, Yeoman, Troutbeck.
Harrison Browne, Yeoman, Troutbeck.

Head master:
In 1866, Jas. Scott.
In 1867, Walter Beeby.

Waitby and Smardale School (Par. of Kirkby Stephen).

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This school appears as lately as 1823 to have sustained its character as a grammar school. The Commissioners then reported that there were 30 or 40 children of both sexes, of whom about eight were receiving classical instruction. The premises consist of a small and inconvenient schoolroom, ill ventilated, and insecurely roofed. The furniture is in part the private property of the master, but it is not well adapted, and the space is blocked up with large desks. There is a small playground.

Fifteen boys and seven girls were present at the time of the enquiry. They were divided into three classes. In the lowest six little children were just beginning to read, and two were learning to write. In the second there were eight scholars, of whom only two could put down a little addition sum up to 100 from dictation. They were reading from the New Testament, but without much care or comprehension. Their spelling lessons consisted of columns of hard words, and had not been directed to the simple monosyllables in common use. In the highest class were eight boys, of whom three were above 15 years of age. The reading and writing were very poor; only two of the class wrote an easy sentence from dictation without a mistake. The *specialité* of the school is arithmetic, in which the master seems to take much interest. The boys have filled ciphering books with difficult sums, including many in decimals and in mensuration, and some in land surveying. But only one scholar had any perception of the meaning of these rules, and the general knowledge of arithmetic was very low. One lad is just beginning the Latin accidence.

The school is insufficiently provided with books. There are no suitable reading lessons for the younger children; and in the upper classes two or three copies of the text book were lent by one to another when the reading was heard. None of the plans in use in the school appeared well calculated to encourage intelligent or orderly habits.

About half of the children are admitted free under the endowment; the remainder pay small fees, graduated according to a scale, but averaging about 6*d.* per week. There is no house for the master.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 685, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—James Highmore, of London, by deed, 31st August 1862, gave 100*l.* to be laid out in a rentcharge or lands for the maintenance of the school erected by him and for which he had provided a master to be appointed by him and his heirs, and by his will, dated 23rd July 1864, gave 300*l.* to be laid out in purchase of lands, 7*l.* of the yearly profits to be

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

employed for the benefit of the school, 5*l.* 4*s.* for the poor, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a preacher in Kirkby Stephen church.

School Property.—Lands recently sold, and proceeds invested in purchase of 2175*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* consols, producing 65*l.* 5*s.* a year, of which 5*l.* 4*s.* is now paid to poor of Kirkby Stephen, leaving 60*l.* 1*s.* applied to school, the preacher having been long since discontinued.

Site and buildings not well adapted to their purpose; dimensions of school, 14ft. by 14ft. 10in. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for poor inhabitants of Waitby and Smardale, boys and girls.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To write and read English, and likewise Latin grammar for those capable.

Government and Masters.—Four gentlemen of Kirkby Stephen, appointed under authority of Charity Commissioners, appoint master, right to appoint having been surrendered by heir of James Highmore in 1699–1700.

Master is required to be above 20 years of age, and instructed in rites of Church of England.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Master.—One, receives 42*l.* 1*s.* a year from endowment and about 3*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—About 25 boys and girls (chiefly boys under 10 years of age, two above 16): those from Waitby and Smardale are free; others, who came from distances of 3 to 5 miles, pay from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* a quarter. All charged 6*d.* a year for firing.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School classified by one group of subjects.

School opens with prayers from Common Prayer Book.

Sunday school kept; children being almost all dissenters attend their own places of worship.

Examination twice a year by master. No prizes.

Punishments: standing sometimes on one leg, sometimes on both, tasks, and detention after school hours. Rod rarely used (in public), because parents interfere and prefer to apply it themselves.

Playground of about an acre and a half.

School open 45 weeks in the year; children are in school 30 hours a week in winter, about 28½ in summer.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Station Master.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Farmer.
„ „ - 2	Farmer.	„ „ - 2	Do.
„ „ - 3	Do.	„ „ - 3	Do.
„ „ - 4	Do.	„ „ - 4	Do.
„ „ - 5	Do.	„ „ - 5	Do.
„ „ - 6	Butcher.	„ „ - 6	Do.
„ „ - 7	Farmer.	„ „ - 7	Do.
„ „ - 8	Do.	„ „ - 8	Do.
„ „ - 9	Do.	„ „ - 9	Do.
„ „ - 10	Platelayer.	„ „ - 10	Grocer, Draper, and Druggist.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of whole school:—

Number learning

Religious knowledge (Bible)	20
Latin (Virgil, Delectus, Henry's First Latin Book, &c.)	3
Arithmetic (Walkingames's, Birkin's, and Irish)	10
Mensuration (Nesbit's)	4
English History (Goldsmith's)	6
Geography (Goldsmith's)	4
English Grammar (Lennie's)	9
English Composition	10
Writing	22

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

M. Thompson, Esq., J.P., Flecker House, Kirkby Stephen.
Isaac Sowerby, Esq., Kiddlesey House, Kirkby Stephen.
Jas. Hutchinson, Esq., Winton.

Master:

Wm. Waistell.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WINTON SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This is a purely elementary school, but is not under inspection, and the master is uncertificated. There were 28 children at the time of my visit, 25 boys and 3 girls. The premises are modern, and the room fitted up as a national school. The desks, however, are clumsy, and so large as to encumber the space and render the ordinary movement and classification of a good school somewhat difficult. There is no house for the master, and no playground or suitable offices for the children.

The instruction of the school is moderately though not highly efficient. The several classes showed fair proficiency according to their age, in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic. In the highest class six boys were reading English history with creditable care, had learned the elements of geography and grammar, and could work sums as far as the rule of three. The writing of the children, though very small, is generally neat and careful. The catechism is taught, but not enforced against the wishes of the parents.

There are no free scholars. All pay a quarterage of 3*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* 6*d.* each. The Commission of 1823 reported that two out of the 20 scholars then under instruction were learning Latin. There are now no classical scholars.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 687, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Munkhouse, by will, dated 11th August 1722, gave 100*l.* for endowment, and 10*l.* for repair of school. Two small closes of land supposed to be derived from gift of Robert Waller in 1681.

School Property.—Average annual income 14*l.* gross. Site and buildings well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Providing of a master for Winton school,

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School to be taught as a grammar school (deed of covenant of trustees and Thos. Munkhouse, 10th November 1722).

Government and Masters.—By condition of R. Munkhouse's gift, heirs of Thomas Munkhouse to nominate schoolmaster, and together with trustees to have power of removal.

Master to be examined and approved by minister of Kirkby Stephen, to be a good scholar, capable to teach a grammar school.

Appointment and dismissal of master now with trustees, who are five in number, two gentlemen and three yeomen.

State of School in 1866.

Mixed elementary village school, with about 30 boys and girls.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Wm. Alexr. Tinkler, Esq., London.
Matthew Robinson, Esq., Skelcies, near Kirkby Stephen.
Thos. Yewgill, Yeoman, Winton.
Jas. Hutchinson, Yeoman, Winton.
Wm. Hutchinson, Yeoman, Rookby Scarth.

Master:

Isaac Clark (appointed September 1866).

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note p. 63.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Classical Schools—											
Appleby - -	2,824	Agricultural.	School-house	No	Observed -	Good	Governors.	238	238	238	Stat.
Heversham -	Par. 4,300 Tp. 1,433	Agricultural.	Secretary to feoffees and parish chest.	Yes	Rules by governors in 1836.	Good	Master under control of governors.	73	51	51	Stat.
Kirkby Lonsdale	Par. 4,365 Tp. 1,727	Agricultural.	Secretary to feoffees.	Yes	Observed -	Good	Feoffees	46	46	46	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bampton - -	541	Agricultural.	Vestry room	Yes	Scheme, 1862	Moderately good.	Trustees	97	88	88	Stat.
Kendal - -	11,588 Par. 18,600	Manufacturing, Agricultural.	No statutes	—	- - -	Bad	Corporation.	70	70	70	Stat.
Kirkby Stephen	Par. 3,531 Tp. 1,715	Agricultural.	Vicarage -	By permission of tstees.	Partly varied by original and partly obsolete.	Bad	Governors.	61	59	47	Stat.
Lowther - -	427	Agricultural.	With parish registers.	By permission.	Scheme, 1831	Good	Trustees	382	377	287	Stat.
Windermere—Bowness.	2,987	Agricultural.	School - -	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	150	137	137	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bampton—Measand.	Par. 541	Agricultural.	Treasurer (Inc. of Mardale.)	Yes	Scheme, 1863	Good	Trustees	76	57	57	Stat.
Barton -	Par. 1,808 Tp.	Agricultural.	Master's Residence.	No	Obsolete -	Good	Trustees	88	88	88	Stat.

(*Continued on page 424.*)

...NT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
...xhibitions ...Universities.	Exhibitions at School.			Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in Force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
	40	None	—	Local	None	Masters	?	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	None
	88	*	—	Local	Residnce.	Partly by Trustees.	Yes	Parish of Heversham.	Boys	Residence pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Good learning.	None
	100	None	—	County	None	H.M.	—	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	None - -	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	None
...e	—	None	—	Local	Residnce.	Master	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	Schol. requisites, libry.
	25	None	—	Local	None	Partly by Trustees.	Yes	*See digest p.* 362.	Boys	None - -	Claim -	Population inc.	Classical and English.	None
	6¾	None	—	Local	None specified.	Master	—	Unrestricted (Stat. of Ld. Wharton).	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	—
...e	—	None	—	County and hereditary.	Kinship or residnce.	Trstees. partly.	Yes	Parish and neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence in parish, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	Girls sch. two dame schol.
	62	None	—	Local	Residnce.	Trstees. partly.	Yes	Applethwaite and Undermilbeck.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
...e	—	None	—	Local	Residnce.	Trstees. partly.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
	—	None	—	Local	None	Trustees partly.	Yes	Parish -	?	None -	Claim -	—	Class. -	Apprenticing.

(*Continued on next page.*)

* In default of exhibitioners at Universities, exhibitions lately held at school.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Appleby	H.M. and Usher.	Governors.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	None prescribed	H.M.	10 B., 23 D.	Fewer gentry.	3
Heversham	H.M., 3 assistants.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. - -	H.M.	39 B., 33 D.	No change.	1½ to 2
Kirkby Lonsdale	H.M.	Feoffees	?	—	—	Greek and Latin Scholarship; birth in certain counties.	H.M.	13 B., 10 D.	—	½ to 5 miles.
Semi-classical Schools—										
Bampton	H.M., assist. M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Licensed preacher (deed of foundation).	H.M.	7 B., 44 D.	—	4
Kendal	H.M.	Corporation.	Corporation	—	—	Holy orders -	H.M.	22 D.	No great change.	whole town.
Kirkby Stephen	Master	Governors.	- - -	—	—	Member of Ch. of England, able to teach rudiments of classics.	Master.	23 D.	No change.	1½
Lowther	H.M., second M.	Earl of Lonsdale.	Trustees -	Earl of Lonsdale.	Trstees.	None specified -	None	40 D.	—	3
Windermere—Bowness.	H.M., second M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	91 D.	Population increased.	2
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Bampton—Measand.	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	To teach English and grammar.	None	16 D.	No change.	3
Barton	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	- -	- -	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	45 D.	—	—

(*Continued on page 426.*)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent / Professional / Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent. 60 A. 40 B.	per cent. 36 A. 54 B. 10 C.	1·5	Very few.	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	£ 48	£ 43	£ 26	(*a*) 7-7½ (*b*) 9½-11	Usher -	776	2
35 A. 65 B.	10 A. 75 B. 15 C.	2	3	- - -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	51	37	31	(*a*) 6½-7 (*b*) 8½-10	H.M. and assist.	—	3
100 A.	34 A. 66 B.	—	—	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	42	—	35	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 9¾	Senior boy	—	0
88 A. 22 B.	15 A. 20 B. 65 C.	—	2	No authority required.	H.M. - -	—	—	38	—	27	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 9-10	Asst. M. -	243	0
—	100 B.	—	Very few.	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	20 A. 70 B. 10 C.	2	5	- -	Master; at present empty.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5 A. 60 B. 35 C.	1 since 1837.	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	100 B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Farmers and labourers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholass who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessory on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; mixed *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Appleby	39	30	Reading	By classics chiefly.	Merit in judgment of masters.	(*a*) one-half (*b*) one quarter (*c*) one quarter	33	15	14	—	—
Heversham	44	32½	Reading	Separate for classics and commercial subjects.	Fitness	Translation in school; exercise under partial sup.	33	12	41	2	—
Kirkby Lonsdale	40	30	—	Separate for every group of subjects.	By these combined.	(*b*) two or three hours a day for boarders.	23	11	9	7	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bampton	42	30	Reading	Uniform	Marks	(*a*) three-fourths (*b*) one-fourth for boarders.	19	6	11	3	—
Kendal	44	25	Reading	Mixed	Knowledge	(*a*) two-thirds (*c*) one-third	18	0	5	0	—
Kirkby Stephen	42	30	To be able to read.	Uniform	Examination	(*a*) three fourths (*c*) one fourth	4	1	—	—	—
Lowther	40	27	- - -	- - -	Marks and Examination.	- - -	6	—	—	—	—
Windermere—Bowness.	43	30	To spell words of two syll.	Separately for each subject.	Place in class	(*a*) one-third (*c*) two-thirds	6	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bampton—Measand.	44	35	Reading	One subject chiefly, and others subordinate.	Proficiency	(*a*) two-thirds (*c*) one-third	—	—	—	—	—
Barton	43	27½	—	—	—	Chiefly in school.	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on page 428.*)

Instruction.																
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations: (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutors; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor - -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three - -	33	14	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	All three -	58	30	Text books -	3	5	—	—	—	—
Tutor; sometimes translation.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short Sentences.	23	23	All three	8	4	—	—	—	—
Tutor - -	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences; occasionally continuous; original in French and German.	58	27	All three -	5	5	—	—	—	—
Tutor - -	P.	—	—	—	Short Sentences.	22	6	All three - -	2	2	—	—	—	—
Master occasionally; chiefly without aid.	P.	—	—	—	Chiefly short sentences.	23	2	All three -	—	2	—	—	—	By first class reading book.
Without aid -	—	—	—	—	- - -	40	5	- - -	6	10	—	—	—	—
Without aid -	—	—	—	—	- - -	91	1	- - -	6	5	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	10	—	Text book -	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.: Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Appleby	33	33	33	—	—	—	33	—	—	-	-	-	Half-yearly by vicar and others.
Heversham	57	41	55	—	39	53	58	26	26	G.D., D.F., P.M.	-	Half-yearly.	None
Kirkby Lonsdale	23	23	23	4	14	23	23	4	—	-	-	Twice a year.	—
Semi-classical Schools—													
Bampton	27	58	58	27	27	58	58	—	58	T.M., P.M.	-	-	Trustees half-yearly
Kendal	14	22	22	0	0	22	22	—	0	-	-	No examination.	No examination.
Kirkby Stephen	13	18	14	—	5	23	23	—	—	None	-	Half-yearly	-
Lowther	27	27	27	15	27	40	40	25	35	-	-	-	Half-yearly by trustees and others.
Windermere—Bowness.	1	36	19	19	36	91	91	—	91	T.M., P.M.	-	-	-
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Bampton—Measand.	6	5	4	8	—	15	14	—	—	-	-	-	By vicar half-yearly.
Barton	30	30	—	—	—	45	45	—	—	P.M. (singing)	—	—	Trustees

(*Continued on page 430.*)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Persons responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	Occasionally.	- - -	33	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before sch.	All	Vicar and H.M.	Boarders, 1	—
Yes	Yes -	- - -	74	No distinction.	Masters.	Prayer Book, morning and evening.	All	Vicar - -	Boarders -	Boarders twice.
Yes	Yes - -	Yes - -	23	Ch. of Eng. open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book	All	Vicar - -	Boarders -	Boarders, 2
Occasionally.	Occasionally.	Occasionally -	58	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Vicar - -	Whole sch. attend.	Boarders, 2
- -	At wish of parents.	- - -	22	Ch. of Eng.	—	None used -	—	Clergyman -	None.	—
No	No - -	No - -	23	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Ch. of England prayers before and after school.	—	Vicar - -	- - -	No regulation.
Yes	Yes - -	Yes - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	—	—	—
No	No - -	No - -	91	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	—	Rector - -	Sunday school.	2
—	- - -	- - -	15	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and clergy	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar of parish and incumbent of Murdale.	Sunday school.	—
—	—	—	45	Ch. of Eng.	Trustees and H.M.	Prayer Book.	—	Vicar - -	Separate Sunday School.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools									
Appleby	Practically supreme.	Public	—	—	—	18 to 30	None	—	—
Heversham	Practically supreme.	Public	—	No monitors	—	None during sch. hrs.	½ acre	Adjoining.	Both
Kirkby Lonsdale	Yes	Not used	—	—	—	24	2 acres	Adjoining.	All who join sch. club.
Semi-classical Schools—									
Bampton	Yes	Public and private.	Corporal	—	—	26	¾ acre	Adjoining.	Boarders and cricket club.
Kendal	Yes	Public	—	No monitors	None.	None during sch. hrs.	None	—	—
Kirkby Stephen	Yes	Public	—	No monitors	—	24	None	—	—
Lowther	—	Public	—	General superintendence.	—	—	1 acre	Surrounding the school.	—
Windermere—Bowness.	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	—	—	30 yards by 20 yards	Adjoining.	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Brampton—Measand.	Yes	Public	—	—	—	7½	1 rood	Adjoining.	—
Barton	H.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 432.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No	No	No	Yes, by leave of H.M.	Classics, and elementary subjcts.	-	School already examined.	Impossible and inexpedient.	Want of materials from which classmen are made.
Yes	Exercises voluntary.	Yes	To all	Those in use.	Those in use	No advantage.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Limited means; small grounds; bad situation of boarding house.
No	No	—	Subscribers	Those taught.	-	Expedient	Possible and expedient.	Few boys of better class in neighbourhood.
No	-	No	Yes	English, classics, math., and French.	Same for boarders; day boys English.	Expedient	In some cases.	Irregular attendance of day boys; early age at leaving.
No	No	No	None	Commrcl. educatn.	Generally commercial.	Expedient, by corporation.	Inexpedient.	—
No	No	No	None	Comrcl.	Elementary	Expedient if appointed by educated persons.	Scarcely possible, not expedient.	Irregular attendance; interference of parents; bad schoolroom.
No	-	—	Yes	Those in use.	-	By universities.	No	—
No	No	No	None	Those in use.	-	Indifferent	No.	None.
	-	—		Those in use.	Same	-	Yes	Irregularity of attendance.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Trustees	—	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.								£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
Beetham -	Par. 1,510 Tp. 776	Agricultural.	School box kept by vicar.	Yes	Observed -	Small	Trustees and masters.	32 0	32 0	32 0	Stat.
*Brough -	Par. 1,728 Tp. 840	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Obsolete -	Good	Payment by Office of Woods and Forests.	6 0	6 0	6 0	Stat.
Brough—Stainmore.	672	Agricultural.	With trustees	No	Obsolete -	Need repair.	- -	81 10	81 10	81 10	Stat.
Burton—Preston Patrick.	488	Agricultural.	Endowed by Inclosure Act.	—	Observed -	Good	Chapel warden and overseers.	16 0	16 0	16 0	Stat.
Cliburn -	367	Agricultural.	Endowed by Inclosure Act.	—	Observed -	Need repair	Trustees	24 0	24 0	24 0	Stat.
Crosby Garrett	506	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Under repair.	Dividends received by trustees.	7 0	7 0	7 0	Stat.
Crosby Ravensworth.	Par. 927	Agricultural.	Vicarage -	Yes	Obsolete -	Good	Vicar -	53 0	50 0	50 0	Stat.
Crosby Ravensworth—Reagill.	145	Agricultural.	Vicarage -	Yes	Varied by Inclosure Act.	Good	Vicar -	30 0	30 0	30 0	Stat.
*Grasmere -	Par. 2,347 Tp. 604	Agricultural.	No statutes	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	—
Heversham—Crosscrake.	350	Agricultural.	No statutes.	—	- - -	Good.	Trustees and incumbent.	14 6	14 6	14 6	Stat

(*Continued on page 434.*)

* This school under is inspection of the Privy Council.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualification required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required in Foundationers (by Rules now in force.) absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowments.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Trustees partly.	—	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	—	None prescribed.	None
None	—	None	—	No trustees.	—	- -	—	? Parish -	?	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Class. -	Instruction in song.
None	—	None	—	Local	—	- -	No	No restriction specified.	Both	- - -	Claim -	—	Semi-class.	Service in chapl.
None	—	None	—	Local	—	- -	—	Township -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	None prescribed.	None
None	—	None	—	—	—	- -	—	Parish -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	None prescribed.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	—	- -	—	Township -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	"A grammar school."	Support of poor.
None	—	None	—	Local	None	- -	—	Unrestricted	Both	- - -	Claim -	Dim.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	- -	—	Township -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	"Grammar sch." (Incl. Act.)	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	- -	—	- - - -	Both	-	- -	—	Not prescribed.	None
None	—	None	—	Local.	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - - -	—	Not prescribed.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.								Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.										
Beetham	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	None	50 D. (about), 3 B in 1867.	—	2 or 2½
Brough	H.M.	Lord of Manor of Hilbeck with Brough.	—	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	None	100 D. (about).	—	—
Brough —Stainmore.	H.M.	Patron of the Benefice.	—	Deputy app. by H.M.	—	Clergyman of the township.	Parsonage.	46 D.	No change.	2 to 3
Burton—Preston Patrick.	H.M.	Ratepayers.	—	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	None	60 D. (about).	No change.	2 and upwards M.
Cliburn	H.M.	Trstees.	—	—	—	—	None	48 D. (about).	—	—
Crosby Garrett	Mistress	Trstees.	—	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	None	20 D. (about).	—	—
Crosby Ravensworth.	H.M.	Trstees.	—	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	None	32 D. (42 in 1867).	No change.	2
Crosby Ravensworth—Reagill.	H.M.	Trstees.	—	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	None	24 D.	No change.	1
Grasmere	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	None prescribed.	—	—	—	—
Heversham—Crosscrake.	Master	Trstees.	—	—		Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	53 D.	—	2

(*Continued on p.* 436.)

of School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars).		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bedrooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Independent Professional Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artizans, Labourers, B. C.		Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Boarders.	Day Scholars.													
	Per cent.													
—	Chiefly C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Chiefly Farmers and Labourers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	80 B. 20 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Farmers and Labourers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	70 B. 30 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	B. and C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform *i.e.*, by one Subject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt, (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools cont.—											
Beetham	46	30	Nothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brough	46	30	"	"	Examination	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brough—Stainmore.	44	30	Alphabet	Uniform	Proficiency	(*a*) three-fourths, (*c*) one-fourth.	—	2	—	—	—
Burton—Preston Patrick.	46	35	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cliburn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosby Garrett	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosby Ravensworth.	44	40	Alphabet	Uniform	Proficiency	Chiefly in school	—	—	—	—	—
Crosby Ravensworth—Reagill.	44	30 to 40	"	Uniform	Proficiency	Chiefly in school	—	—	—	—	—
Grasmere	46	30	"	Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heversham—Crosscrake.	46	30	Alphabet	Uniform	Marks	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 438.)

Instruction															
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures: (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	All	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	36	1	All three	6	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	All three	1	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	All three	—	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	All	—	—	—	1st clss.	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	All three	1	2	—	18	—	Text books; experiments occasionally.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M. Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Beetham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	None	None
Brough	—	30	30	—	30	All	All	—	—	-	-	-	Inspector of schools.
Brough—Stainmore.	16	20	4	—	12	46	40	1	—	P.M.	-	-	-
Burton—Preston Patrick.	15	15	15	—	—	18	42	—	—	-	-	-	-
Cliburn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	Inspector of schools.
Crosby Garrett	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosby Ravensworth.	7	12	14	—	—	25	18	—	—	-	-	-	-
Crosby Ravensworth—Reagill.	—	14	14	—	6	24	14	—	—	P.M.	-	-	Half-yearly, by vicar or others.
Grasmere	1st clss.	1st and 2nd.	1st clss.	—	—	All	All	—	All	P.M.	-	Master and trustees.	Inspector of schools.
Heversham—Crosscrake.	18	30	28	—	20	53	40	—	53	T.M., P.M.	-	-	Incumbent occasionally.

(*Continued on p. 440.*)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	Vicar.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar - -	District Sunday school.	—
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book daily.	—	—	—	—
Yes -	Yes -	No - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. (Incumbent.)	Prayer Book, before and after school.	—	H.M. (Incumbent.)	None	No regulation.
- -	- - -	- - -	48	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book, morning and evening.	—	Clergy.	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	21	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and vicar.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar - -	Sunday school.	—
- -	- - -	- - -	19	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and vicar.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar - -	Sunday school.	—
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book.	—	—	—	—
—	Yes - -	- - -	53	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Forms by S. P. C. K. before and after sch.	—	Incumbent -	Scripture Lesson.	2

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont. Beetham	Yes, under trustees.	Public	-	-	-	2½	None	-	-
Brough	Yes	Public	Corporal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brough—Stainmore.	Yes	Public	-	Report to H.M.	H.M. and monitors.	—	½ acre not enclosed.	Adjoining.	-
Burton—Preston Patrick.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	200 sq. yds.	Adjoining.	—
Barton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cliburn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosby Ravensworth.	-	-	-	-	-	5	160 sq. yds.	Adjoining.	-
Crosby Ravensworth—Reagill.	Under vicar	-	-	-	-	8	Village Green.	Adjoining.	-
Grasmere	Yes	Not used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heversham—Crosscrake.	Yes	Public	-	-	-	7	218 square yards.	Close	-

(*Continued on p. 442.*)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in Opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
-	-	—	For Sunday school.	Reading, writing, arith., &c.	Same	Visited by Diocesan Inspector.	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Apathy of parents.
-	-	—	None	Those taught in National schools.	Same	Expedient by universities.	Expedient	Want of power to enforce regular attendance.
—	—	—	None	Writing, arithmetic, and religious instruction.		By Government.	Expedient	Weekly payments for poorer classes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	-	—	Yes	English education	-	-	Yes.	—
-	-	—	Yes	Elementary.	Same	Expedient	Yes.	—
—	Plain drill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	Drilling	—	Yes	Those in use.	Same	Expedient	Possible	None.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of Neighbouring Population	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.								£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
Heversham—Crossthwaite and Lyth.	740	Agricultural.	Trustees.	—	- - -	Fair.	Trustees.	51 0	51 0	51 0	Inc.
Kendal—Grayrigg.	800	Agricultural.	School Secretary.	Yes.	Not in existence.	Good.	Trustees.	26 0	23 0	23 0	Stat.
Kendal—Ings	391	Manufacturing and Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Bad.	Incumbent.	62 0	62 0	62 0	Stat.
Kendal—Old Hutton.	406	Agricultural.	Parish chest.	On application.	Obsolete	Fair.	Master.	17 0	17 0	17 0	Stat.
Kendal—Staveley.	1,240	Manufacturing and Agricultural.	- - -	—	Varied in practice.	Good.	Trustees.	78 0	60 0	60 0	—
Kendal—Burneside.	900	Manufacturing and Agricultural.	Vestry.	—	Mostly observed.	Good.	Trustees.	21 0	17 0	17 0	Stat.
Kendal—Whitwell and Selside.	284	Agricultural.	Trustees.	—	Obsolete.	Fair.	Trustees.	54 0	54 0	54 0	Inc.
Kirkby Stephen—Waitby and Smardale.	137	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Mostly observed.	Very bad.	Trustees.	47 6*	42 1	42 1	Inc.
Kirkby Stephen—Winton.	301	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Good.	Trustees.	14 0	14 0	14 0	—
Morland -	Par. 1,927 Tp. 420	Agricultural.	Parish chest	Yes	- - -	Good	Vicar -	15⅔	15⅔	15⅔	—

(*Continued on p. 444.*)

* Since raised to 65*l.* 5*s.*

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
one	—	None	—	Local and ex-off.	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - - -	- - -	—	Not prescribed.	None
one	—	None	—	Local.	Mem. Ch. Eng.	Trstees partly.	—	Inhabitants.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Not prescribed.	None
one	—	None	—	Local.	—	Trstees partly.	—	Hamlet of Hugill.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Not prescribed.	None
one	—	None	—	Local.	—	Trstees partly.	No	Township.	—	Residence pref.	- - -	—	Classical -	—
ne	—	None	—	Local.	Residnce.	—	—	Township.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Not prescribed.	—
ne	—	None	—	Local.	Residnce.	Trstees partly	—	Chapelry.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Not prescribed.	Alms
ne	—	None	—	Local.	None.	—	—	Township.	Both	- - -	- - -	Dim.	Semi-class.	—
ne	—	None	—	Local.	Residnce.	—	—	Two townships.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Alms, Sermons.
ne	—	None	—	Local.	—	Trstees partly.	Yes	No restriction specified.	Both	- - -	- - -	—	Grammar	—
ne	—	None	—	Vicar, &c. trustee.	—	Vicar partly.	—	Township -	Both	- - - -	- - -	—	None prescribed.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.								Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Heversham—Crosthwaite and Lyth.	Master	Trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	Certificated preferred (last appointment).	None	50 D.	- -	—
Kendal—Grayrigg.	Master	Trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	95 D.	No change.	1 or more.
Kendal—Ings.	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	- -	- -	Member of Ch. of England.	None	—	- -	2
Kendal—Old Hutton.	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	- -	- -	Member of Ch. of England.	None	60 D.	Poorer scholars.	3
Kendal—Staveley.	Master	Incumbent, as his deputy.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	—	107 D.	No great change.	3
Kendal—Burneside.	Master, 2 pupil teachers.	Trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	Member of Ch. of England.	Master.	140 D.	No change.	3
Kendal—Whitwell and Selside.	Master	Householders.	Householders.	- -	- -	Is examined by vicar and sch. master of Kendal.	None	60 D.	Changed in usefulness.	2
Kirkby Stephen—Waitby and Smardale.	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	- -	- -	- - -	None	25 D.	- -	5
Kirkby Stephen—Winton.	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	- -	- -	Good scholar to teach a gram. school.	None	D.	- -	1
Morland	Master	Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.	- - -	- -	- -	Member of Ch. of England.	None	57 D.	- -	3

(*Continued on p. 446.*)

F SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding house.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
	Per cent.							£	£	£				
-	Farmers and labourers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
-	65 B. 35 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
-	- -	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
-	Farmers and labourers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
-	20 B. 80 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
-	45 B. 55 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
-	Farmers, chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
-	95 B. 5 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
-	75 B. 25 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks or Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt, (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Heversham—Crossthwaite and Lythe.	45	30	Alphabet	Mixed	Examination	Home lessons learnt.	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal—Grayrigg.	44	30	Nothing	Uniform	Examination	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal—Ings.	44	28	Alphabet	One chiefly, and other sub.	Intelligence	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal—Old Hutton.	46	30	Nothing	Uniform	Proficiency	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal—Staveley.	46	27½	Letters and figures.	System of Privy Council.	Examination	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal—Burneside.	45	30	Alphabet	System of Privy Council.	Examination	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal—Whitwell and Selside.	46	35	Letters	Mixed	Merit	- - -	3	—	—	—	—
Kirkby Stephen—Waitby and Smardale.	45	28½ to 30	Nothing	Uniform	Merit	(*a*) three-fourths (*c*) one-fourth	3	—	—	—	—
Kirkby Stephen—Winton.	44	30	Nothing	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Morland	45	30	Nothing	One subject chiefly, and others sub.	Merit	Most in school	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 448.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	6	All combined	2	6	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	80	—	All three "	5	5	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	All	—	All three "	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	56	—	Both (*a*) and (*c*).	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	107	—	All three "	15	6	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	—	—	Text books, and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid "	—	—	—	—	" " "	30	—	Text books "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor " "	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	10	—	All three "	—	4	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	30	—	Text books, and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	36	—	All three "	6	5	—	18	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M. Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.													
Heversham—Crossthwaite and Lyth.	—	25	20	—	—	50	50	8	—	G.D.			Trustees
Kendal—Grayrigg.	—	32	32	—	32	95	95	5	32	P.M., G.D.			Inspector of schools.
Kendal—Ings.	—	—	12	—	—	All	All	—	—	G.D., P.			Incumbent
Kendal—Old Hutton.	22	22	10	—	10	65	65	—	All	P.M.		Master	None
Kendal—Staveley.	—	33	33	—	—	107	107	—	—	P.M.			Inspector of schools.
Kendal—Burneside.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				Inspector of schools and trustees.
Kendal—Whitwell and Selside.	20	12	12	—	—	60	30	—	—	P.M.			Trustees, quarterly.
Kirkby Stephen—Waitby and Smardale.	6	4	9	—	10	—	22	—	—			Half-yearly	
Kirkby Stephen—Winton.	7	14	14	—	—	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morland	36	36	36	—	21	57	57	—	—				Clergy occasionally.

(*Continued on p.* 450.)

Course of Study Modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	- - -	- - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book twice daily.	—	Incumbent -	—	—
No -	No - -	No - -	95	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	A school form before and after sch.	—	H.M. and Incumbent.	1	1
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and Incumbent.	Prayer Book	—	Incumbent -	2	2
No -	No - -	No - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book	—	Incumbent -	Sunday school.	2
In first class.	In first class.	- - -	107	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book	—	Incumbent -	Sunday school.	—
No -	No -	No - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	—	—	—	—
—	- - -	- - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	—	School form	—	Clergyman -	None.	—
—	- - -	- - -	14	—	—	Prayer Book before sch.	—	Master -	Sunday school.	No regulation.
—	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morning and evening.	—	—	—	—
—	- - -	- - -	36	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergy -	Sunday school.	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.									
Heversham—Crossthwaite and Lyth.	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	None	—
Kendal—Grayrigg.	Yes	Public	-	Punishment	-	10	83 square yards.	Adjoining.	-
Kendal—Ings.	Yes	Public	-	-	-	2½	None	-	-
Kendal—Old Hutton.	Yes	Public	-	-	-	2½	¾ acre	Adjoining.	-
Kendal—Staveley.	Yes	Public	-	-	-	2½	None	-	-
Kendal—Burneside.	Yes	Public	-	-	-	1½	½ acre	200 yards.	-
Kendal—Whitwell and Selside.	Yes	Public	-	-	-	—	"20 yards sqare."	Adjoining.	-
Kirkby Stephen—Waitby and Smardale.	Parents interfere.	Public	-	-	-	1½ in summer.	1½ acre	Adjoining.	-
Kirkby Stephen—Winton.	-	-	-	-	-	2½	2 roods	-	-
Morland	Vicar can interfere.	Public	-	-	-	7½	None	-	-

(*Continued on page* 452.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Indepedient Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	No -	—	Yes -	Those in use.	Same -	No - -	Yes.	—
- - -	No -	None	Yes -	English subjects; rudiments of Latin and Greek.	Same -	Not by Government universities.	Expedient and possible.	Want of room, books, &c.
- - -	No -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	No advantage.	Possible -	None.
- - -	- - -	—	Book club	Elementary.	Same -	School under inspection.	Yes, for upper boys.	Irregularity of attendance.
- - -	No -	—	- - -	Elementary and English education.	Same -	School under inspection.	Expedient, but not possible here.	Absence of children at harvest.
- - -	No -	—	None -	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Same -	- - -	Yes -	None.
- - -	No -	None	None -	Arithmetic, mensuration, English grammar, geography, and ornamental penmanship.		- - -	- - -	Want of ventilation and room.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Reading, writing, arithmetic, scripture.	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	—	Sunday School library.	Elementary with mens.	Elementary -	Expedient -	Yes - -	Irregular attendance.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Morland—Bolton.	390	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	13	13	13	Stat.
Morland—Little Strickland and Thrimby.	201	Agricultural.	Trustees -	—	- - -	Fair	Rent-charge.	5	5	5	Stat.
Orton - -	Par. 1,615 Tp. 717	Farming	Parsonage -	Yes	Scheme 1861	Good	Trustees	57	49	49	Stat.
Orton—Tebay.	650	Railway, farming.	Clerk to trustees.	Yes	Scheme 1863	Good	Trustees	60	55	55	Stat.
Orton—Greenholme and Bretherdale.	—	Agricultural, railway.	One of the trustees.	Yes	Observed -	Good	Trustees	76	69	69	Stat.
Ravenstonedale	1,264	Farming	Original deed lost.	Copy	Observed -	Good	Trustees	42	42	42	Stat.
Shap—Swindale.	40	Agricultural.	Lowther Castle.	—	- - -	Good	Annuity requiring no management.	25	25	25	Stat.
Windermere—Troutbeck.	428	Agricultural.	Bank of Westmorland.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	38	38	38	Stat.
Windermere—Ambleside.	1,603	Farming -	Box in sch. room.	Yes	Varied by Court of Chancery.	Good	Trustees	174	140	140	Inc.
School in abeyance—											
*Burton - -	Par. 2,118 Tp. 751	Manufacturing and Agricultural.	Lost - -	—	Decree in Chancery, 1829.	Bad	Churchwardens and overseers.	85	70	None	Perhaps income

* This school is closed, and the endowment applied to the poor of Burton and Beetham.

IENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	chool by Foundatoin, for whose Benefit.	Schools by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trustees partly.	—	Township -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	—	- -	—	Two Townships.	Both	None - -	- -	—	- - -	Curate.
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trustees partly.	Yes	Poor of Orton.	Both	Poverty, residence pref.	Claim -	—	Non-class.	Poor of Longdale.
None	—	None	—	Local and county.	Landownrs. and Rail. directors.	Trus- partly.	Yes	Relations of founder, poor of parish, foreigners.	Both	None required.	Nomination by trustees.	—	Grammar (founder), non-class. (scheme).	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trustees partly.	—	6 hamlets -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trustees partly.	—	Parish -	Both	Residence abs.	- -	—	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes	Inhabitants of Swindale and adjacent townships.	Both	- - -	- -	Dim.	Semi-class.	—
None	—	None	—	Local	Landowners in Troutbeck.	Trustees partly.	Yes	Inhabitants of Troutbeck.	Both	None - -	- -	—	Learning and good discipline.	—
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trustees partly.		Township(?)	(?) Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	None prescribed.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Ex-officio.	—	No	Parish (Decree).	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical - (Decree).	Poor

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.								Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools —cont.										
Morland—Bolton.	Master	-	-	-	-	-	None	36 D.	No change.	¾
Morland—Little Strickland and Thrimby.	Master	Trstees.	-	-	-	-	None	16 D.	-	Less than 2.
Orton	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	Member of Ch. of England.	Cottage.	62 D.	No change.	—
Orton—Tebay.	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	-	Mast.	124 D.	-	5
Orton—Greenholme and Brotherdale.	Master	Trstees.	-	-	-	Member of Ch. of England.	None	47 D.	No great change.	2
Ravenstonedale	Master	Trstees.	-	-	-	Member of Ch. of England.	Mast.	56 D.	No change.	3
Shap—Swindale.	One	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	Qualified to teach English and Latin tongue.	None	B.	Neither	¾ mile
Windermere—Troutbeck.	One	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	-	—	D.	-	2
Windermere—Ambleside.	H.M. on pension; acting M.; under M.	Trstees.	-	-	-	None	None	92 D.	-	2½
School in abeyance—										
Burton	-	Housekeepers.	? Same	-	-	M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.	None	—	—	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
	Per cent.													
-	Chiefly labourers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	Farmers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	65 B. 35 C.	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	60 B. 40 C.	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	75 B. 25 C.	None	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	70 B. 30 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	Farmers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	20 A. 35 B. 45 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	40 B. 60 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Morland—Bolton.	46	28¾	Nothing	Separate for each subj.	Merit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morland—Little Strickland and Thrimby.	44	30	Nothing	Uniform	General proficiency.	Chiefly in school	—	—	—	—	—
Orton	44	30	To read one syllables.	Separate for each subj.	Seniority and general intelligence.	Evening lessons out of school.	—	—	—	—	—
Orton—Tebay.	46	27½	No test	One leading subject.	Occasional examinations.	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Orton—Greenholme and Brotherdale.	44	35	No test	By general proficiency.	Examination by master.	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Ravenstonedale	44	30	Alphabet	By one subject.	Proficiency	Nearly all in school.	1	—	—	—	—
Shap—Swindale.	44	30	None	Too few for classification.	—	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Windermere—Troutbeck.	44	30	Alphabet	Acc. to revised code.	Examination	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Windermere—Ambleside.	43	30	Read primer	By one subj. chiefly, and others sub.	General fitness	All in school; but evening tasks.	2	—	—	—	—
School in abeyance—											
Burton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	26	—	All three -	—	2	—	—	—	—
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	50	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	116	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	40	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	In reading books.
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	22	—	Chiefly text books.	—	2	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	6	—	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	51	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	92	—	All three -	8	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M. Trustees or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Morland—Bolton.	13	—	13	—	13	36	30	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Morland—Little Strickland and Thrimby.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Orton - -	25	25	10	—	10	62	62	—	—	None - - -	- - -	- - -	Inspector of schools and app. by trustees twice a year.
Orton—Tebay.	53	53	—	—	53	116	116	—	—	P. M. - - -	- - -	- - -	Inspector of schools and app. by trustees twice a year.
Orton—Greenholme and Brotherdale.	40	35	30	—	—	47	40	—	—	None - - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees or one of them.
Ravenstonedale	9	26	11	—	—	36	38	—	—	None - - -	- - -	None	None - -
Shap—Swindale.	4	4	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Windermere—Troutbeck.	—	19	9	—	19	51	51	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Inspector of schools.
Windermere—Ambleside.	15	92	35	—	10	92	92	8	0	G. D., D.M - -	- - -	Acting M.	Incumbent and trustees annually.
School in abeyance—													
Burton - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Course of Study Modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	- - -	- - -	28	None	—	Prayer-Book before and after school.	—	Minister -	Sunday school.	—
—	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Before and after school.	—	Clergyman -	None -	—
No -	No - -	No - - -	62	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar - -	Separate Sunday school.	No regulations.
No -	No - -	No - - -	116	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Liturgy before and after school.	—	Clergyman -	Sunday school.	Attend ch. service.
No -	No - -	No - - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergyman -	Sunday school.	Attendance not compulsory.
—	- - -	- - -	26	Ch. of Eng.	—	None - -	—	- - - -	None -	No regulations.
—	- - -	- - -	6	Ch. of Eng.	No one.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	—	Minister -	None -	—
—	- - -	- - -	51	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Minister -	Sunday school.	—
Yes -	Yes - -	- - -	92	Ch. of Eng.	Actng M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Incumbent	Sunday school.	Attend twice.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Morland—Bolton.	-	Public and private.	-	-	-	2½	Village green.	-	Surrounding.
Morland—Little Strickland and Thrimby.	-	-	-	-	-	—	Village green.	Adjoining.	-
Orton	Yes	-	-	No monitors	By master.	10	1 acre	Adjoining.	-
Orton—Tebay.	Trustees can interfere.	Public	-	Maintain discipline.	-	None	None	-	-
Orton—Greenholme and Bretherdale.	Responsible to trustees.	Public	-	No monitors	-	—	1 acre	Adjoining.	-
Ravenstonedale	Yes	-	-	No monitors	-	—	1 acre	Close	-
Shap—Swindale.	Supreme	Seldom used.	-	-	-	5	None	-	-
Windermere—Troutbeck.	Supreme	-	-	-	-	2½	A rood	Adjoining.	-
Windermere—Ambleside.	Yes	Public	-	-	-	12 to 1.30 daily.	⅛ acre	Adjoining.	-
School in abeyance—									
Burton	-	-	-	-	—	—	None	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- -	No - -	—	- - -	Elementary with gram.	Elementary -	- - -	Yes - -	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary only.	—	—	—	—
- -	No - -	No -	Sunday and day school library.	Reading, writing, and arith.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Inexpedient	Possible -	None.
- -	No - -	No -	None -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Expedient, by government.	Possible and expedient.	None.
- -	No - -	No -	Sunday school library.	Elementary.	Elementary -	No advantage.	Not expedient.	None.
- -	No - -	No -	None -	English grammar, history, geog., arith., mens.	English grammar, history, geography, arith., and mensuration.	"Perhaps it might be."	Yes - -	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	—	None -	Reading, writing, and arith.	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.
- -	- - -	None	None -	Elementary.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	- - -	Possible -	None.
- -	No - -	No -	- - -	Comrcial., with Latin and mechnicl. drawing.	Commercial, with Latin and mechanical drawing.	No advantage.	Possible and expedient.	Early withdrawal of boys, fluctuating attendance, need of additional classrooms.
- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (*Girls*).

CASTERTON.—CLERGY DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Casterton is a village in the valley of the Lune, about two miles from Kirkby Lonsdale, and near the Barbon station of the railway which connects Bradford and Leeds with Carlisle and the North. The school for clergymen's daughters, founded in 1823, was formerly placed at Cowan Bridge in Yorkshire, and removed hither about 30 years ago. Not having been aware when I visited it that you would desire to have it reported upon, I am unable to give an account of its constitution and endowment, and can here speak only of its general aspect and its educational condition.

The site of the school is good, the neighbourhood being healthy as well as extremely pretty; and the school grounds, although by no means large enough, are well laid out. The class rooms, without any pretensions to elegance, are sufficiently large, neat, and well ventilated. The dormitories in the new wing, erected in 1863 as a memorial of the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, are spacious and comfortable, being divided by wooden partitions into a number of small chambers, which the elder pupils are allowed to occupy as "studies" as well as bedrooms. (The younger children sit and learn their lessons in the schoolroom.)

The dormitories in the older part of the house, although large enough for the number placed in each, are not partitioned into cubicles in this way, and have altogether a somewhat bare and bleak appearance. Steps are being taken, I am informed, to have them improved in this respect, but the limited funds which the institution has at its disposal make it necessary to proceed slowly.

The main object of the school is to give thorough instruction in the English subjects and in music, such as may fit the pupils to become governesses, since most of them are the children of poor parents, and so are obliged to earn their livelihood. Hence great stress is laid on the teaching of English grammar geography history and French; the accomplishments, except music, receiving less relative attention than would be given to them in most ladies' schools. Latin and mathematics are not taught; arithmetic is not carried very far (at the time of my visit no girl had got into decimals); and not more than one-fourth learn drawing. As the charges are exceedingly low (6*l.* entrance, 14*l.* a year board, 6*l.* extra for German, French, drawing, and the piano, each), and as the institution provides frocks, cloaks, and bonnets for the

pupils, it is found impossible to pay large salaries to the teachers. Several receive only 30*l.* or 40*l.* a year with board; and none, I believe, receives more than 100*l.* with board.

Considering both the very defective state of preparation in which most of the children come, and the difficulty of procuring competent teachers at such low salaries, the educational results attained may be pronounced highly creditable. As tested by an oral and written examination, all or almost all the school work struck me as sound and thorough, some of it remarkably so. English reading is good throughout the school, better than in any boys' school I remember. The first three classes (23 girls, ages 13 to 18) were examined together in English grammar and analysis, in which they had been so well trained that it was very hard to puzzle them, and in geography and history, in both of which subjects they showed a wide and accurate knowledge of facts. The next two classes (37 girls) acquitted themselves very well in Scripture and in English history, and were also good, though of course not equal to the higher class, in geography and English grammar. Spelling and writing were respectable both in these and in the junior classes. In arithmetic I regretted to find that none had learnt decimals. The work, however, so far as it went, was sound and accurate; certainly not inferior to that of boys of the same age in an average Lancashire grammar school. In the second class out of 11 girls (average age 16½) all but two did very well; in the third class of 13 girls (average age 16) three were very good, four good, four fair, one poor, one bad; in the fourth of 15 girls (average age 14⅔) one was very good, seven good, two fair, five poor; in the sixth of 20 girls (average age 12½) 17 were good or fair, three only poor. The work was neat; but the methods, as is the case in all but a few boys' as well as girls' schools, were sometimes clumsy, and were all circuitous. Respecting the teaching of music I can scarcely presume to speak, but so far as I could form an opinion, it is careful and good, superior both in accuracy and intelligence to that which one commonly finds given in ladies' schools. The demeanour of the pupils under examination was quiet and orderly; and the state of the school altogether, as respects both instruction and discipline, appeared to me to bear high witness to the energy and zeal of the superintendent.

If any alterations are made in the educational arrangements of the place, it would probably be well to provide for the teaching of Latin, the rather as governesses are frequently asked to teach the elements of it to little boys, to carry arithmetic somewhat higher, and to give the rudiments at least of algebra and geometry to the more advanced pupils. This will no doubt require larger salaries to be given to the assistant teachers, but the trustees ought in any case to contemplate this, since a supply of competent and highly cultivated persons cannot otherwise be expected.

The want of funds is at present the great difficulty which the establishment suffers from, and as it is earnestly wished not to

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (*Girls*).

raise the boarding terms, the only expedient seems to be the admission of a certain number of other pupils, not daughters of clergymen, at a higher rate of payment.

There is no reason why this plan, which has been found so successful at Marlborough and Rossall, should not also succeed here. The number of places for the daughters of the clergy, even if diminished for a year or two, may eventually be kept at least as large as it is now, and the tone of the school will be all the better when its elements are more varied. Many well-to-do parents who are now at a loss to find a boarding school to which they may send their daughters, would doubtless be glad to embrace the opportunity of using one whose excellence its public management by such persons as the present Casterton trustees would guarantee, and where they might make sure of finding a thoroughly sound and useful education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—School founded by Rev. W. Carus Wilson in 1823, at Tunstal in Lancashire; removed to Casterton in 1833. Gift of site dated 1834.

Deeds with founder's executors.

School Property.—Conveyed to trustees by deed in 1853. Average income before 1865 was 169*l.*, raised to 181*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in 1867, all applied to school, besides subscriptions and donations.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of daughters of clergymen of small incomes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government.—12 trustees, principally clergymen, with power to supply vacancies when reduced to five, manage property; appoint lady superintendent, and exercise a general control, but principally through the lady superintendent. Accounts audited annually by an accountant. Lady superintendent appoints and dismisses teachers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

Teachers.—All reside in the house. Receive salaries of 30*l.* to 70*l.* per annum from general fund, lady superintendent 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—94, daughters of poor clergymen, chiefly between 10 and 16 years of age; pay 18*l.* per annum for board, with English and French instruction. Music, German, drawing, singing and organ, 4*l.* each extra. School bills: highest 30*l.*, average 20*l.*, lowest 18*l.* Four meals a day; meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 600 feet per girl. 40 girls have separate beds; arrangements being made for 50. Hours 6½ to 7½ am. according to season; 7½ to 9½ pm. according to age. Washing apparatus for each, and four bath-rooms.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of girls on admission. Girls generally from home teaching better prepared than those from other schools; remain six years at school.

School classified by English. Promotions by progress, ability, and character. Religious instruction to all by chaplain and English teachers. School opened and closed with prayers. Drawing taught by resident teacher from Female School of Art.

Examination twice a year by resident teachers and officers of school. No regular system of prizes on account of want of funds.

Punishment: enforced silence, rare, by lady superintendent only.

School rooms warmed by open fires and hot-air flues. Ventilators in windows and ceilings. Seats provided with backs.

Playground 37 yards by 17 yards, adjoining school, and playroom 40 feet by 20 feet. Callisthenics taught as part of system. Girls walk out with teachers.

A library open to all for reference.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Girls in school 27 hours in the week. Lessons chiefly prepared in school. Elder pupils study in private.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for year ended 31st December 1867.

DR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand as per Report 1866.				64	13	5
„ Receipts for pupils' board, including grants from the Cholmondeley Charity, and Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy	1,505	0	0			
„ Accomplishments	534	10	0			
„ Returns of advances to pupils	389	4	3			
				2,428	14	3
To subscriptions for the year 1866, paid in 1867	23	0	0			
„ Subscriptions for the year 1867	448	17	0			
„ Donations	218	14	6			
„ Donations and subscriptions for special object	42	13	0			
				733	4	6
„ Balance from the founder's memorial fund				33	19	5
„ Dividends from the endowment fund				181	17	6
„ Bank interest				8	8	3
				£3,450	17	4

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Payments; viz.:						
„ Butchers' meat				644	18	8
„ Flour, malt, &c.				258	1	11
„ Milk, butter, &c.				159	19	3
„ Vegetables and fruit				57	19	0
„ Groceries				198	10	0
„ Coals and candles				170	2	10
„ Rent, taxes, and insurance				17	4	10
„ Medicine and attendance				60	1	4
„ Advances to pupils				260	14	8
„ Stationery, books, printing, and tuning pianofortes				140	8	2
„ Superintendent and teachers' salaries				754	6	0
„ Servants' wages, viz.—house servants, laundresses, dress-maker, gardener, baker, &c., &c.				223	3	0
„ Repairs, painting, &c.				151	15	0
„ Furniture				102	2	1
„ Postage and carriage				28	13	7
	£	s.	d.			
„ Balance at banker's	158	0	6			
„ Cash in hand	64	16	6	222	17	0
				3,450	17	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle (President).
The Lord Bishop of Ripon.
Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, Vicarage, Kendal.
Rev. E. Auriol, 35, Mecklenburgh Square, W. C.
Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, Christ Church Parsonage, Hampstead, N. W.
Rev. W. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.
Rev. A. W. Thorold, 16, Bedford Square, W. C.
W. W. Carus Wilson, Esq., Hague House, Exeter.
Thomas Greene Esq., Whittington Hall, Burton, Westmorland.

Head Mistress or Lady Superintendent:
Miss Anne F. Vincent.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	All	Seven.	Only for accomplishments.	Twelve.	Seventeen years.	Twenty-five.	Each lesson one hour, Scripture half an hour.	Five.	Scripture, 3 hours; French, 5 hours; Music, 5 hours; Writing, 1 hour; Arithmetic, 2 hours; Geography, 2 hours; Grammar, 2 hours; History, 2 hours; Composition, 2 hours; Reading, 1 hour; Singing, 2 hours; Drawing, 4 hours.	The Bible.	Fifteen.	Fifteen.	Twenty-five.
French	About 80									Noel & Chapsal's Grammar, &c. and l'Academie.			
German	10									Ahn's Grammar, &c.			
Arithmetic	All									Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.			
Natural History.	About 30									Chambers's Course.			
History	All									Smith's Smaller History of England, White's Universal History, Miss Beale's Student's Text Book of Universal History, and various authors as books of reference.			
Geography	All									- - - -			
English Grammar.	All									Sullivan's English Grammar, Morell's Analysis.			
English Literature.	All									Historical and other themes, written.			
English Composition.	All									Sullivan's Class Book.			
Reading	All												
Writing	All									From copies set by the teacher.			
Instrumental Music.	All									All standard music.			
Vocal Music	All									- - - -			
Drawing	20									From models or nature chiefly.			
Callisthenics	All												
Dancing	—												
Needlework	All												

NNSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Each lesson lasts one hour, excepting Scripture.	Seven.	Scripture, 3 hours; Geography, 2 hours; History, 2 hours; Grammar, Composition, Globes and Sciences, and Reading, 1 hour each; Writing, 2 hours; Arithmetic, 2 hours; French, 5 hours; Music, 5 hours; Singing, 2 hours; Harmony 1 hour.	The Bible. Same as first class. Same as first class. Colenso's Arithmetic. Mrs. Marcet's, &c., and Chambers's Philosophy. Beale's Universal History, White's Univeral History, Schmitz' Roman History. Cornwell's Geography. Sullivan's Grammar and Morell's Analysis. Hewlitt's Speakers. Same as first class. Standard music. Hullah's system.	Nineteen. Eleven. Twenty-five.	Each lesson lasts one hour, excepting Scripture.	Six.	Scripture, 3 hours; French, 5 hours; Music, 5 hours; Writing, 5 hours; Arithmetic, 4 hours; Reading and Spelling, 4 hours; Geography, History, Grammar, and Objects, 1 hour each.			The Bible, Same as first and second. Oral; no text books. Botany and Natural History, orally. Ince's English History. Cornwell's Geography. Sullivan's Grammar. Constable's Series. Same as other classes.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[See Explanatory note on page 75.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
ASBY - - -	440	T. Smith, D.D.	1682	£ 48	£ Not stated.	£ —	No	2s. 6d. per quarter. Ent. 6d.	Farmers -	34	23
ASKHAM - -	503	Articles of Agreement.	1813	£ s. 13 12	£ s. 13 12	—	No	4s. per quarter.	Small farmers and labourers.	36	3
BAMPTON (Roughill School).	541	EdmundNoble	1662	£ 14 about.	13 9	—	Yes	1s. per quarter.	Agriculture -	10	13
DUFTON - -	495	Michael Todd. 1692 Christopher Walker. 1670		5	£ 5	—	No	3d., 4d., and 5d.	Mining and agriculture.	40	30
HUTTON, NEW (par. Kendal).	127	Miles Tarn -	1778	7	—	—	No	4d. and 6d.	Chiefly farmers	31	11
HUTTON ROOF (par. Kirkby Lonsdale.)	284	T. Chamney and others.	1774	8	8	—	No	2d., 3d., and 4d.	Small farmers and labourers.	15	15
KENDAL (Green Coat School).	12,029	William Sleddall.	1813	19	19	—	No	None.	Various -	35	12
„ (Blue Coat School).	„	Thomas Sandes.	1670	239	239	—	Yes	10 boys 10s. 6d. per quarter.	Artizans -	55	40
„ (Boys' National School).	„	Matthew Pyper, Esq.	1817	66 about.	66 about.	—	No	1d. and 2d.	Artizans and labourers.	205	—
KILLINGTON (par. Kirkby Lonsdale).	3	Subscription. T. Hebelthwaite and others.	1770 about Not stated	11	11	—	No	2d., 3d., and 4d.	Farmers and cottagers.	Not stated	

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	2 M.B., 5 N.Sc. (Boys), 7 N.Sc. (Girls).	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 L. (Boys)	None	Ten	Trustees	No	No	—
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Managers	Master certificated.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 1 E.A., 1 M.B. (Boys.)	None	Four	Trustees	Master a degree.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Incumbent.	Neither	No	Incumbent assisted by Deputy.
35	12	—	—	None	None	The Mayor and three members of the Corporation.		Neither	No	One.
45	40	—	—	20 L., 6 E.A., 10 M.B. (Boys.)	None	Subscribers, i.e. Mayor, Vicar, Trustees of Charities, &c.	Master by Mayor, Vicar, Trstees. of Grammar School, and two Senior Aldermen. Mistress by Committee of Girls' National School.	Neither	No	Master, mistress, and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	The Corporation.	Committee of Management.	Master certificated.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four, and the Churchwarden and overseer.	Trustees and other Ratepayers.	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MALLERSTANG (par. Kirkby Stephen).	232	Dowager Countess of Pembroke.	1663	15	15	—	No	None	Agricultural -	22	24
MARTINDDALE (par. Barton).	174	Mrs. Richard Birket.	1785?	18	17	—	No	2s. 6d. and 3s. per quarter.	Agricultural, mechanical, &c.	13	6
MIDDLETON (par. Kirkby Lonsdale.)	366	Inhabitants of Township. J. Moore and others.	1760 about Not stated	8	8	—	No	3s., 4s., and 5s. per quarter.	Farmers and labourers.	27	20
MILBOURNE (par. Kirkby Thore).	324	S. Atkinson -	1790	7	4	—	No	Foundationers 1s. per quarter; others 6s.	Farmers, labourers, and artizans.	24	9
MURTON (par. Appleby).	218	J. Cock. Robert Hodgson.	1738 about 1800 about	11 about	11	--	No	3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., and 6s. per quarter.	Farmers, miners, and labourers.	38	24
MUSGRAVE, GREAT.	192	Unknown -	—	47*	47		No further information.			—	—
NATEBY (par. Kirkby Stephen).	159	—— Clayton -	1762	7 about	5	—	No	Income expended in paying for the			
PATTERDALE-WITH-HARTSOP (par. Barton).	693	Purchase, with ancient school stock. Date of purchase deed.	1766	5 about	£ s. 4 10	—	Master occupies rooms above the school.	4s., 5s., and 6s. per quarter.	Agricul ural and mining.	30	40
SOULBY (par. Kirkby Stephen).	453	T. Wilson - G. Longstaff and others.	1767 1768	30*	30	—	No	Quarter pence.	Farmers and labourers.	23	9
WITHERSLACK (par. Beetham).	489	John Barwick, D.D.	1664	£ s. 158 11	£ s. 138 11	—	Yes for both.	3s. 6d. per quarter, or a cart of peat to provide firing.	Farmers and labourers.	55	54

* From latest returns furnished to Charity Commissioners.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Incumbent		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 M.B. (Boys)	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Incumbent		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Managing Committee.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B. (Boys)	None	One	Unsettled	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ucation of poor children in the school at Kirkby Stephen.						Four	—	—	—	None.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Rate-payers, overseers, and chapel warden.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B. (Boys)	One	Twenty	Clergyman.	Neither	No; but under Diocesan Inspection.	Master and mistress.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALLENDALE.—LONKLEY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1833.

Constitution.—School supported by quarterly pence and a yearly donation from the Lord of Manor. A yearly rent paid by the master of the school to the trustees. The trustees, W. C. Arnison, Esq., and J. Rowell, Esq., are the proprietors.

Objects.—School open for children of all denominations. Is intended for the purpose of giving an elementary English education.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English grammar, history, reading, writing, and mathematics.

Government and Masters.—The master is appointed by the trustees. He is dismissible for neglect of school duties; is required to pass an examination in the different branches for an elementary education.

State of School in First Half-year of 1869.

General character.—Non-classical. Mixed for boys and girls.

Master.—One. His emoluments fluctuate, according to number of children in attendance.

Day Scholars.—23 boys, 12 girls, chiefly children of tradesmen, farmers, lead ore smelters, and miners; from distances up to 2 miles; under 14 years of age, half under 10. Pay from 3*s.* to 10*s.* a quarter, according to progress. Fires 3*d.* a quarter. No extras. Entrance fee 6*d.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys and girls classed together. School classified separately for different subjects or groups of subjects. Home tasks learnt. School begins and ends with prayers. Promotion by examinations.

Examination annually by Inspector of British and Foreign Schools, on appointment by Lord of Manor.

School open 47 weeks in the year; in school 30 hours a week.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

ALNWICK.—"THE DUKE'S SCHOOL."

[See notice in Mr. Hammond's General Report, vol. viii., pp. 291, 292.]

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1811.

Constitution.—Supported entirely by Duke of Northumberland.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Children of well-conducted people.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such as may fit pupils for commercial employment.

Government and Masters.—Manager appointed by Duke of Northumberland. With Duke's concurrence appoints and dismisses masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Two. Master's place worth 200*l.* a year, assistant's 70*l.*

Day Scholars.—86; about three-fourths between 10 and 14 years old; sons of tradesmen, artisans, and farm labourers; chiefly from town. Attend on Sunday, repeat collect, and go twice to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and cipher fairly for their age, and show some knowledge of Scripture and church catechism.

School classified by group of subjects. School course modified to some extent to suit case of boys who show aptitude for certain studies, and (so far as teaching power will allow) to suit boys' subsequent career. Clergyman of parish, as honorary chaplain to school, gives religious instruction to two upper classes twice a week; head master responsible for religious instruction of lower classes. School work begins and ends with two or more collects from Prayer Book.

Promotions by quarterly examination.

Examination annually by neighbouring clergyman named by Duke of Northumberland.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishment; latter publicly and by head or assistant master.

Playground 168 feet by 37.

About two-thirds of an acre of ground is allotted rent free by the Duke to be cultivated by 24 of the most advanced boys for their own benefit.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours and a half in the week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Wood carver.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Saddler.
,, 2	Builder.	,, 2	Gentleman's gardener.
,, 3	Tax surveyor.	,, 3	Coroner.
,, 4	Station-master.	,, 4	Station-master.
,, 5	Gardener.	,, 5	Bookbinder.
,, 6	Cloth manufacturer.	,, 6	Clerk.
,, 7	Tailor.	,, 7	Cook at the Castle.
,, 8	Cowkeeper.	,, 8	Grocer.
,, 9	Widow.	,, 9	Grocer.
,, 10	Schoolmaster.	,, 10	Schoolmaster.

All residing in Alnwick, except three, who travel 25 or 30 minutes by rail to school.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H		H.			Y.		H.		H	
Religious Knowledge.	88	4	—	20	13½	4	½	—	2	Bible, Church Catechism	20	13	4	¼	—	3	Same as in 1st Class -	22	10	4	¼	—	3	Same as in 1st Class.
Arithmetic -	88	4	—	20	13½	5	¾	—	3¾	Barnard Smith's Arith., whole.	20	13	5	¾	—	3¾	Same as in 1st Class -	22	10	8	½	—	4	Questions set on board.
Book-keeping	15	1	—	15	14	1	¾	—	¾															
Mensuration -	20	1	—	20	13½	1	1	—	1	Orally taught.														
Chemistry -	40	2	—	20	13½	1	¾	—	¾	Oral Lectures - -	20	13	1	¾	—	¾	Same as in 1st Class.							
History -	60	3	—	20	13½	1	¾	—	¾	Markham's E. History, Tudors and Stuarts.	20	13	1	¾	—	¾	Do. Do.							
Geography -	88	4	—	20	13½	2	¾	2	1½	Oral Lessons - -	20	13	2	¾	2	1½	Do. Do. -	22	10	2	¾	—	1½	Same as in 1st Class.
English Grammar.	88	4	—	20	13½	4	1½	4	2	Douglas's Grammar, whole.	20	13	4	½	4	2	Do. Do. -	22	10	4	¼	—	2	Douglas's Gram.
English Composition.	40	2	—	20	13½	2	¾	2	1½	Hiley's Composition -	20	13	2	¾	2	1½	Same as in 1st Class.							
Reading -	88	4	—	20	13½	2	1	—	2	Cowper's Task. Thompson's Seasons.	20	13	2	1	—	2	Class Reading Bk., 4th -	22	10	3	¾	—	2¼	4th Stand., Steven and Hole's Series.
Writing -	88	4	—	20	13½	2	¾	—	1½	- - - -	20	13	4	¾	—	3	" " " -	22	10	3	¾	—	2¼	
Music -	50	2	—	20	13	3	1	—	3	- - - -	30	13	2	1	—	2								
Drawing -	88	4	—	10	14	1	2½	—	2½	From Models - -	20	13¼	1	2½	—	2½	Same as in 1st Class and Mapping.	22	10	1	2½	—	2½	Line Drawing from Flat Map Drawing.
Gardening -	20	1	—	20	13½	2	1¼	—	2½															

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED—CORPORATION'S ACADEMY.

[See Notice in Mr. Hammond's General Report, vol. viii., pp. 290–2.]

Date of Establishment.—First salary paid to schoolmaster by corporation in 1652.

Constitution.—School supported out of corporation funds. Average annual expenses 800*l.* to 900*l.*

Buildings and site very well adapted to their purpose. Head master's residence adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects.—Education of children of freemen. Children whose fathers are dead allowed their books free.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—All ordinary English subjects, with French, German, vocal music, and drawing.

Government and Teachers.—School managed by committee of Town Council. Teachers appointed by Town Council.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. Mixed for boys and girls.

Teachers.—Five masters; and two mistresses for infant school. Salaries: head master 180*l.* with residence, mathematical master 90*l.*, writing master 80*l.*; one assistant 90*l.*, the other 80*l.* Mistresses' total salaries, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—240, about half between 10 and 14 years old; children of merchants, tradesmen, &c., chiefly; from distances up to eight miles. No fees of any kind.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children must be five years of age for admission to infants' school.

School classified by general attainments of pupils. Religious instruction one hour a week by each of masters. School work begins and ends with prayers, generally extempore.

Promotions at head master's discretion.

Examination once a year by gentlemen appointed by governors. Prizes given.

Caning on hand for idleness and all serious moral delinquencies.

Playground about an acre.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 30 hours in the week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Leather merchant.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Corn merchant.
„ 2	Butcher.	„ 2	Grocer.
„ 3	Late dentist.	„ 3	Farmer.
„ 4	Farmer.	„ 4	Wine merchant.
„ 5	Late preacher.	„ 5	Farmer.
„ 6	Confectioner.	„ 6	Farmer.
„ 7	Ships' carpenter.	„ 7	Builder.
„ 8	Assistant overseer.	„ 8	Railway inspector.
„ 9	Painter.	„ 9	Wine merchant.
„ 10	Blacksmith.	„ 10	Butcher.

From distances up to three and four miles.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H		H			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	76	5	—	5	15	1	1	—	1	Conybeare and Howson's Life of St. Paul.	10	14	1	1	—	1	Bible History of Kings	26	8	1	1	—	1	Stories from Bible.
French	19	3	—	2	15	3	1	2	3	De Fiva's Grammar; Moliere's Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Eliz. Exiles of Siberia.	13	14	3	¾	2	2¼	Hall's 1st part, Chambaud's Fables.							
German	4	2	—	2	15	2	1	1	2	Tiark's Gram.; Schiller's Tell.	2	14	2	1	2	2	Tiark's Reader and Grammar.							
Arithmetic	76	5	—	6	15	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetic	10	14	5	1	—	5	Ingram's.	26	8	5	1	—	5	First Lessons in Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	5	2	—	3	15	2	1	—	2	Chambers', Ingram's.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	5	1	—	5	15	5	1	—	5	Ingram's Mensuration.														
Natural History	6	1	—	6	15	1	1	—	1	Balfour's Botany, Vol. I.														
History	76	5	—	6	15	2	1	—	2	Collier's and Chambers' Brit., Plantagenet and Tudor Periods.	10	14	4	1	—	4	Collier's and Chamber's History, Stuart period.	26	8	5	½	—	2½	Stories from History.
Geography	76	5	—	5	15	2	1	—	2	Mackay's, sen., Geography	10	14	4	1	—	4	Mackay's, sen., British Isles and Continents.	26	8	5	½	—	2½	Elementary.
English Grammar.	76	5	—	6	15	5	1	3	5	Mason's Gram.; Goldsmith's Deserted Village; Cowper's Task.	10	14	4	1	1	4	Mason's Grammar and Analysis.							
English Literature.	6	1	—																					
English Composition.	16	2	—	6	15	1	Essays at home; no text book.																	
Reading	76	5	—	6	15	1	1	—	1	The above text books	10	14	2	1	—	2	Bryce's Reader	26	8	6	1	—	6	Nelson's Reader.
Writing	76	5	—	6	15	2	1	—	2	- - - -	10	14	4	1	—	4	- - - -	26	8	5	1	—	5	
Music	76	5	—	3	15	2	½	—	1	- - - -	10	14	2	½	—	1	- - - -	26	8	2	½	—	1	
Drawing	16	2	—	6	15	3	1	—	3	- - - -	10	14	3	1	—	3								

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

HEXHAM PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

[See notice in Mr. Hammond's General Report, vol. viii. pp. 295-7.]

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1855.

Constitution.—Three proprietors united by a common agreement; guarantee head master minimum salary of 100*l.* a year. School buildings and other property vested in one of proprietors who derive no pecuniary advantages, all moneys being devoted to maintaining and increasing efficiency of school.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Middle class.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, classical and commercial branches.

Government and Masters.—Proprietors exercise a limited control over internal management and regulation of school; appoint and dismiss master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical; mixed boys and girls.

Masters.—Two; besides governess to teach sewing, music, and drawing, and, if required, a junior class. Head master M.A., St. Andrew's, with honours of the first class in mathematics and natural philosophy; appoints (with sanction of proprietors) and pays assistant and governess; collects all moneys and pays rent and all expenses; balance (about 200*l.*) forms his income. Assistant's salary 60*l.*, governess' 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—54; nearly five-eighths between 10 and 14 years old; children of professional gentlemen, farmers, and tradesmen; chiefly from distances under two miles. School fees under 9 years 2*l.*, 4*l.* under 12, 6*l.* above. Music 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* Needlework 1*l.* per year. Fires 2*s.* Stationery 5*s.* under 12, 6*s.* above. No lessons on Saturday and Sunday.

Boarders.—Head master making arrangements for keeping a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars not required to know anything on admission.

School classified separately for every subject or group of subjects. School course would be modified at parents' wish to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction for half an hour every morning. School work begins with extempore prayers.

Promotions by marks and by written half-yearly papers, and separate for every group of subjects.

For the future school will be examined yearly by examiners appointed by proprietors; formerly by head master in presence of proprietors and parents. Prizes given at Christmas examination.

Punishments: keeping in and pœnas.

Playground about a quarter of an acre. An excellent gymnasium in it.

School open 43 weeks in the year. In school 25 hours in the week; lessons prepared by majority of the scholars out of school without supervision.

An evening preparatory class commenced Aug. 1868, attended by 12 scholars, for which additional fees are charged, taught by the head master.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Corn merchant.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Corn merchant.
„ 2	Engineer.	„ 2	Ironmonger.
„ 3	Clergyman.	„ 3	Gentleman.
„ 4	Cloth merchant.	„ 4	Ironmonger.
„ 5	Clergyman.	„ 5	Millowner.
„ 6	Jeweller.	„ 6	Mill manager.
„ 7	Leather merchant.	„ 7	Farmer.
„ 8	Farmer.	„ 8	Engineer.
„ 9	Nurseryman.	„ 9	Draper.
„ 10	Wood merchant.	„ 10	Farmer.

From distances up to a mile and a half.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	37	3	—	8	14	1	½	—	½	Joshua and Judges; Sacred Geography.	12	13	1	½	—	½	Matthew - - -	17	11	1	½	—	½	Matthew.
Latin - -	16	4	—	6	14	5	¾	4	5	Cæsar, Bk. IV., about a half of it.	7	13	5	¾	4	5	Edinburgh Academy's Delectus, Aristides, Epaminondas, and Hannibal.	2	12	5	½	2	3½	Scottish School Book Association's Rudiments, the Noun.
French - -	11	3	—	1	14	2	½	2	2	Pierre le Grand, Bk. II., Chap. I.; Grammaire des Grammaires, Irregular Verbs and Exercises.	7	14	2	½	2	2	Grammaire des Grammaires, to end of Pronouns; De Fiva's Introduction, four extracts.	3	13	3	½	1	2	Grammaire des Grammaires, to end of Adjectives.
German -	4	1	—	1	14	2	½	2	2	Tiark's Introductory Grammar, to end of Irregular Verbs; Tiark's Reader, Ex. 10 to 21, and 11 Exercises of English into German.														
Arithmetic -	41	4	—	5	14	3	½	5	6½	H. G. C. Smith's, senior, —Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, and Practice.	9	14	3	½	5	6½	H. G. C. Smith's Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions and Proportion.	15	11	4	½	6	8	Trotter's—Simple and Compound Rules.
Book-keeping	1	1	—	1	14	2	½	2	2	Maclean's, Part III.														

Table B.—School Instruction (1864)—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	1	—	5	14	3	½	2	2½	Euclid, Bks. I. and II.; Colenso's Algebra, to Fractions.														
Physics - -	8	1	—	8	14	1	½	—	½	Lessons in S. S. B. A.'s Advanced Reader.														
History -	20	2	—	8	14	2	½	1	1½	Collier's British—Stuart Period and Reigns of Geo. I. and Geo. II.	12	13	2	½	—	1	Collier's History for Junior Classes, pp. 35–145.						
Geography -	37	3	—	8	14	2	½	1	1½	S. S. B. A.'s Scotland, Asia, and India.	12	13	2	½	2	2	S. S. B. A.'s Europe, Asia, and Africa.	17	11	3	½	2	2½	S. S. B. A.'s England.
English Grammar.	37	3	—	8	14	3	½	1	2	S. S. B. A.'s Etymology, 21 rules of Syntax, and Analysis of Sentences.	12	13	3	½	2	2½	S. S. B. A.'s Etymology, and 23 rules of Syntax.	17	11	2	½	2	2	S. S. B. A.'s, to end of Verb.
English Literature.	8	1	—	8	14	1	½	—	½	One-half of Poetry in "Advanced Reader."														
English Composition.	20	2	—	8	14	1	½	1	1	Armstrong's, Part I. -	12	13	1	½	1	1	Cornwell's, 50 pages.							
Reading -	41	4	—	8	14	1	½	—	½	Poetry, &c., in "Advanced Reader."	12	13	2	¾	—	1½	S. S. B. A.'s Advanced Reader, pp. 48–188.	17	11	5	½	—	2½	S. S. B. A.'s Progressive Series of Lessons.
Writing -	41	4	—	8	14	5	½	—	2½	S. S. B. A.'s copy books -	12	13	5	½	—	2½	S. S. B. A.'s Progressive copy books.	17	11	5	½	—	2½	S. S. B. A.'s Progressive copy books.
Music - -	3	3	84	3	15	3	½	—	1½	Various.														
Drawing -	12	2	42	6	14	2	1	—	2	Various - - -	6	13	2	1	—	2	Various.							

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boy allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmeti or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?
39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?
41. How often is the School examined?
42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?
43. In what subjects?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?
46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction?
48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
50. What prayers are used?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?
52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed.
61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?
62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTER OR MISTRESSES OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

VOL. XX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the Welsh Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in Monmouthshire (except Monmouth), Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Merionethshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire are by J. Bryce, Esq.; those on schools in Denbighshire, Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, and Glamorganshire, with Monmouth Grammar School, are by H. M. Bompas, Esq. The four last-named counties also form the subject of Mr. Bompas' general report which is published in vol. viii., pp. 1–89.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. The information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft in 1867 and 1868 to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but, as in former volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with state-

ments made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The Assistant Commissioners visited the schools in 1865 and 1866, and their reports in the main relate to the state of the schools at the time of their visit. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c., for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

February, 1870.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

The Welsh Division (Monmouthshire and Wales) includes thirteen counties—Monmouth, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Brecknock, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, having an urban population of 365,351 inhabitants, making with the surrounding population a total for the division of 1,286,413. It contains five towns having each within their parliamentary limits upwards of 20,000 inhabitants; 17 towns with from 20,000 to 5,000; 17 towns with fewer than 5,000; 39 towns in all.

Of these 39 towns, 21, with a united population of 226,567 (of which 83,875 belong to the parliamentary borough of Merthyr Tydfil*), have no grammar school endowments. There remain 18 towns, making, together with 18 places not reckoned as towns, 36 places having such endowments.

The gross annual income of these foundations has been computed in Vol. I. at 9,936*l.*, of which nearly 3,000*l.* was assigned to the foundation which comprises Monmouth School. The income of that trust has since risen to nearly 4,000*l.* a year. In this case, as well as in some others, the foundation embraces other objects besides the support of the Grammar School.

The net annual income of the Grammar Schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the estates and school buildings, was estimated at 7,251*l.*, besides 325*l.* for exhibitions not included in the general foundations; making a total of 7,576*l.*

These amounts, irrespectively of the increase in the income of the Monmouth trust, are distributed as follows:

County, &c.	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar School Endowments.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Monmouth - -	3,582	2,568	—
South Wales -	2,869	2,446	182
North „ -	3,485	2,237	143

* The parliamentary limits of Merthyr Tydfil include Aberdare.

According to the returns embodied in vol. 1, there are 16 classical schools, with 706 scholars; 8 semiclassical, with 255 scholars; 4 non-classical, with 169 scholars. There are six elementary, and three are in abeyance. The total number of scholars in all these, excluding the elementary, is returned at 1,136 (including six paid for at a private school). Of the 16 classical schools, three fourths retain their scholars long enough to rank in the first grade.

We have information of scholarships and exhibitions at Jesus College, Oxford, amounting together to 2,520*l.* a year, which belong to this division.

There are only two endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls, *viz.*, Howell's schools at Denbigh and Llandaff. They are both supported by the same charity, of which the gross annual income in 1868 was 5,435*l.*

Further, there are in this division 123 endowments wholly or partly applied to the primary instruction of the poor. Of these the richest are,—in Monmouthshire: Bedwas (350*l.*), Caerleon (1,091*l.*) In North Wales: The Blue Coat School (127*l.*) and the British School (2,500*l.*) at Denbigh; Drelincourt's School at Wrexham (428*l.*); Kerry (145*l.*); Llanfihangel and Llanfyllin (123*l.*) In South Wales: Gelligaer (292*l.*); Haverfordwest (210*l.*); Whitton (135*l.*)

The aggregate gross annual income of these 123 foundations amounts to about 8,000*l.*, and the net annual sum applied to education (apart from board, clothing, &c. of scholars) may be computed at upwards of 2,800*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at about 16,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys).

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped—

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF MONMOUTH, BRECKNOCK, CARDIGAN, CAERMARTHEN, GLAMORGAN, PEMBROKE, RADNOR, ANGLESEY, CAERNARVON, DENBIGH, FLINT, MERIONETH, AND MONTGOMERY.

POPULATION - - 1,286,413.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

County of **MONMOUTH.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Monmouth -	5,783	2914*	60	92	8	24	26	—	24									
Abergavenny -	4,621	107	‡	16	2	13	2	4	—									
										Usk - - -	2,112	110	—	16	16	5	—	—
Remaining Towns:—																		
Newport - -	23,249																	
Tredegar - -	9,383																	
Pontypool -	4,661																	
Chepstow - -	3,364																	

* That is, about 900*l.* spent on school and 2,014*l.* annual surplus (1868).
† See Classical School.
‡ See Welsh scholarships at Jesus College, Oxford, p. 14.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not being
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Monmouth	Classical	A.B.	19	73

Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Abergavenny	Classical -	A.B.	—	15
Monmouth -	Non-classical	—	12	107

Population, 174,633.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Monmouth -	5,783	†	—	119	—	—	—
Llantilio Crossenny.	748	160	—	120	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Llantilio Crossenny	Non-classical.	B.C.	—	120
Usk - -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	5	11

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls :—**

None.

b.—Twelve **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Bedwas - -	350	36*	—	31
Caerleon - -	1,091	232	?	?

And *ten* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

* Five more schools belong to this charity ; whole amount annually applied in education 299*l.* 10*s.*

SOUTH WALES.—

Viz. :—**Brecknock** - Population, 61,627
Cardigan - - „ 72,245
Caermarthen - „ 111,796

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
ceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
In each county the towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
County and Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	County and Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
BRECKNOCK:										BRECKNOCK.								
Brecon -	5,235	435	—*	49	25	40	20	45	—									
CARDIGAN:										CARDIGAN.								
Cardigan -	3,543	21	—	19	8	16	8	—	—									
Lampeter -	1,542	—	—	28	19	23	14	—	—									
Ystradmeiric	160	267	—	127	?	?	—	—	—									
CAERMARTHEN:										CAERMARTHEN:								
Llandovery -	1,855	647	55	53	51	58	40	7	27	Caermarthen	9,993	68	—	41	30	3	5	
GLAMORGAN:										GLAMORGAN.								
Swansea -	41,606	561†	—	82	34	81	23	27	—									
Cowbridge -	1,094	50	30‡	44	24	42	14	13	—									
PEMBROKE:										PEMBROKE.								
Haverfordwest	7,019	174	—§	45	?	?	—	—	—									
St. David's -	2,199	40	—	14	—	—	—	—	—									
RADNOR:										RADNOR.								

Remaining Towns:—

BRECKNOCK.
None.

CARDIGAN:
Aberystwith 5,641

CAERMARTHEN:
Llanelly - 11,084

GLAMORGAN:
MerthyrTydfil 49,119
Cardiff - - 32,954
Aberdare - 32,299
Neath - - 6,810
Aberavon - 2,916

PEMBROKE:
Milford - 3,007
Tenby - - 2,982

RADNOR.
None.

* Power to grant exhibitions out of general income.
† Annual income ordered to be capitalized.
‡ See Welsh Scholarships at Jesus College, Oxford, p. 14.
§ Shares 250*l.* a year (in exhibitions) with Birmingham School.

School in abeyance:—
Pembroke, with an endowment of 11*l.* a year paid to National School.

Population, 685,080.

Glamorgan - Population, 317,752
Pembroke - - ,, 96,278
Radnor - - ,, 25,382

kind of instruction given.

course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but ex-

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
arranged in the order of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

County and Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
BRECKNOCK.							
CARDIGAN.							
CAERMARTHEN.							
GLAMORGAN.							
PEMBROKE.							
RADNOR:							
Cwmtoyddwr	798	32	—	—	—	—	—
Presteigne -	1,743	140	—	49	4	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

These counties also contain :—

a.—One **Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Net annual Income from Endowment.	Number of: Boarders.	Number of: Day Scholars.
Llandaff: *Howell's School* -	£ 1,756*	55	?

* Expended in 1868.

b.—Forty-three **endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
GLAMORGANSHIRE: Gelligaer - -	292	194*	158	167
PEMBROKESHIRE: Haverfordwest -	210	80	70	—
RADNORSHIRE: Whitton - -	135	115	38	32

And *forty* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

* Besides grants to other schools amounting to 20*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

SOUTH WALES—

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their
the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first
of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Cardigan	Classical	A.B.	—	19	Brecknock	Classical	A.B.	20	29
Cowbridge	Classical	A.B.	24	20	Caermarthen	Semi-classical	A.B.	2	39
Haverfordwest.	Classical	B.	4	41	Presteigne	Non-classical	B.C.	—	49
Lampeter	Classical	A.B.	—	20	St. David's	Classical	—	4	10
Llandovery	Classical	A.B.	43	10	Swansea	Classical	A.B.	10	72
Ystradmeiric.	Classical	A.B.	2	125					

continued.

the age up to which they retain their scholars.

whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Cwmtoyddwr -	Non-classical	National School under Government Inspection.		

NORTH WALES.—

Viz. :—**Anglesey** - - Population, 54,609
Caernarvon - „ 95,694
Denbigh - - „ 100,778

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
In each county the towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
County and Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning				
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£						
ANGLESEY:									
Beaumaris -	2,558	490	*	53	14	17	16	14	—
CAERNARVON.									
DENBIGH:									
Ruabon -	14,343	124	—	50	9	37	12	18	—
Llanrwst -	3,993	368	—	28	12	28	20	14	—
Ruthin -	3,372	266	143†	47	25	47	8	47	—
FLINT.									
MERIONETH.									
MONTGOMERY.									

SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
County and Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
ANGLESEY.								
CAERNARVON:								
Bottwnog -	138	181	—*	59	15	12	5	—
DENBIGH:								
Denbigh -	5,946	53	—	29	—	—	—	—
Wrexham -	7,516	32	—	15	—	—	—	—
FLINT:								
St. Asaph -	2,063	14	—	46	27	23	—	—
Hawarden -	652	16	—	30	—	—	—	—
MERIONETH:								
Llan-y-cil (Bala)	2,383	150	—	40	—	—	—	—
MONTGOMERY.								

* See Welsh scholarships at Jesus College, Oxford, p. 14.
† Power to grant exhibitions out of general income.

Remaining Towns :—

ANGLESEY
Holyhead - 6,193
Amlwch - 3,207

CAERNARVON:
Caernarvon - 8,512
Conway - 2,523

DENBIGH:
None.

FLINT:
Mold - - 3,735
Flint - - 3,428

MERIONETH.
None.

MONTGOMERY:
Newtown - 3,692
Llanidloes - 3,127

Schools in abeyance :—

Bangor, with endowment of 211*l.* a year.
Holywell, with 5*l.* a year.
Pwllheli (Denio). Endowment of 40*l.* a year lost.
Welshpool, with 9*l.* a year (paid to National school).

opulation, 426,700.

lint - - - Population, 69,737
Cerioneth - „ 38,963
Contgomery - „ 66,919

nd of instruction given.

urse of study.
t exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

gular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
the order of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

County and Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
CGLESEY.							
ERNARVON.							
ENBIGH.							
INT.							
Newmarket	520	93	—	—	—	—	—
ERIONETH:							
Dolgellau	2,217	38	—	14	—	—	—
Llanegryn -	652	85	—	—	—	—	—
NTGOMERY:							
eythur -	—	102	—	53	—	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

These counties also contain :—

a.—One **Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Net annual Income from Endowment	Number of	
		Boarders.	Day Scholars.
	£		
Denbigh: *Howell's School* -	1709*	60	10

* Expended in 1868.

b.—Sixty-eight **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
DENBIGHSHIRE.				
Denbigh: *Blue Coat School* -	127	70	22 (in. Nat) Schl.	—
British School -	2,500 (Mixed Charity).	25*	25	11
Wrexham: *Drelincourt's School*	428	45	?	?
MONTGOMERYSHIRE:				
Kerry - -	145	103	57	49
Llanfihangel - -	123	18	12	—
Llanfyllin - -		42½	16	10

And *sixty-two* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

* Four other schools in North Wales aided from same charity.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to th**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of thei
the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the firs
of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centag
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally t

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars
Beaumaris	Classical	A.	41	12	Bottwnog - -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	59
Hawarden	Semi-clas	B.	—	—	Denbigh - -	Semi-classical	B.	6	23
Llanrwst	Classical	A.B.	7	21	Dolgellau - -	Non-classical	C	—	14
Ruthin -	Classical	A.B.	26	21	Ruabon - -	Classical -	A.B.	26	24
					St. Asaph - -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	12	34
					Wrexham - -	Semi-classical	B.	5	10

ontinued.

ge up to which they retain their scholars.

hole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

rade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number ot being less than 4.

he upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Deythur -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	30
Llanegryn	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	—
Llan-y-cil (Bala).	Semi-classical -	—	—	40
Newmarket	Non-classical -	Parochial School.		

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD:—Welsh Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

The Ordinance concerning Jesus College, framed 3rd May 1857 by the Oxford University Commissioners in pursuance of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81., directs,—

(1.) That the Principal and Fellows may, if and so long as they shall deem it expedient for the interests of education in connexion with the principality of Wales, divide the fellowships as nearly as may be into two moieties, whereof one moiety is to be termed Welsh fellowships, and to be filled up by the election of natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, if any such be found of sufficient merit, &c. in the judgment of the electors. In elections to two of these fellowships the candidates are to be able to speak the Welsh language.

(2.) That all the scholarships existing in the College at the date of the Ordinance (with certain therein-mentioned exceptions), and all the scholarships to be established under the provisions thereof (except King Charles I. scholarships), shall be filled up by the election (after examination) of natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, or persons educated for the four years last preceding their election or matriculation at one of the grammar schools of Abergavenny, Bangor, Beaumaris, Bottwnog, or the Free School of Cowbridge, or such other schools in Wales or Monmouthshire as the Principal and Fellows may from time to time admit, if any such be found of sufficient merit in the judgment of the electors.

[Welsh scholarships are of the annual value of 80*l.* each, and are stated to be twenty in number in the Oxford Calendar for 1869, page 323.]

(3.) That certain exhibitions on the foundation of Rev. Edmund Meyrick, Mr. Bloom, and Mr. Rice Powell shall be consolidated, and their emoluments applied in maintaining as many exhibitions of 40*l.* a year each as the amount of the consolidated emoluments will allow, to be filled up by the election of deserving persons, being natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, whom the Principal and Fellows shall have ascertained to be in need of support at the University, their merit and fitness having been previously tested by an examination. The exhibitions are to be tenable for twenty terms from matriculation, but may not be held with scholarships, and are stated in the Calendar (page 324) to be at present nearly thirty in number.

See also letter from Tutor of Jesus College, Appendix, p. 287.

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ABERGAVENNY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THE history of this school is very intricate, but as it is fully set forth in the Charity Commission Report of 1834, a brief notice of it may suffice here. King Henry the Eighth granted certain tithes which had belonged to the suppressed priory of Abergavenny and monastery of Usk to the bailiffs and commonalty of Abergavenny for the support of a free grammar school. Part of these tithes were in 1664 leased for 99 years by the bailiffs and commonalty to Jesus College, Oxford, on condition that there should be a fellowship and scholarship at that college set apart for scholars from Abergavenny, and that the college should pay 50*l.* a year to the head-master and 10*l.* a year to "hopeful scholars" in the school. At the Revolution the charter of the corporation was forfeited, and the property fell into confusion. Subsequently a suit was instituted in chancery to recover it, and at length in 1760 an Act of Parliament was passed giving to Jesus College the fee simple of the tithes it had got in 1664 (tithes which have since then greatly increased in value), and continuing its obligation to maintain the fellow and scholar, and to pay the master's salary (now fixed at 40*l.* instead of 50*l.*), as well as the 10*l.* to the hopeful scholars. This Act further created a body of local trustees, vesting in them the remainder of the tithes given by King Henry the Eighth, and requiring them to pay 15*l.* a year to the grammar school usher, and apply the surplus income to a workhouse and divers other charitable purposes. Jesus College still pays the 40*l.* and 10*l.*, but the fellowship and scholarship have been thrown open by the Oxford University Commission, much to the chagrin of the people of Abergavenny, who do not think themselves compensated by being allowed to compete with all natives of Wales for other scholarships and fellowships which were previously close. The trustees continue to pay the usher's 15*l.*, and allow the head-master, in lieu of a house, a sum of 42*l.*, to which Jesus College adds 21*l.* Thus the college contributes in all 71*l.* a year to the school, and the local trust, whose gross revenue sometimes exceeds 230*l.*, only 57*l.* The trustees pay annually 50*l.* to the national school at Abergavenny, and have within the last 15 or 20 years

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

given to it more than 1,000*l.* from accumulations. Thus, reckoning up what the interest on these accumulations would now be, it appears that they spend annually 100*l.* a year at least upon elementary education, and upon the grammar school, which was the original object of King Henry the Eighth's grant, just half that sum. Although as far back as 1823 it was resolved to accumulate money to erect a house for the head-master, no steps have yet been taken to erect one, and the condition of the grammar school buildings themselves is most unsatisfactory. At present the balance sheet shows an annual surplus of some 60*l.* per annum, but I did not hear that it was proposed to apply this for the benefit of the grammar school, although one or two among the trustees are public spirited enough to wish that this should be done.

II. The constitution of the school is complicated. Four bodies have rights greater or less over it. Jesus College, with the concurrence of the vicar of Abergavenny, appoints the head-master and visits the school. The bishop of Llandaff, though not visitor, has the right of appointing if the college and the vicar disagree. The vicar has the right of admonishing the master, if negligent. The trustees manage the financial affairs of the charity, but have no power over the school. Between these four authorities the school has fallen to the ground. The trustees are powerless; the college, now that its former connexion with the school through the fellowship and scholarship has been discontinued, has no interest in the matter;* the vicar's authority is limited, and could never be exercised to good purpose.

III. The school has within the last few years greatly declined in numbers, so much so that at the time of my visit there were only 14 scholars. As the fees do not enable the head-master to pay an usher, and the endowment stipend of 15*l.* is not sufficient to procure a competent one, he is at present obliged to conduct the school without assistance. Its system is supposed to be classical, and to this is partly ascribed its unpopularity in the town. But I did not find classics enforced. Several among the 14 scholars were not learning Latin, nor going to do so. The pupils, with two or three exceptions, belong to the so-called lower middle class; their roughness is said to be one reason why the richer shopkeepers and professional men do not send their children. The head-master tells me that the want of an official residence with proper accommodation, prevents him from getting boarders. The greatest number of boarders he has ever had was 8; the greatest total number of boys in attendance was 36.

IV. One cause of the depressed state of the school may certainly be found in its situation at the end of a mean alley in the centre of

* From 1834 till 1854 the college authorities never visited the school. Of late years they have come once in three years, as the Act of 1860 directs. The present Principal of Jesus College, whose interest in educational matters is well known throughout Wales, is anxious to promote the welfare of the school, but while the present constitution subsists, it is hard for the college to act with good effect.

the not over clean town. Internally it is a large high gloomy room, with a few benches at the upper end; its roof out of repair, its whole air one of dinginess and discomfort. There is a miserable little scrap of ground for a playground, and of course no cricket ground.

V. Among the 14 boys present, none of whom was more than 14 years of age, I found one clever and interesting little fellow (aged 11) who showed a considerable knowledge of the Greek Testament and did very well in Virgil. Three others who were reading Virgil were tolerably fair, while the Latin of five others, less advanced, was mere guess work. Some of them had but recently been put to it. Geography was passable, history very meagre; both seem to be in great measure learnt by rote. The spelling (by dictation) of 11 boys was passable, the average of errors on an easy piece being $4\frac{1}{2}$. In arithmetic three boys were good, two or three others tolerable, the rest poor or bad. Only one boy, the clever one beforementioned, could attempt geometry or algebra. The boys seemed lazy and disorderly, and the methods of teaching in use were for the most part old-fashioned.

VI. Abergavenny is a brisk little town of 5,000 people, with a market of some importance—it was market-day when I was there, and all Monmouthshire seemed to have poured into the narrow streets—and not far from the coal and iron country of Western Monmouth and Glamorgan shires. It would be hard to find in England or Wales more beautiful scenery than that in the midst of which it lies. There is no reason why a grammar school should not flourish if it were properly worked and properly looked after; for in the town and neighbourhood there are probably 100 boys belonging to the middle class,* sons of overseers, mine managers, and the like; and boarders could readily be attracted from the mining region between Pontypool and Merthyr, wherein there is now no grammar school.

The causes of the present low state of the school have been already explained. The measures which seem needed to restore it to efficiency are these:—

(1.) The board of trustees should have power to visit and superintend the school; and the composition of the board should at the same time be, if possible, improved. Very few of its present members care about the school.

(2.) The head-mastership, which is now confined to graduates of Jesus College, Oxford, should be thrown open.

(3.) A new school-house should be erected in a better situation, somewhere in the outskirts of the town, and a playground provided.

(4.) A house with accommodation for boarders should be provided for the head-master.

(5.) A larger part of the funds of the charity should be devoted to the grammar school. When local subscriptions support national

* One of my informants estimated the number of boys of the middle class in the town, now taught in private schools and Government schools, at about 70, and those sent to boarding schools elsewhere at 20.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

schools elsewhere, why should the grammar school funds be drawn upon to support the National School of Abergavenny? 50*l.* a year now goes to this national school, and a surplus is accumulating in the bank, while the grammar school has but one master and very bad buildings.

(6.) An assistant-master, thoroughly competent to teach arithmetic and writing, should at once be appointed.

(7.) The scholarships, whether four of 2*l.* 10*s.* each, or two of 5*l.*, should be given away by competition, it being understood that a rich man's son should not enter for them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 363, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—King Henry VIII., by Letters Patent, 24th July 1543, gave to bailiffs and commonalty of the town of Bergavenny the tithes of S. Michael de Kylcorney, Llandewy, Rythergh, Llanellen, Llanthewy, Skridde, Bringwine, and Bedgworth, and portion of tithes of Lansvenarth, subject to a rent of 40*s.* to Crown, and payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to master, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to usher, per annum. Original charter became forfeited in beginning of reign of King William III., but school was re-established by Act of Parliament, A.D. 1760, by which rectory of Bedgworth was vested in Jesus College, Oxford, in trust to pay master of school a yearly stipend of 40*l.*, to maintain one fellow and scholar from Abergavenny, and to pay 5*l.* to each of two boys in school; and rectories of S. Michael de Kilcorney, Llandewy, Rythergh, Llanellen, Llanthewy, Skirrid, and Bringwine, and portion of tithes of Llanwenarth, were vested in trustees, in trust to pay 15*l.* a year to usher, and surplus profits for the erection of a workhouse and other charitable objects.

School Property.—For many years two-thirds of corn tithes of Kilcorney, half corn tithes of Llanellen, and half corn tithes of Rythergh have alone been received by trustees. Average annual income from this source, 260*l.* gross, 115*l.* net; in 1864, 250*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* gross. Applied to school, 57*l.* Jesus College pay 50*l.* a year, according to the Act, 1760, making the total net income of the school 107*l.* a year. The college add 21*l.* voluntarily. Fellowship and scholarship at Jesus College have been thrown open.

Buildings and site well adapted for their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for boys and youths. (Letters Patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Vicar and Jesus College jointly choose master; who, after admonition, may be removed by them for negligence or absence. Trustees 23 in number. When reduced to eleven, survivors elect and complete the number.

Master must be a graduate member of Jesus College.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's stipend, 57*l.* from trustees, 50*l.* from Jesus College; besides fees and profits of boarders; he is also chaplain of union.

Day Scholars.—Fourteen; six between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to two miles. Nine on foundation, pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s*; non-foundationers, 8*l.* 8*s.* French, extra for all, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two, both in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and tuition, according to age, 35 to 40 guineas. Average half-year's bill, 20*l.* Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit boys aptitude or subsequent career. Small portion of Scripture learnt daily, and scriptural instruction every afternoon. Catechism taught to Church boys. School work begins and ends with short prayer.

Promotions at master's discretion, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination usually once a year by two examiners appointed by Jesus College, Oxford. Prizes given half-yearly by master.

Punishments: impositions; confinement; caning; the last usually in school; all by head master only.

Playground, forty feet square. Boys allowed to walk in known directions.

Five boys gone to university within the last five years. [Two at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 34 hours per week. Play time, 24 hours per week.

Abstract of Balance Sheet for 1864.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*	*Disbursements.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
From tithes	250	12	11	Repairs, &c.	105	4	10
" Jesus Coll.	21	0	0	Master's salary	57	0	0
Income tax returned	17	7	8	Receiver's "	15	0	0
				Balance	111	15	9
	289	0	7		289	0	7

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Thomas Phillips, Llanellan, Montgomery.
Rev. Bury Capil, Abergavenny.
Rev. A. Stammers, Abergavenny.
Edward Price, Esq., Abergavenny.
Elmes Y. Steele, Esq., Abergavenny.
Samuel H. Steele, Esq., Abergavenny.
H. Laurence Baker, Esq., Abergavenny.
F. Capel Hanbury Williams, Esq., Abergavenny.
R. P. Rees, Esq., Abergavenny.
Mr. James Gosden, Abergavenny.
Mr. James William Price, Abergavenny.
Mr. Edwin Tucker, Abergavenny.
Mr. David Meredith, Abergavenny.
Mr. Philip Morgan, Abergavenny.
Richard Baker Gabb, Esq., Abergavenny.

Clerk to Trustees:

W. H. Grieve, Abergavenny.

Head Master:

Rev. Henry Peake, B.A., Jesus College, Oxford.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Colonel in the army	Pen y worlod next parish (Llanfoist)	1 mile.
„ „ - 2	Gentleman Farmer	Llanvair -	4 miles.
„ „ - 3	Surgeon - -	Frogmore Street, Abergavenny.	150 yds.
„ „ - 4	Shoemaker in large business.	Cross Street -	200 „
„ „ - 5	Agent of Town Commissioners.	WestgateBuildings	450 „
„ „ - 6	Manager of Brewery	Groffield - -	300 „
„ „ - 7	Auctioneer - -	High Street -	100 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer's son -	Llantilio - -	2½ miles
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Llanelly, Brecon	5 „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Cwy y oy - -	6 „
„ „ - 4	Skinner - -	Tudor St. -	350 yds
„ „ - 5	Bookseller - -	Cross St. - -	200 „
„ „ - 6	Do. - - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Manager of Gas Works.	WestgateBuildings	400 „
„ „ - 8	Do. - -	Do.	„
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Do.	„

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Number - 1	Clergyman - -	Rectory of Crickhowell, Brecon.	
„ - 2	Do. - -	Do.	Head Master.
„ - 3	Solicitor - -	Cardiff, Glamorganshire.	

For Table B. see opposite page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Herbert A. James obtained, 1864, an open scholarship at Lincoln, Oxford, 80*l*.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.	H.		
Religious Knowledge.	23	2	—	11	14	5	—	—	2	- - - - -	19													
Greek - -	2	2	—	1	21	10	½	—	5	St. Matthew's Gospel 2 Bks.; Xen., Anabasis; Eurip., Hecuba.	1	9	6											
Latin - -	13	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 Bks. Cæsar; 3 Bks. Horace; Valpy's Delectus, through.	2	14	6	½	6	5	Cæsar, 2 Books -	10	12	6	½	6	3	Valpy's Delectus.
French -	4	—	—	1	15	4	½	6	2	Charles XII. - -	3	14	4	½	6	4	French Fables and Grammar.							
Arithmetic -	23	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	- - - - -	14	13	10	—	—	—	- - - -	8	11	10	—	—	—	Colenso's Elementary Arithmetic and some other introductions.
Book-keeping	1																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	—	—	2	18	4	—	—	—	2 Bks. Euclid; Colenso; Barnard Smith.	1	14	4	¼	—	1	1 Book Euclid.							
History -	4	—	—	4	15	6																		
Geography -	20	—	—	10	—	—	½	—	—	Goldsmith with viva voce Questions on large Maps.	6	12	6	—	—	—	Goldsmith, viva voce Questions, and Geographical written Exercises.	4	10	6	—	—	—	Guy's Geography.
English Grammar.	20	—	—	3	15	6																		
English Composition.	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	By Translations from Latin to English, written every Saturday.														
Reading -	23	—	—	7	15	10	—	—	—	McCulloch's series of Reading; Histories of England, Rome, and Greece.	8	12	10	—	—	—	- - - -	5	10					
Writing -	23																							

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LLANTILLIO CROSSENNY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Founded, and for a time conducted as a grammar school, this foundation seems to have gradually and almost imperceptibly sunk into a place of merely elementary instruction; it does duty in fact for the national school of the parish. As it stands in a country place, about half way between Monmouth and Abergavenny, with a population round it consisting only of labourers and small farmers, there is little or no demand for Latin or mathematics, or indeed for any subject which cannot be learnt before a child is 10 or 12 years of age. At present it has nothing to distinguish it from a common charity school, except its revenues, which have now risen to nearly 200*l.* a year, and may, as I was told in the neighbourhood, be increased still further by raising the rents of the school farms. No Latin has been taught for half a century, although permission was never obtained from the Court of Chancery to drop it. The foundation is now governed by a Charity Commission scheme of 1864, which says nothing about the course of instruction to be given, but confines itself to appointing trustees and prescribing their duties. The bulk of the income (125*l.*) is applied to the salary of the master and two assistant teachers; something more in providing books for the children, 20*l.* per annum in putting out two boys as apprentices, and the rest in a clerk's salary and repairs to the property. No fees are paid by the children, except 1*s.* for firing and 2*s.* 6*d.* on entrance, which a judicious rule re-exacts if the child has been kept away from school for three months. There is no grant from the Privy Council, nor are any subscriptions given, even to provide prizes, by the local landowners.

The school-room is 45 feet by 20, tolerably high and neat, but not sufficiently provided with desks, and not well ventilated. The walls are thin, and the roof not ceiled; hence the cold is severely felt in winter or in stormy weather. An excellent grass playground adjoins. About 200 yards off is the master's house, a cottage in pretty good repair. It would be better, if the school be not rebuilt, to build a house for the master somewhat nearer to it, that he might more easily be present during play-time, and be able to supply dinner to those who come from long distances.

Llantillio Crossenny is a large parish, and many of the farms are so small that the farmer is little better off than the labourer, and needs the aid of his sons in the fields. Thus it happens that many children do not come to school till they are seven or eight years of age, and then come knowing nothing but the alphabet. Their attendance is irregular; and they leave school early, the boys at 11, and the girls possibly a year later. Hence it is almost impossible for the master to get up a class for the more advanced subjects; the most he can do is to teach a little geography and English grammar.

Twenty-four boys and 19 girls were present on the day of my visit, the number on the books being 66 boys and 53 girls. It was a fine day in the end of October, and many children—among them most of the elder ones—were busy picking potatoes, or gathering apples. Both reading and spelling were good, the girls doing much better than the boys, owing, I was told, to their more regular attendance. Arithmetic was fair, although the children blundered a good deal in taking down sums from dictation. The multiplication table seemed to be thoroughly known, and the answers given to easy questions in English grammar were intelligent. The master and mistress appear to keep very good order, and to enter heartily into their work. Regarded as an elementary school, and considering the disadvantages it has to contend with, the educational state of the school may be pronounced satisfactory. All the scholars learn the Church of England Catechism, although one half of them, as I was told, are dissenters.

There is little or nothing peculiar in the circumstances of this foundation. It is one of those cases, so numerous in rural districts, in which an endowment designed to support a grammar school has been applied to elementary education, to the advantage not so much of the poor, who get from the charity only what their neighbours in other parishes get from local subscriptions and State aid, as of the landowners and other more wealthy residents, who think themselves relieved from the duty of contributing to the education of their workpeople and dependants. It is a disadvantage to the school not to be connected with the Privy Council; still it is not a bad school of its kind, and does a useful work in the parish. But Monmouthshire, with only four grammar schools in all, and a population of 175,000, can ill afford to let one of those four be lost to the service of superior education. Although most of the farmers are poor, there are many in the northern half of the county who could, and in course of time would, avail themselves of a good commercial school, if a boarding house or hostel were established, where their boys might be received at 25*l.* or 30*l.* a year. Whether or not such a hostel be established, and its original and proper character as a grammar school restored to the school of Llantillio Crossenny, it is evidently desirable to provide another and avowedly elementary school, which may serve as an infant school to receive the younger children, and thereby to enable the teachers in the existing school to do more in the way of carrying on and thoroughly training the elder scholars. The parish possesses charities of the annual value of 40*l.* a year, which would, along with local subscriptions and a Privy Council grant, defray the cost of erecting and starting such an infant school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 433, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 10th August 1654, James Powell gave lands in parish towards maintenance of a schoolmaster and apprenticing three poor children.

School Property.—Consists of 245 a. 2 r. 10 p. of land. Average annual income, 201*l.* gross, 160*l.* net: whole of which is applied in salaries, apprentice fees, books, and repairs. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—For keeping a free grammar school in the parish of Llantillio Crossenny. (Founder's deed.) The estate to be administered as heretofore for purposes of a school heretofore called the Free Grammar School, for inhabitants of parish, and for apprenticing two children annually.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Founder's deed.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, A.D. 1864.

Trustees of consolidated charities of Llantillio Crosseny; five in number; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint master, and, with consent of Charity Commissioners, have power to vary proportions in which the incomes of the several charities are divided.

Continuing trustees elect to vacancies, with approval of Charity Commissioners.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—Master's salary, 65*l.* from endowment, besides house; mistress's, 35*l.*; assistant's, 25*l.*

Day Scholars.—120 boys and girls, nearly half under ten years of age, from distances up to two miles and a half. Attendance on Sunday not compulsory.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to spell monosyllables.

School classified by reading chiefly, and conducted as a mixed commercial school; subjects taught being reading, writing, arithmetic, elementary geography, grammar and composition. Scriptures read daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Punishments: usually detention.

Playground, more than an acre.

School time, 42 weeks per annum.

Study, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. David Davies, Vicar of Llantillio.
Colonel Clifford, Llantillio Court.
J. G. George, Esq., Solicitor, Monmouth.
Honble. J. F. Clifford Butler, Llantillio Court.
George Nicholl, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the Temple.

Clerk to Trustes:

John Aldridge, Rose Villas, Monmouth.

Master:

William Hyder.

Monmouth.—Jones's Free Grammar School.

[For recommendations of the Commissioners concerning this Foundation see Report, Vol. i. pp. 538–42.]

Mr. Bompas' Report.

Thomas Jones, by his will, gave to the Company of Haberdashers in London the sum of 9,000*l.* "to ordain a preacher, a free school, and almshouses for 20 poor old diseased people as blind and lame, as it shall seem best to them of the town of Monmouth where it shall be bestowed"; of this, 6,000*l.* was paid by him in his lifetime, and the remainder by his executors. Accordingly, by letters patent of King James I., A.D. 1614, it was ordained that there should be in future for ever in the town of Monmouth one almshouse for the inhabitation, relief, and perpetual maintenance of poor people, and also one free Grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the Latin tongue and other more polite literature and erudition, and that the said almshouse should thenceforward for ever be called the Almshouse of William Jones, in Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth; and the said school should thenceforward for ever be called the Free Grammar School of Thos. Jones, in Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth; and that the almshouse should consist of 20 poor persons, and the school of one schoolmaster and one undermaster. It was also ordained that there should be one preacher of the Divine word, to perform service in any church in the town, or in the almshouses.

The letters patent also incorporated the master and four wardens of the Haberdashers Company for the purpose of holding lands for the charity, and gave them power to appoint the master, and to make laws, statutes, decrees, and ordinances for the school.

The endowment at present consists mainly of an estate of about 300 acres, situated at New Cross on the Old Kent Road, at the point where the London and Greenwich, the London and Brighton, the London and Croydon, the South-eastern, and the Thames Junction railways approach and intersect one another. The income derived from this property has already largely increased, having risen from 779*l.* in 1832 to 2,148*l.* in 1864, and that notwithstanding the sale of sundry portions to the different railway companies for a sum the amount of which I have not been able to ascertain. I understand, however, that the income of the charity will be largely increased by the sale. About 130 acres of the land was leased in the year 1763 for 150 years. This considerably lessens the present value of the property, as it prevents that part being employed for building purposes. It is probable, however, that some arrangement will be made before long for the surrender of the lease, which will be advantageous to all parties. If this should be done, it will at once make a large increase in the income of the charity. The income derived from the rest of the estate increases from year to year, and as the land is just become suited for building purposes it will propably increase more and more rapidly, and to a very

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

large extent. The present income is upwards of 3,000*l*. It is the great value of this endowment which renders this charity such an important one.

The charity is vested in the Company of Haberdashers as governors, and they were incorporated for that purpose. They are assisted by a body of 12 visitors, who consist of some of the leading gentlemen living in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, and who superintend the school, and carry out the rules which have been laid down by the governors, under the direction of the Court of Chancery. By these rules the school consists of 100 boys who are chosen by the visitors, and is entirely free, the boys not even paying for their books; it is entirely a day school, the master not being allowed to take boarders.

The class of boys who attend the school are principally the sons of labourers and small tradesmen. The sons of professional men in the neighborhood hardly ever attend, an objection being felt by their parents to their associating with the lower class of boys in the school. About half the boys in the school are of a class who would usually attend National or British schools; and many boys leave National schools, and apply for admittance at the Grammar School, in order to save the weekly payment and the price of books which they must pay at the National school.

The school is divided into a classsical and a commercial school. The former contains 25 and the latter 75 boys. Both schools appear to be exceedingly well taught. In the classical school the boys appear to have made as good progress as in any of the grammar schools in my district. None of the boys, however, go up to the universities; and two scholarships, which are open to any boy doing so, are vacant; they would be given as a matter of course to any boy who wished to go up to the university.

The proficiency of the boys surprised me the more as the mode of election of boys appears to be singularly ill adapted for the purpose. They are elected by the visitors at their quarterly meeting by an examination in reading only, the best reader being selected without any reference to their comparative ages. Candidates must be natives of one of the three counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth, and between the ages of 8 and 14. No reference being made to age in the examination, boys seldom succeed in entering the school till 12 or 13, and till that time they spend their time principally in practising reading, often confining themselves almost entierly to the reading of the book which it is known that the visitors usually use in their examinations. I believe, however, for the future the visitors will make some difference in this, taking the age of the candidates into consideration, and perhaps including arithmetic or dictation in the examination. The candidates are usually much more numerous than the vacancies. On the last occasion before my visit to the school, there had been three vacancies and 20 candidates.

New school buil lings have just been erected at the cost of 5,294*l*. They include a schoolroom, two class rooms, in one of which the classical portion of the school is usually taught; a library, a chapel, and a house for the second master; there is also a large house and

garden for the head master, and another for the lecturer. Unfortunately the architect has arranged the buildings in a most inconvenient manner, and the ventilation is deficient. The school-room itself is a good room, but the class room in which the classical boys are taught is too small for the purpose.

Owing to the fact that the master is not allowed to take boarders, the boys from a distance lodge in the town without any supervision; this appears to produce, as might be expected, very bad effects on the moral characters of some of the boys. About one third of the boys come from the country, and are lodging in the town. When their reading is equally good, boys natives of the town of Monmouth have a prior right to election into the school.

The above will give some idea of the present state of the school. It affords a good free classical education to a certain number of the sons of tradesmen and farmers, and a good commercial education, also free, to a certain number of labourers' and small tradesmen's sons, who would otherwise go to National or British schools. The income of the charity, however, already exceeds the expenditure by more than 1,000*l.* per annum, and application has in consequence been made to the Charity Commissioners for an extension of the scheme; and much discussion has taken place, and very warm feelings have been aroused, among the inhabitants of Monmouth and its neigbourhood. Four parties have made suggestions for the extension of the charity, viz., the governors, the visitors, the mayor and corporation of Monmouth, and a committee of the inhabitants elected at a public meeting, representing a large number of persons who differ from the views of the mayor and corporation. When I went to the town for the purpose of meeting the visitors I was at once waited upon by members of each of the three last parties, anxious to press their views upon me; and I had subsequently the advantage of a long interview with each of them, at which their views were fully explained; and I would express my thanks to all for the kindness and courtesy shown me on the occasion. I had also the benefit of hearing the views of the present master and of the lecturer, Rev. J. D. Watherston, who was formerly for many years master of the school.

Before stating the several views expressed to me it may be well to call attention to what appear to have been the views of the founder. It is clear that he intended that the school should afford a very high class of education, indeed he seems hardly to have contemplated the more elementary branches being taught in it. It does not appear that he wished to confine the school to natives of Monmouth or the neighbouring counties, but only to benefit the town by establishing in it a large school. An opinion to the above effect was given by the present Vice-chancellor Page Wood when at the bar. Considering, however, the alteration in the state of education throughout England, the increased facilities for obtaining a high class education by the upper classes, and the large amount of the present income of the charity, the original plan of the founder can hardly perhaps be considered as still binding.

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All parties agree that no increase in the number of almshouses or the weekly amount paid to the almspeople is desirable, and that the surplus income, with the exception of a small sum to increase the salary of the medical officer, and provide a second nurse, ought to be applied to the purposes of the school.

It is considered by the visitors of the school, (and the mayor and corporation, with only two dissentients, concur in this view,) that the school ought to be made a first-rate public grammar school, providing an education suited for the highest as well as the middle classes. With this view they propose that the masters should be allowed to take boarders, and that pay-boys should be admitted into the classical and commercial schools at a capitation fee of eight guineas a year for the classical school, and two guineas a year for the commercial school; that there should still continue to be 100 free boys, who should be selected, as heretofore, by the visitors after an examination which should include, however, dictation and the elementary rules of arithmetic, in addition to reading; that the free boys should be admitted at first into the commercial school, and pass from thence into the classical school, if they show themselves fitted for it at the annual examination. They recommend that the surplus income and the capitation fees should be employed partly in providing good salaries for as many masters as may be necessary, and partly in establishing several additional scholarships, tenable at either of the universities. On this latter point they are unanimous, and appear to feel strongly.

In support of their opinions they urge that the founder evidently intended to provide an education of the very highest class, whereas by the present constitution of the school the professional men of the town and neighbourhood are practically prevented from sending their children there; that it is unlikely that there will be more than 100 boys wishing at any one time to enter the school as free boys, except such as seek only the education afforded at a National School, and who gain little real advantage by being admitted under the present system; that by giving the master a direct interest in the school by allowing him to take boarders and pay-scholars, a guarantee is obtained for his efficiency, which is almost essential to the prosperity of the school.

The committee of inhabitants, on the contrary, oppose in the strongest manner any alteration in the present constitution of the school, and recommend only that the number of boys should be increased, and with them the number of the masters and the amount of their salaries. They state that previously to the year 1827 the head master was allowed to take boarders, and that the head master at that time had 80 boarders, and used every means in his power to discourage the attendance of free boys, allowing his boarders to ill-treat them until they ceased to come to the school. They urge that this school was intended to be, and always has been, a free school, and that if pupils who pay in any form are admitted it will lead to the neglect of those who do not. It is on this ground only that they object to boarders, and they would have no objections to the

boys who come from the country being received as boarders, and placed under the care of the head and other masters, if they were only required to pay their share of the money actually expended in feeding them, so that no profit should be made either by the master or the charity, and they should be as strictly free boys as those who only attended daily. They state their belief that, if the number of boys to be admitted into the school were increased to even 300 or 400, there would still be candidates enough to fill it from Monmouth or the three neighbouring counties, the population of which amounts to 784,115.

The governors agree with the scheme put forward by the visitors, but suggest that, instead of the masters being allowed to take boarders, there should be a bursar, and a common hall and dormitory, as at Wellington College. To this latter suggestion the visitors would not strongly object; but the mayor and corporation do so, on the ground that it would deprive the master of all interest in the success of that part of the establishment. An opinion differing from all of them was expressed by Rev. J. D. Watherston, who was for many years head master of the school, and now holds the office of lecturer. He considers that it is undesirable that the sons of labourers, who only desire an elementary education, should be admitted into the school, as the standard of work is thereby lowered, and the school rendered practically unsuited to the sons of the upper classes, while the advantage to the boys themselves is very small. He proposes that there should be no free admissions, but a small capitation fee, viz., one guinea a year to the commercial and two guineas a year to the classical school, which would prevent boys seeking admission merely to avoid the small payments required at the National schools, while it would not be any real hardship even to small tradespeople and farmers. With the other recommendations of the visitors, viz., that the masters should be allowed to take boarders, and that an endeavour should be made to render the classical part of the school in every way suited to the sons of the professional men and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, he fully concurs.

It is not my duty here to express an opinion of these schemes, or to state any plan of my own. The general principles which should guide the employment of endowments, as far as they appear to me to be deducible from the facts I have observed in my district, are stated by me in my Report, and are, I think, pre-eminently applicable to a school such as the Grammar school at Monmouth. I may, however, add the following remarks: if boys are to be admitted as they are at present, whose homes are at a distance from Monmouth, it is essential that accommodation for boarders should in some form be provided. The opinion I have heard expressed by all who were competent to form an opinion is most unfavourable to the system of allowing boys to live in a town by themselves, and without any supervision, for the purpose of attending a school. For this reason it will probably be necessary to extend the present buildings. This might, I think, be done without much difficulty, though the ground on which the present

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building stands is rather confined. A thoroughly competent architect should be employed for this purpose.

The system of admitting boys free has one advantage; it enables the master to insist on certain rules, and in particular on the regular attendance of the boys, without objections by the parents, who feel that they have no claim to regulate an education for which they do not pay, and are unwilling to risk the loss of the advantages of the school. Whether the disadvantages known to attend the perfectly free admission of boys to a school are more than compensated in the above way, is a question on which I need not enter.

The appointment of all the masters rests at present with the governors, the head master having no voice in the matter. The masters are appointed for six months on probation, after which the visitors report to the governors their opinion of his competency before the appointment is confirmed. The times and number of holidays, and of the hours of school and other such matters, are also regulated by the rules of the school. Whether it would be consistent with the well-being of a large school that the power of the head master should be so limited may be questioned.

I may state in conclusion that the town of Monmouth, which is a quiet and beautifully situated county town, and will ere long be connected by different railways with all parts of England and Wales, appears to be particularly suited for a large school of any description.

One other matter connected with the charity requires observation, and that is the office of lecturer. The lecturer at present receives a salary af 175*l.*; his duties are threefold, to visit the almspeople, to preach twice on Sunday, and to examine the school from time to time and to inform the governors if any irregularities are committed by the head master. The present lecturer states that he considers that this latter power would, if ever exercised, be only productive of evil; and of this I suppose there can be no question. It is, I believe, generally admitted that a separate service for the boys of a large school is desirable, and it is certainly well that there should be in some form a chaplain to the almshouses; but these two duties do not afford together sufficient employment for a clergyman's whole time, and the former ought probably to be in some degree under the control of the head master. Under these circumstances I think it is very desirable that the office of lecturer should be abolished, and that a stipend of say 50*l.* should be given to such one of the curates of the parish church at Monmouth as should be appointed chaplain to the almshouses, and that an annual stipend of say 100*l.* should be paid to the head master or such other master as he should appoint in consideration of his preaching twice on every Sunday in the chapel attached to the school, at which services the almspeople should be permitted to attend.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 200, A.D. 1823; and xxvii. 438, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Jones, by will, 26th December 1614, gave 9,000*l.* to the Haberdashers Company for a preacher, a free school, and almshouses for 20 poor old diseased people. King James 1st, by Letters Patent, 19th March 1615, established the charity. Deeds at Haberdashers' Hall, not accessible to public.

School Property.—An estate known as Hatcham Barnes, at New Cross, in Surrey, besides funded property. Average annual income for five years to 1865 was 2,925*l.* gross, 2,147*l.* net, of which 721*l.* applied to school. An increase has since taken place from sales to East London Railway Company. In 1868 the gross rental was 2,350*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; the income from funded stock (38,898*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* consols) was 757*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; and the interest on purchase money of land taken by railway company was 1,488*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Total receivable income 4,597*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The amount actually received was 4,288*l.* 15*s.*, and the total expenditure (of which about 900*l.* net for school) was 2,274*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; leaving a surplus of 2,013*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* for the year, of which 1,000*l.* was invested in further purchase of government stock.

Buildings new and recently enlarged. Site convenient.

Exhibitions, &c.—Under new scheme, three exhibitions of 50*l.* a year each, one of which may be increased to 60*l.*, tenable for not more than four years at one of the English Universities, at Lampeter, at any hospital or public institution. One exhibition of 50*l.* a year, tenable as the preceding for distinction in physical science. Candidates for exhibitions must have been in the school for two years preceding election.

Two scholarships of 15*l.* a year each, to be held by pupils in the classical school, and tenable for not more than three years; one of 10*l.* of a like tenure, in the commercial school. Also eight foundation scholarships for boys in commercial school to be entitled to free instruction in classical school (worth, therefore, 6*l.* a year each, with free use of books). School fees also remitted to two boys each year in commercial school after Midsummer examination.

Objects of Trust.—A free Grammar School for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the Latin tongue, and other more polite literature and erudition (Letters Patent). School to comprise an upper or classical school, open to applicants from any part of England or Wales, with preference, *ceteris paribus*, to those born, or whose parents or guardians reside, in town or borough of Monmouth, fee 30*s.* a quarter (fixed by visitors); and a lower or commercial school open to applicants born, or whose parents or guardians reside, in town or borough of Monmouth, or one of the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester, with preference, *ceteris paribus*, to those of town or borough, fee 10*s.* a quarter (fixed by visitors). Either school open to boys between ages of 8 and 16 years at admission, and free from infectious disorder; no boy to remain after he has completed the age of 18 years, without permission of visitors after consulting head master (Scheme 1868).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin tongue, and other more polite literature and erudition (Letters Patent). In the upper or classical school the Greek and Latin languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, practical geometry and surveying, English grammar and literature, history, geography, and writing, the French and German languages and drawing. In the lower or commercial school, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, elementary mathematics, book-keeping, land mensuration, drawing, general history and geography, French, and the elements of Latin. In both schools, the elements of natural philosophy and the physical sciences. Other subjects may be added in either school by visitors after consideration with head master. Religious instruction in either school according to principles of Church of England. This, as well as attendance at school chapel, is subject to restrictions of a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, June 26th, 1868. Governors,—the master, wardens, and Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, London. Visitors,—the vicar of Monmouth *ex officio* and eleven other fit persons, two resident in borough of Monmouth, rest within radius of 25 miles from schoolhouse, to have local superintendence. Vacancies among visitors filled by governors. Minutes of visitors' proceedings to be sent half-yearly to governors.

Head and lower masters to be members of Established Church, the one a graduate of English University or of Dublin, the other either such a graduate

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or certificated by Committee of Council; both appointed by governors, and removable by them at six months' notice on representation of visitors, in pursuance of resolution passed by not less than two thirds of their entire number, that in judgment of visitors the removal of the master has become necessary or desirable in the interests of the schools. Lower master subject to superintendence of head master. Assistants appointed by head master, on approval of visitors, at salaries approved by governors, removable by head master with consent of visitors.

Head and lower masters to reside in official residences, and not to take cure of souls, or, except with permission of governors, any other office of emolument.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Upper school, classical; in age of scholars, first grade. Lower school, non-classical; in age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. Cantab. and clergyman.

There are also four assistant masters, for the two departments of the school, besides a French and German master, and a writing master.

Day Scholars.—Total 180; viz., in upper school 73, of whom 30 pay fee of 30*s.* a quarter; rest are free. In lower school 107, of whom 71 pay fee of 10*s.* a quarter; rest are free.

Boarders.—Total 31, viz., 19 in upper school, 12 in lower. Inclusive charge for boarding and tuition in head master's house (for upper school only), under age of 12, 45 guineas; over 12, 50 guineas. In houses of lower master and assistant masters, for lower school, boys under 12, 25 guineas; over 12, 30 guineas. For upper school boys, five guineas a year more.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for the year ending Nov. 4, 1868.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Yearly rents (gross rental 2,350*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*)	2,024	10	2
Dividends on 11,633*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* (one year less tax) consols	340	5	4
Dividends on 27,265*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* consols (half year less tax)	398	15	1
East London Railway Company, interest on purchase money of land taken	1,488	16	9
East London Railway Company, for property tax not paid	33	2	8
Half capitation fees of scholars	3	5	0
	£4,288	15	0

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Lecturer, one year's salary	200	18	9
Head master „	264	10	0
Second master „	149	10	0
Third master „ (Incl. 20*l.* for rent.)	141	0	0
Writing master „	110	2	6
Surgeon and nurse „	51	4	0
Examiner	40	1	5
Exhibitioner	30	0	0
Books and stationery for school	65	3	11
Sundries for do.	60	16	2
Cleaning school and chapel, expenses of choir	39	0	0
20 almspeople	485	15	0
Repairs of charity buildings	85	1	4
Rates, taxes, insurance	143	10	7
Gas and water	31	10	0
Advertisements	10	2	0
Expenses of deputation	87	7	9
Gratuities to police on deposit of new scheme	4	0	0
Donations	10	10	0
Valuation by surveyor appointed by Charity Comrs.	21	0	0
One year's salary of clerk	138	15	0
Do. London surveyor	50	0	0
Do. accountant	20	0	0
Do. Knighton surveyor	10	0	0
Surveyor in Kent (half year)	3	15	0
Labour on farm at Knighton	21	5	9
	£2,274	19	2
Balance in favour of the charity	2,013	15	10
	£4,288	15	0

[For Tables A, B, C, and other detailed information concerning Monmouth School, see Vol. iii. pp. 443 to end.]

Governors:
The Haberdashers Company.
Clerk to Governors:
John Curtis, Esq., Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham Street West, E.C.
Head Master of School:
Rev. C. M. Roberts, M.A.

USK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Usk is a quaint little town in the beautiful valley of the river whose name it bears, about half way between Newport and Monmouth, and not far from the once famous Caerleon. Its grammar school, one of an important group of charities founded in 1621 by Roger Edwards, has, after a long series of vicissitudes and misfortunes, been established upon its present footing by a scheme of the Charity Commission, dated November 7th, 1862. According to this scheme the revenue is divided into three branches, viz. :—

(1.) The Usk branch, which receives six-fifteenths of the whole income, whereof seven-tenths (*i.e.* $\frac{7}{15}$ of the whole charity income) are to be applied to the maintenance of the Usk grammar school, one-tenth to the support of an elementary school in Usk, and the remaining two-tenths either to the elementary school or to such other charitable purposes (not being doles) as the trustees shall think fit.

(2.) The almshouse branch, which receives eight-fifteenths of the whole income, applied to the support of 12 almspeople, to be chosen out of three specified parishes.

(3.) The country branch, which receives one-fifteenth of the whole income, to be applied to such charitable purposes (not being doles) within the same three parishes, as the trustees may think fit.

Thus the grammar school receives less than one-third, and education in any form not necessarily more than one-third of the total revenue of the foundation. The only payment made to the grammar school is the master's salary, which is at present fixed at 100*l.*; he has also a good house and garden, assessed at 39*l.* per annum, is chaplain to the almshouses, for which he receives a salary of 21*l.*, and holds the perpetual curacy of one neighbouring parish and the evening lectureship in another.* The income of the country branch (about 30*l.* per annum) is at present accumulating; it is intended in course of time to apply it to educational purposes. I did not hear any accusations brought against the management of the almshouses, although no one seemed to think the three parishes would be really worse off without them.† Great part of the charity property consists of woods; the farms are mostly small, and the land is unimproved. It is generally admitted that by selling the outlying parts of the estate and managing the remainder better, the revenue of the charity might be considerably increased; but there seems to be little proba-

* Neither of these posts, according to the information given me, involves any considerable week-day duty. Their joint value may be 100*l.* a year.

† The clerk receives a salary of 20*l.* (according to the scheme), and the trustees on their own authority give him 10*l.* more as agent. They certainly ought to get more work out of him for 30*l.* than they seem to get now.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

bility of inducing the majority of trustees to accede to any project of the kind, although one or two of the most active and able among them have urged it.

II. The management of the trust is vested in 14 trustees, who renew their number with the consent of the Charity Commission. They are all members of the Church of England, and six, which the Usk people think an unduly large proportion, are clergymen residing in the town or neighbourhood. There is a strong feeling in the town that the board has a tendency to become cliqueish, and complaints were made to me that the commercial class was not represented on it. A few months before my visit, which fell in November 1866, there were two vacancies at the board to be filled up. A memorial was largely signed by the inhabitants and presented to the trustees, suggesting several persons as suitable trustees. Declaring that they would not be dictated to, the trustees passed over these gentlemen, and sent up the names of two others to the Charity Commission for approval. The memorialists then wrote to the Commission, stating their case; and the Commission in consequence requested the trustees to re-consider the matter, and endeavour to meet the wishes of the townspeople. This the trustees refused to do; they persisted in the nominations made, and the Charity Commission eventually acquiesced. The trustees, when I asked about the matter, assured me that they would elect an Usk shopkeeper if they could find a suitable one, and that they had on this occasion been actuated only by a desire to find the best men. Although this may be true enough, it would surely have been more politic and more graceful for them to have yielded and gratified the not unreasonable wish of the townspeople to have a spokesman among the members of the trust.

This squabble is only one among the many which have made Usk and Roger Edwards' Charity a by-word in Monmouthshire. The inhabitants are at war with the trustees; the trustees (or at least a party among them) are at war with the master; the trustees are at war among themselves. In the autumn of 1865 a violent quarrel arose about a walnut tree in the master's garden, which, several months after it had been blown down, he had disposed of without asking the trustees' leave. A resolution, censuring him for this act, was passed at one meeting of the board, in the absence of a leading trustee, and rescinded at the next, when he was present. On the latter occasion the debate was so stormy and such strong language was used that the trustee above mentioned, who was one of the most able and useful members of the board, a man universally respected, felt himself obliged to resign his seat, and could not be induced, although requested by all the principal inhabitants, to resume it. These dissensions would hardly be worth mentioning were it not that they have greatly injured the school, being fully reported and commented on in not only in the local journals, but in a Hereford paper which enjoys a wide circulation through this part of the country.

III. At the time of my visit there were 14 boys in the school, four of whom were boarders, four resident in the country, and walking

in daily, and six resident in Usk. Instruction was formerly free, but since 1848 fees have been paid, not without great grumbling from time to time on the part of the townspeople. The scheme fixes the capitation fee at 2*l.* a year—certainly a low rate—and 1*l.* 1*s.* entrance. This latter payment has for the last few months not been exacted by the master, to whom all the fees are paid. Formerly classics only were taught in the grammar school, writing and arithmetic by a separate master in another room called the writing school. This writing school has now disappeared—since the establishment of elementary schools there was no need for it—and the so-called English subjects, as well as Latin and Greek, are taught by the master. Classics are compulsory. The scheme names French among the subjects of instruction, but it has not yet been introduced into the course; the number of scholars (and the fees paid by them) being so small that the master has not yet engaged any assistant. The largest number he has ever had was 45, in 1858.

IV. I examined the boys in the usual subjects. They did not show to advantage in *vivâ voce*, owing to that slowness and timidity which one finds in the inmates of very small schools, but their work taken as a whole, was quite respectable. Only three had gone any distance in Latin, one read Virgil fairly, the other who could do something in Cæsar, though they sadly wanted smartness. Spelling was not good, the average of errors (on 12 papers done) being eight. Writing was fair: geography poor, and no wonder, seeing that the school-room contained neither globe nor map. In arithmetic the boys were much better; they worked slowly, but their methods were mostly good, and some of them could think. No boys were learning mathematics or Greek; it would obviously be difficult for the master, upon whom alone all the teaching rests, to undertake these subjects in addition to those with which he had already to deal. His teaching might possibly be more energetic than it is now; but it seems to be careful and sensible.

V. The school-house, erected in 1860, is a neat building, containing a very good room, capable of holding 50 boys, and well furnished. Close by is the master's house, also new and good, with three comfortable bedrooms, in which 10 boarders might be easily accommodated, besides a sitting room where the boys may learn their lessons in the evening. There is a playground, and the site is sufficiently good.

VI. After an interview with the trustees I met several of their number, and some of the principal inhabitants of the town in the school-room, and inquired their views as to the state and prospects of the school, and the measures that might be taken for promoting its usefulness. The complaints of the townspeople were then stated to be these—

(*a*) Fees are charged, although the foundation was for a "free school."

(*b*) The head-master receives boarders, and is supposed to devote his chief attention to them.

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(*c*) The system of the school is too classical, and not sufficiently commercial for the wants of the place.

As to the first of these complaints little need be said. Fees have been paid ever since 1848. They are now fixed at a very low rate; and for those who cannot pay them instruction is provided in the elementary school on the other side of the street. If it were not for one or two agitators the people would acquiesce in the present state of things.

On the second head there seems no better ground for dissatisfaction. In the arrangements of the school no distinction seems to be made between boarders and day-scholars, and it is obviously the master's interest as well as his duty to increase the number of the latter class.

As respects the character of the instruction there is reason to think that matters might be improved. Arithmetic is not badly taught at present, but the master would probably do wisely in giving even more time and attention to it than he gives now, and in working the boys well in geography and English composition. If these things, and especially arithmetic, are thoroughly taught, and if French is offered to any boy whose parent asks for it, the master may continue to teach Latin without exciting notice, much less hostility. So much was indeed admitted to me by those among the Usk people who were most eager for what they call a "commercial education." To do this it may be necessary to provide an assistant-master, and this it would probably be wise to do at once.

The chief cause of the present depressed state of the school is beyond doubt to be found in the disputes that have raged among its trustees, and between some of the trustees and the master.* Usk has the reputation of being the most quarrelsome place in Monmouthshire, and these disputes, spread by the press through this and the adjacent counties, have made people fancy that the school must be an ill-conducted and ill-starred place, and have deterred them from sending their sons either as boarders or day-scholars. If the trustees, or rather some restless spirits among them, can be persuaded to leave the school to itself for a few years, it will probably regain the standing it has lost, and become useful to the town and neighbourhood. In the prospect of such an improvement it would be well to consider the propriety of erecting† (or at least of providing) a hostel where boys from a distance might be received to board at a rate lower than that which the head-master can afford to charge, say at 25*l*. a year. The Monmouthshire farmers have at present no place to send their sons to except the private commercial academies, and both they and the

* The master may perhaps not have always acted in the most judicious way, but so far as I could ascertain he has never failed in attention to his duties at the school, and has given little or no ground for the persevering attacks that have been made upon him.

† Funds for this might be obtained from the almshouse branch of Roger Edwards' charity. The trustees themselves admitted to me that the money now spent on the almshouses would do far more good if it were spent on education.

middle classes in the iron country west of Usk, from Newport up to Pontypool and the borders of Brecknockshire, might be expected to avail themselves of a school so well placed as that of Usk is,* if they knew it to be well managed, and were assurred that classics would not be forced upon them to the neglect of English and arithmetic.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 466, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Roger Edwards, by deed, 29 April 1621, gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* out of lands in parish of Llanbadock, and lands in parish of Ragland, towards maintaining a free school in Usk. Founder also gave (with certain exceptions) all his freehold lands in parishes of Langeview, Gwernesney, Woolfes Newton, Llantrissant, Llangwm Ucha, Llangwm Ysha, and Caldicott, and certain copyhold lands in the above-mentioned places or some of them, and directed the rents to be applied, after his death, in alms and for other charitable purposes. By his will, 18 January 1622, he confirmed the deed so far as related to free school and such charitable purposes, and gave 450*l.* to be laid out in land for charitable objects. By a codicil, 5 February 1624, he gave a house and garden for residence of schoolmaster, and directed 10*l.* of rents of land to be purchased with the 450*l.* to be added to his maintenance, and 10*l.* of such rents to be paid to two poor scholars going to Oxford, 5*l.* apiece. Deed in custody of Mr. Waddington, solicitor, Usk.

School Property.—No rents have ever been received from lands in Llantrissant or Llangwm Ysha. Total acreage of charity property 729 a. 1 r. 14 p.; of which 126 a. 2 r. 18 p. are woods. Under authority of scheme of Charity Commissioners, charity divided into three branches, viz., Usk, Almshouse, and Country branch, whose respective shares in the property are set forth in the schedule to the scheme, thus: 285 a. 1 r. 24 p. to Usk branch; 396 a. 3 r. 30 p. to almshouse branch; 47 a. to country branch. Seven-tenths of income of Usk branch (which contains 67 a. 0 r. 6 p. of woodland) is applied to school. Average annual income of Usk branch, 205*l.* gross, 160*l.* net; about 110*l.* applied to school. An increase expected from sale of timber from time to time.

Buildings and site good. Master's house adapted for the reception of 10 or 12 boarders. No exhibitions given for many years. None are offered in the Scheme of 1862.

Objects of Trust.—Free school and learned master for the education and teaching of children. (Foundation deed.) School to be open to all boys, children of inhabitants, first of Usk, and afterwards of all neighbouring parishes, between the ages of 8 and 16, who can read fluently and write legibly. No boy to remain beyond end of half year in which he attains 19. (Scheme, A.D. 1862.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction to comprise Bible and Bible history, and (subject to a conscience clause) Church catechism, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England. Secular instruction to comprise Greek (if required), Latin, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, elements of mathematics, arithmetic, general history and geography, French, and such other subjects of useful knowledge as may be authorized by trustees. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme sealed by Charity Commissioners, 7 November 1862.

Trustees 14, residents in parish, or within five miles of church; five a quorum, chairman a casting vote; appoint, and for reasonable cause or with three

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* The railway to Monmouth from Newport and Pontypool, whence there is easy access to all the mining districts, runs past Usk.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

months notice in writing, according to resolution at which two-thirds of whole number have voted, dismiss future masters. New trustees elected by continuing trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners.

Master may not hold any office, other than that of chaplain to almshouses, without sanction of trustees. Is allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One master, B.A., and clergyman. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders; is also chaplain to almshouses.

Day Scholars.—11 [19 in 1867]; 8 between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to four miles. Pay, for general work, 2*l.*; entrance fee, 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Five [same in 1867]. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction: under ten, 40 guineas; above ten, 45 guineas. School bills: highest, 52*l.*; average, 50*l.*; lowest, 48*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 538 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently and write legibly.

School variously classified according to subject. School course rarely modified to suit particular cases. Bible lesson daily; besides special instruction one day in the week in doctrines and formularies of Church of England. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by general proficiency, but separate for every group of subjects.

Examination at Midsummer by an examiner chosen by trustees. Prizes given by trustees and master.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and rarely corporal punishment, last publicly.

Playground, about one-third of an acre. Master generally present at games.

One boy gone to university (Oxford) within the last five years.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Play-time 29 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Iltyd Nicholl, Esq., The Ham, Glamorganshire, and Court Bleythin, Usk.
The Rev. J. C. Baker, Vicar of Usk.
The Rev. Arthur Williams, Usk.
D. E. Partridge, Esq., Solicitor, Usk.
The Rev. W. Price, Llangwm, Ucha.
The Rev. C. J. E. Walkey, Llantrissent.
The Rev. S. W. Gardner, Trostrey.
Mr. Wm. Setling (Farmer and Miller).
James Bromfield, Esq., Llanbadoc.
Edward Lister, Esq., Usk.
Samuel Churchill, Esq., Llanlowell, Usk.
Lieut.-Colonel Roden, Usk.
The Rev. James Blower, Gwernesney.

Head Master:

Rev. W. H. Wrenford, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Beneficed Clergyman	Usk.	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Llandenny -	3 miles.
„ „ - 3	Shoemaker -	Usk.	
„ „ - 4	Clergyman -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Publican - -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 6	Farmer - -	Clytha - -	4 miles.
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Gwehelog - -	3 „
„ „ - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	3 „
„ „ - 9	Of no occupation -	Usk.	
„ „ - 10	Farmer (own land)	Llanbadoc -	1½ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Number - - 1	Surgeon - -	Pontypool -	The Master's house.
„ „ - 2	Gentleman -	Williamston, Pembroke.	
„ „ - 3	Gentleman -	Trelleck - -	
„ „ - 4	Tanner - -	Mamhilad -	
„ „ - 5	Gentleman -	Trelleck - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—USK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	16	1	—	16	12	6	—	—	2															
Greek - -	3	1	—	3	13	10	—	—	2	The Greek Gramr. and Arnold's 1st Gk. Bk.														
Latin - -	16	4	—	3	13	10	—	8	7	Cæsar, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Ellis' and Arnold's Exercises.	3	11	8	½	8	6	Dr. W. Smith's Principia Latina, II.; Howard's Exercises, &c., &c.	7	10	14	—	—	6	Moody's Eton Grammar.
Arithmetic -	16	Not classed.		The senior boys about				—	2½	Colenso's Arithmetic; Chambers's ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	6	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	—	—	5	13	abt. 4	—	—	1½	Potts's Euclid; Colenso's Algebra.														
History -	16	Not all classed.		4	13	2	½	—	1	Collier's English History						1	Ince's Outlines - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	Dr. Giles's History.
Geography -	16	do.		4	13	2	—	—	1	Dr. Cornwell's Geography			Junior boys			1	Cornwell's and Reid's Geography.	—	—	—	—	—	1	Cornwell's Geogry. and Gramr. for beginners.
English Grammar.	16	do.		6	13	2	—	—	1	Lennie's Grammar -						1	Lennie's and Cornwell's Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	1	
English Composition.	8	1	—	8	13	1	½	—	½															
Reading -	7	1																						
Writing - -	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Abergavenny	4,621	Farming	With receiver	Yes	School re-established by Act of Parliament, A.D. 1760.	Good	Trustees	260	115	57	Stat.
Monmouth	5,783	- - -	Haberdashers' Hall.	No	Scheme, A.D. 1854.	Good	Haberdashers' Company.	2,925	2,147	721	Inc.
Usk	1,545	Agricultural.	Mr. Waddington, solicitor, Usk.	No	Scheme, A.D. 1862.	Good	Trustees	205	160	110	Inc.
Non-classical School—											
Llantillio Crossenny.	748	Farming	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1864.	Good	Trustees	191	160	—	Stat.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions t Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
ne	0	Two	10	Local	None	Masters	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence in parish.	Claim -	—	- - -	*See digest p.* 18.
ro	60	None	0	Haberdashers Comp.	—	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted but pref. to town and county.	Boys	Residence in borough, pref.	Selection by visitors. by exam. in read. and writ.	Inc.	Classical -	Alms hses.
ne	0	None	0	Local	Residnce.	Trstees.	—	Unrestricted	—	Children of residents in parish, pref.	- -	Inc.	- - -	Alms, &c.
ne	0	None	0	Local	—	Trstees.	?	Unrestricted	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	Apprenticng.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Abergavenny -	Master and usher.	Vicar and Jesus College, Oxford.	Vicar and Jesus Coll., Oxford.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of Jesus College, Oxford.	None	2 B. 14 D.	Usefulness.	4
Monmouth -	H.M., 2 assistants, writing M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	None defined by statute.	H.M., Sec. M.	100 D.	- -	
Usk - -	Master and one assist.	Trstees.	Trustees for reasonable cause, &c.	Master.		None - -	Mast.	5 B. 19 D.*	No material change.	4
Non-classical School—										
Llantillio Crossenny.	Master; mistress; assist.	Trstees	- - -	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	Mast.	120 D.	- -	1½ to 3

* Statistics of Scholars relate to the year 1867.

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional } A. Mercantile } Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent. 100 A.	per cent. 17 A. 83 B.	1	—	None required.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	£ 45	£ 40	£ 32	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	- - -	—	One
0	10 A. 80 B. 10 C.	2	2	No boarders allowed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 A. 20 B.	30 A. 70 B.	0	4	—	Master -	—	Yes	52	50	48	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Senior boy	534	None
0	60 B. 40 C.	0	0	No boarding houses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*; by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Abergavenny	41	34	Reading	Separate	Proficiency	—	13	2	4	—	—
Monmouth	41	28 to 33	Reading and writing.	Mixed	By examination.	One-fourth out of school; no sup.	24	8	—	—	—
Usk	About 30		Reading and writing.	Separate	Proficiency	Exercises and repetition lessons out of school; boarders, sup.	23	3	9	—	—
Non-classical School—											
Llantillio Crossenny.	42	30	Spelling monosyllables.	By reading chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Instruction.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	23	2	Text books -	1	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
Generally without aid.	P.V.	P.	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	97	26	Mostly text books.	9	14	24	—	—	Text books.
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All -	23	10	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	All	—	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Abergavenny	4	20	20	—	7	23	23	—	—	D. F. and C. occasionally.	- - -	- - -	Once a year; by Jesus Coll., Oxford.
Monmouth	86	100	76	14	11	100	97	2	—	2 D. F.	- - -	- - -	Examiners appointed by Governors.
Usk	23	23	23	—	15	7	23	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Annually, trustees.
Non-classical School—													
Llantillio Crossenny.	—	About 20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes	Yes	—	23	Open to all.	Master.	Before and after school.	All	Vicar or master.	Boarders	Boarders, 2.
—	Yes	—	100	Open to all.	H.M. 2nd, and 3d M.	Prayer book before and after school.	All	Incumbents	None	Those who lodge in town, 2.
Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	All	Open to all.	Master.	Prayer book before and after school.	All	Incumbents	Boarders	Boarders, 2.
—	—	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	Vicar	Prayer book before and after school.	All	Vicar	A Sunday-school.	Optional.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Abergavenny -	Jesus Coll., Oxford, visitors.	Usually in school.	All - -	No monitors -	None?	24	40 feet square.	Close -	Both -
Monmouth -	Visitors expel.	In presence of school.	Severe punishments.	First three boys expected to report evils.	—	—	Half an acre.	Close -	—
Usk - -	Trustees expel.	Publicly -	- - -	One reports offences.	Master generally present.	29	One-third of an acre.	Close -	Not open to all.
Non-classical School—									
Llantillio Crossenny.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	More than an acre.	Close -	—

- Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
ymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
one -	Occasionally drilling.	Yes	None -	Plain English education with French and Lat.	Arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, French, &c.	Expedient -	Both in a great measure.	Want of house; insufficient stipend of Second M.
small one	No - -	—	Yes, to senior classes.	Commercial for present class of scholars.	Commercial -	Inexpedient	Inexpedient, hardly possible.	Bad English used by boys out of School.
one -	To those whose parents wish.	No	Yes - -	Those prescribed by scheme.	Those prescribed.	By trustees in conjunction with master.	Where there is a sufficient staff of masters.	—
one -	No -	—	- - -	Those in use.	Those in use -	- - -	In some cases.	—

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

N.B.—The term "Non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which *by foundation* were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education" presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction Boys.	Girls
				£	£	£					
Bassaleg - -	2,169	Rowland Morgan.	1675	34*	20†	—	Yes -	(2*s.*a quartr.)	Chiefly agricultural.	69	47
Bedwas - -	1,081	Ann Aldworth	1729	350	36‡	—	Yes -	None	Colliers and labourers.	—	31
Caerleon -	1,268	C. Williams -	1717	1091	142§	318	Yes -	?	Labourers -	? 30	? 30
Chepstow -	3,455	R. Cleyton -	1605	11 (rentcharge and interest) as returned in 1833. No further infor							
Grosmont -	743	A. George - Rev. Tudor Price.	1810 1803	33	25	—	No -	6*d.*,4*d.*, 1*d.*	Chiefly labourers, &c.	23	22
Llangattock -	276	(*See* Caerleon)									
Llanvihangel-ysternllewern.	183	Rev. Roger Thomas.	1734	8 to 10	8 to 10	—	Yes -	Few pence (some).	Farmers and labourers.	—	—
Matherne -	450	Charles Pratt	1734	17	‖	‖	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers, &c.	48	38
Michaelstone-yvedw.	203	Benjamin Tate, D.D.	1819	64	44	20	Yes -	None	Small farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	26	38
Penalt - -	458	T. Roberts - Zachary Babington.	1689	9	9	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	24	36
Ragland -	905	Edward Goff	1813	¶	50	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labouring class.	29	39
Trelleck -	128	Zacharias Babington.	1691	35	32	—	Yes -	Yes -	Small farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	37	42
Usk - - Writing School.	1,545	(By Scheme regulating grammar school, trustees are directed to divide net annual income of Usk branch of charity into ten equal parts, and to apply one such part towards the support of some school for the education of children of labouring and industrial population of Usk. Such a contribution is made to the funds of an elementary school for boys and girls.)									

* Charged on Tredegar estate, and includes 14*l.* a year given to poor.
† Besides 2*l.* 10*s.* interest of 50*l.* given by Mrs. John Morgan, and gratuity of 37*l.* 10*s.* a year from Lord Tredegar.
‡ Five more schools belong to this charity: whole amount annually applied in education 299*l.* 10*s.*
§ Not including (90*l.*) salaries of master and mistress of preparatory school.
‖ Whole applied to master's house and pensioning superannuated mistress. Master's salary of 40*l.* paid by subscription.
¶ Dividends of New 3 per Cents.; whole, with the exception of a donation to a sick poor society and 10*l.* a year to each of Trustees (as directed by founder's will) applied to the support of

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	6 boys and 3 girls, M.B.	None	Two	Trustees	Neither; trained.	No	Mast., mist., and mon.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Only mist.
30	30	—	—	? None	Five (1864).	Fourteen	Trustees	? Neither	No (diocesan).	Mast. and 2 mist.
nation).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Acting trustee.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Vicar and other trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
25	36	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. and 3 pupil teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. only
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

SOUTH WALES.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

BRECON.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This great foundation, the richest in South Wales, owes its origin to King Henry the Eighth, who transferred to Brecon the College of Abergwili (near Caermarthen), preserving to it its ancient revenues, and further endowing it with the buildings and property of the dissolved Dominican Priory of Brecon. Up till 1840 this collegiate foundation consisted of a dean (who was always the Bishop of St. David's), a treasurer, precentor, chancellor, and nineteen prebendaries. 53*l.* was also set apart for the maintenance of a divinity lectureship and grammar mastership (whether or no these offices were to be united in the same person does not clearly appear); but of late years a much smaller sum seems to have been received by the schoolmaster, and the grammar school had itself sunk to a low ebb. By the Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113, the Deanery of Brecon was suppressed, and its estates vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Subsequently negotiations were entered into with the Commissioners by some public-spirited gentlemen of Wales, among whom the late Sir Thomas Phillips was conspicuously zealous and energetic; and the result was that in 1853 an Act was passed, permanently settling the decanal estates and certain portions of the prebendal revenues as an endowment for the college, abolishing its ancient functionaries, and providing for the incorporation of a body of governors, to be named in and exercise the powers to be allotted to them by a scheme of the Court of Chancery. This scheme was issued in 1855, and by it the college is now regulated. The board of governors seems to have been constituted with a judicious regard as well to the interests of South Wales generally as of the town and county of Brecon, and several of its members—among them the bishop of the diocese(S. David's,)—have taken and continue to take a lively interest in the welfare of the school.

II. To meet the expenses incurred in erecting new buildings, a sum of 2,500*l.* was some years since borrowed from the Eccle-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

siastical Commission, and the obligation to repay this is now a heavy charge upon the school revenue. The gross income was in 1865 642*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*; in 1870 it will be increased by about 200*l.* per annum, and thenceforward the debt will be repaid by instalments of 125*l.* yearly. By the year 1890 it is thought probable that the annual value of the endowment will exceed 900*l.* Clause 31 of the scheme provides that when the revenue rises so much as to leave a clear surplus, after defraying all the ordinary expenses of the school and of the management of the charity generally, this surplus shall be applied to the foundation of scholarships at the school and exhibitions from it to the university. It is not expected that the governors will for a considerable time to come be in a position to give effect to these directions. Meantime an exhibition has been founded, mainly through the liberality of a private gentleman; it is tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, and is worth 40*l.* a year. The capitation fees are received by the registrar of the charity; they amounted in 1865 (along with entrance fees) to 452*l.*, of which sum the head-master received one third, the second master one sixth, the third or assistant master one eighth.

III. Christ's College stands a little way out of the town of Brecon, upon the south-western bank of the Usk, which is here a rapid stream, full of trout and salmon. The site is low, but the subsoil is composed of porous gravel, and medical inquiries have proved that no part of the town is more healthy. The buildings themselves, some of them dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, the rest quite new, are worthy of the beautiful scenery in the midst of which they stand; the dining hall, library, and school-rooms are large and handsome, and the chapel is an exquisite little piece of 13th century architecture. It has lately been repaired by private subscriptions, and the ante-chapel, which had been destroyed, has been restored. The head-master's house, which is part of the main pile of buildings, contains four dormitories, two of them intended for twelve beds, two for eight. All are spacious and well ventilated. There is a tolerably large playground close by, and a good cricket field besides.

IV. There are at present 53 boys in the school, more than half of whom are day scholars, sons of professional men and the richer shopkeepers of the town. The fee of 8*l.* a year is too high for the smaller tradespeople and artisans, nor do they desire to enter where the curriculum is mainly classical. By clause 25 of the scheme a free education is to be given to certain foundationers, "to be elected at a general meeting of the governors from "amongst the most meritorious candidates for admission, whether "then in the school or not." At present the custom is for the examiner, who comes annually at Midsummer, to report to the head-master the boys who have most distinguished themselves; and for the head-master to recommend these boys, or some of them, to the governors for election, In making his recommendation, the head-master considers not only the absolute standard of excellence reached by the boy, but also his age and opportunities, and the circumstances of his parents. *Cæteris paribus* a

poor boy is preferred; it being thought that the rich man's son is sufficiently rewarded by school prizes. The number of foundationers is left to the discretion of the governors; for the present they have fixed it at three, with the hope, as I understand, of increasing the number as the revenues improve. Boarders are eligible. A few boys, but only a few, lodge in the town and attend as day scholars. This is done by permission of the finance committee of the governors, who leave the matter to be regulated by the head-master. He informs me that no evils have been found to result from it, the persons with whom the boys lodge being known to him and held responsible for their good behaviour, but that he does not wish to have the practice extended, and would rather see boys who cannot afford to board in his own house accommodated at a hostel or cheap boarding house to be placed under the control of a master.

V. Educationally the school consists of three divisions, each of which is under the more immediate charge of one master. In the lowest the English subjects, with the rudiments of Latin grammar, are taught; in the second (into which boys are promoted when well advanced with writing, arithmetic, and English grammar) as well as in the first division the chief share of attention is given to classics, mathematics and French being made less prominent, although both are regularly taught to all who reach a certain point in the school. Latin is not absolutely enforced on every one, for a boy may remain as long as he stays at school in the lowest division, and get French, as well as arithmetic, geography, and history, from its master. Practically, however, such cases are rare; Latin and Greek are the rule; and the system of the place resembles, on a small scale, that of the great classical boarding schools of the south of England. As yet Christ's College has not sent many scholars to Oxford or Cambridge; it has indeed been in working trim only some ten years; but the number who go is increasing, and of those who have gone several have already reflected much credit upon their teachers.

VI. I examined the classes by papers and *vivâ voce* in the usual subjects. The Latin of the upper and middle divisions was good considering the ages of the scholars, and several of the sixth form boys, in particular, executed very creditable translations of unseen passages from Cicero and Ovid, and wrote respectable Latin prose. Greek was still better both in the upper and middle classes. Teachers have often told me that Welsh boys take to it more kindly than to Latin, and the case of Brecon certainly bears out this view. Only a few boys seemed to have gone far in mathematics; several, however, did good papers in the first and second books of Euclid, and a somewhat larger number worked tolerably hard questions in algebra intelligently and correctly. Arithmetic was very fair, both in the lower and middle divisions, though the methods employed were not always the neatest and most expeditious. Spelling was good, the number of errors being distinctly below the average. Being somewhat timid under examination, the boys examined in French appeared to greater advantage on paper than when questioned

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vivâ voce. Taken as a whole, the work done, though not brilliant, was good and sound, and witnessed to earnest and careful teaching on the part of all the masters. The chief alteration which it seemed natural to suggest was that a rather greater stress should be laid upon arithmetic in the middle and lower parts of the school, and that each master should not be so much confined to his own division as he is at present. The behaviour of the boys during the examination was very good, and the general tone of the school, so far as I could judge from what I saw, in the hours both of work and play, appeared satisfactory.

VII. Considering the external advantages enjoyed by Christ's College, and the head-master's high reputation as a scholar, it may cause surprise that the number of boys in attendance is not greater.

Now there are three sets of boys to whom it may look, day scholars, boarders of the richer sort, and boarders of the poorer sort. As respects the day scholars, Brecon town does not supply more than 30 or 40 who could or would pay an 8*l.* fee; and most of these are now in attendance. As for the second class, everyone assured me that when a Welsh parent can afford to send his son to a good boarding school, he invariably prefers to send him to England, and Anglicise him in all possible ways. As to the third class, the children of the poorer professional men, and of the better sort of farmers and shopkeepers, they cannot be expected to pay 50*l.* a year for board and instruction in the head-master's house, and therefore they stay away, and receive, some in Government schools, some in private commercial academies, an education which is always meagre and usually superficial. Merthyr Tydvil is only 17 miles from Brecon by railway, and in it and round it, all through the densely peopled mining district of Glamorgan and western Monmouthshire, there are immense numbers, as well of professional men with limited incomes as of managers and foremen of iron works, clerks, and shopkeepers, who have now no superior school near them, and might be expected to resort to Christ's College if a hostel or cheap boarding house was provided where they might have lodging and food at a charge not exceeding 25*l.* or 30*l.* a year. As their revenues increase the governors will before long be able to undertake the erection of such a hostel; once erected it ought to be self-supporting.

While attempting to meet the wants of this class, Christ's College ought, probably, to modify its curriculum by giving more prominence to mathematics and arithmetic, and introducing in due time the teaching of natural science.

It need not, however, lose the classical character which its re founders have given it, and which the present head-master has striven with so much zeal and ability to maintain. Llandovery school, nearly 20 miles away, has already a foundation for natural science and a mathematical reputation. Brecon, therefore, may properly set itself to become the university school for South Wales of the literary type, as Llandovery is of the scientific. Nor need it, in endeavouring to attract the poorer middle class, cease to be used and favoured by the richer. If Welsh boys wish to go to

England, there is no reason why English boys should not come to Wales, at least to so civilized a part of it as Brecon. What with its large endowment, its noble buildings, and its admirable geographical position at a railway centre, Christ's College may well hope to become if not, as one of its friends hoped, "an Eton on the banks of the Usk," yet certainly one of the first classical schools in Wales or the west of England.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 325, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By charter of King Henry VIII., 19 January 1542, removing collegiate church from Abergwili, who granted premises thereto and to Priory of Preaching Friars belonging to Bishop of St. David's, and empowered him to appoint a lectureship in divinity and also a free grammar school with a salary of 53*l.* per annum. Re modelled by Act of Parliament (16 & 17 Vict. c. 82.), 15 August 1853, and endowed with land in Brecknock (about eight and a half acres forming site of college), prebend of Llangadock, parsonage of Mothvey, certain pensions payable during respective incumbencies of prebendaries of Llanbister (with chancellorship annexed) Llanelwedd, Llandilograban, Llangadock, and Llanthoisant, Llangammarch (with the treasurership), Llandegley, Llangunllo, Llansantfread in Elvel, Llanwrthwl, Llanarthney, Mochtre, and Nantgunllo, and after avoidance of such incumbencies, and during subsistence of any existing leases of such prebends (except Llangammarch), or of prebends of Boughrood, Clyro, Garthbrengy, Llandarog, Llandisilio, Llandridod, Llandygwydd, Llanfynydd with (precentorship), Lledrod, St. Arnon's and Trallwng, one half rents reserved under the same leases and after the expiration thereof one sixth net profits of such prebends (except Llangammarch). Ecclesiastical Commissioners empowered to set apart specific prebends for endowment. Deeds in custody of registrar.

School Property.—Burdened to extent of 100*l.* a year, for interest on debt of 2,500*l.* advanced by Ecclesiastical Commissioners for improvements in buildings. Average annual income from endowment for five years preceding 1865 was 832*l.* gross, 614*l.* net, of which 468*l.* applied to school. Income since reduced by sale of accumulated stock to about 656*l.* gross in 1865. In A.D. 1870 a lease will fall in whereby income will be increased by more than 200*l.* a year, and debt to Ecclesiastical Commissioners will be repaid by annual instalments of 125*l.* Governors empowered to board, lodge, and educate gratuitously, or at reduced rates, deserving boys, and to grant exhibitions tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, or St. David's College, Lampeter, out of surplus revenues, but all excess of income over 800*l.* to be invested in funds. Actually they now grant one exhibition of 40*l.* a year.

Suitable buildings recently erected and school chapel restored. Head master's house has accommodation for forty boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Master and lecturer to instruct all persons willing to be taught in good literature and to expound the Holy Gospel, purely and sincerely, gratis and freely to all liege and faithful subjects without any receiving or demanding from the boys themselves or their parents for the education of the aforesaid youths (charter.) For affording instruction and for encouragement to meritorious scholars for their advancement in learning (Act, A.D. 1853). No boy admissible under eight, or until he have received such preliminary instruction as shall be fixed by head master with approbation of governors. Gratuitous education to be given to such of boys (not exceeding one third in number of boys on register at time of a number election) to be called foundation scholars, as shall be elected at

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a general meeting of governors, from amongst meritorious candidates, whether then in school or not. No boy to continue a foundationer after eighteen (scheme, A.D. 1855).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature and the Holy Gospel (charter). Letters and divinity according to the articles and formularies of church, and other branches of useful knowledge (Act). Besides religious instruction as defined by the Act, Greek, Latin, English grammar, writing, geography, history, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other languages and branches of literature, art, and science, as governors direct (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 27 July 1855.

The governors of the College of Christ of Brecknock are bishops of St. David's and Llandaff, lord lieutenant of county (if of Church of England), principal of St. David's College, archdeacons of Brecon and Llandaff, mayor of Brecon, and five lay members of Church of England, two nominated by town council and three by Ecclesiastical Commissioners; three, two being official governors, a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint head and second master and lecturer in divinity, and remove second and all other masters and lecturers at pleasure.

Head master and divinity lecturer must be in Holy Orders, second master a member of the Church of England. Head or second master (if duly qualified) may hold office of lecturer in divinity, but no benefice with cure of souls or office which may interfere with his school duties; both allowed to take boarders. Head master removed for ill performance of his duties or other unfitness, by resolution of two thirds of governors present at meeting called on requisition in writing signed by three governors, and whereat half their existing number are present, provided such resolution be entered together with grounds of removal on minutes and signed by governors voting for same, and copy thereof be given to head master; provided also such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman, M.A. of Cambridge, salary 200*l.* from endowment, besides one third fees, house, and profits of boarders. Second master's salary 125*l.* from endowment, and one sixth fees. English master's salary 90*l.* from endowment, and one eighth fees.

Day Scholars.—29, more than half between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of professional men, clerks, respectable tradesmen, &c., from distances under a mile; foundationers free; other boys pay for general work 8*l.* Entrance fee 2*l.* for all. Attend as a rule (except a few nonconformists) morning chapel service on Sunday.

Boarders.—20, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board under 12, 36 guineas, above 12, 40. Instruction: foundationers free, others as day boys. School bills: highest 63*l.*, average 54*l.*, lowest (foundationer's) 45*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 750 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have a fair knowledge of reading and writing.

School classified by classics (including divinity and history) chiefly, and by French and arithmetic, &c. subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by half-year's work chiefly.

Examination at Midsummer by examiners from Oxford or Cambridge proposed by head master and approved by trustees. Prizes given by governors and others.

Punishments: impositions, lines by heart, and other interruptions of play; caning occasionally and publicly.

Playgrouud, besides cricket field of two acres close to school. Drilling

two hours in the week. Boys not allowed to go in town without special leave, except between twelve and one o'clock.

Five boys gone to university since A.D. 1860. [One pupil in residence at University, (Oxford) in May 1867.]

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. Playtime from 24 hours in summer to 12 in winter per week.

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS for A.D. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	9	11	6
Interest on funds (since expended on buildings) in hands of Ecclesiastical Commissioners	26	8	7
Rent charges, reserved rents, pensions, and tenths	475	6	0
Rents	157	3	8
Dividends of stock (since sold out and expended on buildings)	10	18	6
Balance of proceeds of sale of stock	116	0	3
	£795	8	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Masters	415	0	0
Exhibitioner	30	0	0
Examiner	13	0	0
Prizes and library	10	0	0
Repairs, rates, insurance, &c.	98	6	2
Law charges	92	19	10
Surveyor	13	3	0
Superannuation allowance to former lecturer (two years)	40	15	4
First fruits and tenths	12	7	8
Moughtre tithe rentcharge disbursements	10	6	0
Commission, stamps, &c.	6	13	0
Registrar's salary	35	0	0
	£767	11	0

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS for A.D. 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	192	2	6
Rentcharges, reserved rents, pensions, and tenths	465	3	6
Reserved rent on Mothvey Lease, two years	40	0	0
Rents, land, and houses 8a. 2r. 5p. or thereabouts)	186	15	0
	£884	1	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Masters	415	0	0
Exhibitioner, nine months	22	10	0
Examiner	13	0	0
Prizes and library	9	5	0
Repairs, rates, insurance, &c.	116	11	3
Moughtre tithe rentcharge disbursements	7	18	5
First fruits and tenths	6	17	10
Commission, stamps, &c.	4	17	7
Town council on account of drainage	50	0	0
Gas fitting	35	1	0
Registrar and receiver's salary	35	0	0
Porter's wages	15	12	0
	£731	13	1

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS for A.D. 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	260	18	7
Rentcharges, reserved rents, pensions, and tenths	447	1	3
Reserved rent on Mothvey lease, one year	20	0	0
Rents, land, and houses (28a. 2r. 5p. or thereabouts)	188	17	10
	£916	17	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Masters	415	0	0
Exhibitioner, six months	15	0	0
Examiner	13	0	0
Prizes and library	6	10	0
Repairs, rates, insurances, &c. (including chapel)	417	19	5
First fruits and tenths	7	2	2
Commission, stamps, &c.	4	14	9
Superannuation allowance to former master, two years	41	5	3
Interest on mortgage to Ecclesiastical Commissioners	97	11	9
Moiety of grant to Moughtre Church	10	0	0
Registrar and receiver's salary	35	0	0
Porter's wages	15	12	0
	£1,078	15	4

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Builder (dec.)	Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman (dec.)
,, - 2	Painter.	,, - 2	Do. do.
,, - 3	Bank Clerk.	,, - 3	Coachmaker.
,, - 4	Farmer (dec.)	,, - 4	Do.
,, - 5	Surveyor.	,, - 5	Bandmaster.
,, - 6	Surgeon.	,, - 6	Do.
,, - 7	Do.	,, - 7	Draper.
,, - 8	Solicitor.	,, - 8	Currier.
,, - 9	Clergyman.	,, - 9	Iron founder.
,, - 10	Solicitor.	,, - 10	Bank Clerk.

From distances up to three miles from the school, mostly about half a mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Llanllwni, Caermarthen.	
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman (dec.)	Maen-y-farn, Hay	
,, ,, - 3	Land Owner -	Clevedale, Malvern	
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman - -	Moor Park, Crickhowell.	
,, ,, - 5	Land Agent (dec.)	Herbert Hall, Crickhowell.	
,, ,, - 6	Land Agent -	S. Andrew's House, Ealing, W.	
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman (dec.)	Tenby, Pembrokeshire.	The School-house, or Head-Master's, is the only Boarding House at present. It is calculated for 40. These are 20 out of 28.
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Tenby, Pembrokeshire.	
,, ,, - 9	Barrister - -	Pencarreg, Caermarthen.	
,, ,, - 10	High Sheriff -	Cynghorde, Llandovery.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	M.P., Lord Lieutenant.	
,, ,, - 2	County Magistrate	Pendarren, Crickhowell.	
,, ,, - 3	Indian Judge (dec.)	Tenby, Pembrokeshire.	
,, ,, - 4	Army Colonel -	Tenby, Pembrokeshire.	
,, ,, - 5	M.D. - - -	Newport, Mon. -	
,, ,, - 6	Army Captain -	Plâs Giornant, Newcastle Emlyn	
,, ,, - 7	M.D. - -	Merthyr Tydfil -	
,, ,, - 8	Land Agent -	The Oaks, Newport Mon.	
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman -	Llansaintfread, Brecon.	
,, ,, - 10	Army Captain -	Battle End, Brecon	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The scheme has not been quite 10 years in operation. Since January 1856, the number of entrances has been 152, of departures 95. And of these 95, 50 were with us for periods of less than two years, chiefly during the first half of our time, or before the laying of the foundation stone in 1861. Only one of these 50 went to Oxford, becoming an Exhibitioner of Jesus College. The remaining 45 give a much longer average, somewhat over three years; one or two of them reaching seven. Five of these have been or are at the Universities, including another Exhibitioner of Jesus College, a scholar of the same, a Lusby scholar of Magdalen Hall, and a commoner of Balliol College, all four still undergraduates. Five or six, as elsewhere stated, have migrated to other schools; and three or four of a late Second Master's household and family accompanied him to Canada. Of the remaining 30, about two-thirds are either Civil Engineers and Surveyors, medical students, sailors, or clerks in banking-houses. Two may deserve to be named under the head of (*c*.) One passed creditably for M.D. at Edinburgh before he was well of age. And another, also just of age, is at the head of a classical school at Geelong. (Statement by head master.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Lord Lieutenant of the County.
The Bishops of St. David's and Llandaff.
The Archdeacons of Brecon and Llandaff.
The Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter.
The Mayor of Brecon.
Sir Thomas Phillips of Llanellen, near Abergavenny.
Charles Alexander Wood, of the Lodge, Glasbury, Breconshire.
David Thomas, of Brecon, Solicitor.
Colonel Pearce, of Frwd-y-Grach, near Brecon.
Prestwood Lucas, Esq., of Brecon, Doctor of Medicine.

Head Master:

Rev. J. D. Williams, M.A.

For Table B. see next page.

Table B.—School Instruction.—Christ College, Brecon.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge	49	6	There are no Extra Fees paid for any subject.	6	15	3	½	—	3	Gospel of St. John in Greek.	6	14	3	½	—	3	Gospel of St. John in Greek.	12	11	3	½	—	3	Catechism, Collect, Gospel, &c.
Greek	25	4		6	15	4	½	2	8	Hom. Il. x.; Thucyd. vii., 30 pp.; Arnold's Gk. Exercises.	6	14	4	½	2	8	Hom. Il. iii. (300 l.); Xen. Anab., 3 chaps.; Arnold's Gk. Prose.	7	12	4	½	2	6	Gk. Grammar and Delectus.
Latin.	40	5		6	15	4	½	4	10	Virg. Georg. iv.; Cic. Catil. iv.; Crombie's Lat. Prose, Lat. Verse.	6	14	4	½	4	10	Sall. Cat. (40 chaps.); Hor. Od. ii.; Crombie; Rapier's Lat. Verse.	7	12	4	½	4	8	Latin Grammar and Delectus.
French.	45	5		6	15	2	½	2	4	Delille's Exercises; Picciola, 2 chaps.	6	14	2	½	2	4	Delille's Exercises	12	11	4	½	4	4	Darton's French Exercises.
German.	12	2		6	15	2	½	2	4	Lebahn's Exercises; Undine, ½ chaps.	6	14	2	½	2	4	Lebahn's Exercises.							
Arithmetic	49	6		6	15	2	½	—	1	Colenso's Miscellaneous Examples.	6	14	2	½	—	1	Colenso (Proportion, Interest, &c.)	12	11	6	1	—	6	The Four Rules, and Reduction.
Book-keeping.																								
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	2		9	12	2	½	—	1		6	11	2	½	—	1								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20	3		6	15	4	½	—	6	Euclid, Book iii.; Eqns. in x and y.	6	14	4	½	—	6	Euclid, i. or ii.; Eqns. in x.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.			H.		H.		Y.			H.		H.		Y.			H.		H.	
History	49	6		6	15	2	½	—	2½	Dr. Smith's History of Greece.	6	14	2	½	—	3	Dr. Smith's History of Greece.	12	11	4	½	—	2	Markham's Hist. of England.
Geography																		12	11	4	½	—	2	Cornwell's Geography.
English Grammar.	17	2		9	12	2	½	—	2		6	11	2	½	—	2		12	11	4	½	—	2	Sullivan's Grammar.
English Literature.																								
English Composition.																		12	11	4	½	—	2	Epitomes of Crossley.
Reading	21	2		9	12	4	½	—	2		6	11	4	½	—	2		12	11	4	½	—	2	Illustrated Reading Book.
Writing	27	3		9	13	4	½	—	2		9	12	4	½	—	2								
Music (vocal)	25	1		25	13	2	1	—	2	Hymns, Ancient and Modern.								12	11	4	½	—	2	
Drawing	27	1		27	13	2	1	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

CARDIGAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The origin of this school is very similar to that of Edward VI.'s grammar schools. It was founded in 1653 by the Commissioners for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales (acting under the authority of an Act of the Long Parliament passed in 1649), and endowed with 60*l.* a year, to be paid out of the tithes of the parish of Llansaintfraid. At the Restoration these tithes were restored to the cathedral church of St. David's; the school, however, survived, and received afterwards from a private benefactor a sum of money which, invested in consols, produces 21*l.* a year. The school is under the control of the mayor and corporation, who, so far as I could learn, take little interest in its welfare. They have the power of dismissing the head-master, but allowed a recent head-master to go on neglecting his duties for several years, and kept the school shut up six months before appointing his successor. They name six foundationers whom the master teaches free of charge in consideration of the 21*l.*; other boys paying 5*l.* a year. In electing the free boys no regard is paid to intellectual merit, but the sons of widows or other necessitous persons are usually preferred. Still this is not always done, for I was told of boys now on the foundation who had no claim on the score of poverty.

The school is held in the Guildhall of the town, where two rooms are allotted to it, the one capable of holding 30 boys, the other large enough for 10 or 12. The desks are new and good. This Guildhall was erected by the corporation in 1858-60 upon the site of the old school and its playground; thus the school has lost its playground, and the boys have no place for games nearer than the public recreation ground, half a mile away. The master (who provides fire and light) has no residence, nor any benefit from the school except the 21*l.* endowment and what he can make by fees. He is rector of one parish in the neighbourhood, and vicar of another; but his flock is in both cases so small, the people here, as in most parts of Wales, being nearly all dissenters, that he is not drawn away on week days from his scholastic duties.

I found 14 boys present on the day of my visit, the total number then on the books being 16. Several of the elder scholars translated Virgil and the Greek Testament creditably, one or two others were able to read Sallust, and out of eight who had a paper given them in arithmetic six did very well, showing some power of grappling with out-of-the-way questions. They also answered fairly when examined in history and geography, and turned Welsh into English pretty readily, though the English was not always idiomatic. Several of these boys were 17 or 20 years of age. The junior scholars were very inferior, as well in spelling as in history,

geography, and arithmetical notation, in which last they were quite at sea. Most of them had come recently from Government schools. The head-master has no regular assistant, though some of the work is occasionally taken by one of the elder boys; he appears to be an earnest and painstaking teacher as well as a competent scholar.

As the town contains some 3,000 inhabitants, and the country round is well peopled, the small number of pupils in the grammar school cannot but cause surprise. The reasons assigned for the phenomenon are perhaps worth stating.

(1.) Cardigan is not a thriving place; the expected railway to Caermarthen has not yet been brought within 10 miles, and the trade of the port seems to have declined. Hence there is no spirit in the town, and little desire for a good education.

(2.) The Government schools are said to be good, and are largely used as well by the middle as by the lower class

(3.) The farmers in the neighbourhood are poor, and mostly content with the education provided in the British schools.

(4.) The richer people send their children to boarding schools, especially to England.

(5.) Looking on the school as a Church of England affair, the Nonconformists, who are in a great majority here, stand aloof from it, and prefer to send their children either to the British school or to a private school kept by a member of their own denomination. It is true that the Church Catechism is not taught in the grammar school, but the master is a clergyman of the Established Church; and when on a recent occasion a Nonconformist candidate for the head-mastership appeared in the field he was rejected, as I was told, expressly on religious grounds. Besides these permanent disadvantages, the school is still suffering from the temporary ones which the neglect of its late masters and its suspension for six months brought upon it. Whether it can ever become prosperous, at least as a classical school, may be doubted. Cardigan is in one of the most beautiful parts of Wales, but it has few visitors; its coasting trade is now insignificant; it is altogether a sluggish, lifeless sort of place, where one does not expect to see anything flourish. The head-master suggests that the free places should be thrown open to competition, and that there should be some small exhibition founded to enable boys to proceed from the school to St. David's College at Lampeter. These expedients might possibly be of service, and it would at any rate be advisable to do whatever can be done to attract the sons of farmers from the surrounding country, in which there is no grammar school all the way from Haverfordwest in one direction to Lampeter and Ystrad Meurig in the other.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 593, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—From an entry in corporation order, book nine, May 1653, it appears that Commissioners for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales (appointed under an act of the Commonwealth passed 22 February 1649) settled a revenue of 60*l.* per annum payable out of impropriate tithes of Llansaintfread (belonging to vicars choral of St. David's Cathedral) for maintenance of schoolmaster and usher. Letitia Cornwallis, by will, 13 December 1731, gave 200*l.*, interest to be for schoolmaster. Her will appears to have become the subject of a chancery suit, and by order of Court, 6 August 1784, 717*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* stock was transferred into name of corporation, upon trust to pay dividends to master. Site given by corporation on which buildings were erected, probably by subscription.

School Property.—Nothing paid to master out of Llansaintfread tithes since the Restoration. Average annual income from endowment, 21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* gross, 21*l.* net. No house for master. School held in rooms in Guildhall.

Objects of Trust.—Such scholars as shall be freely admitted must be by approbation of mayor and council (entry in corporation order book, A.D. 1653).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School reputed a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Master appointed and dismissible by corporation, who also appoint six foundation boys.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Master a clergyman. Allowed to take boarders; average income from endowment 21*l.*, from fees 45*l.*

Day Scholars.—19; six above 16 years of age; sons of clergy and farmers; chiefly from town; six foundationers free; non-foundationers pay for general work 5*l.* a year. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—8 boys lodge in town.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified according to subjects studied. School course modified to suit boys' special aptitude or subsequent career. General instruction in Scripture history. School work begins and ends with reading Psalms for the day.

Promotions by examination at end of half year, or at other times by fitness.

Examination twice a year by clergymen appointed by master and approved by trustees. Prizes given.

Punishments by impositions; no corporal punishment.

No playground; formerly there was one.

On average of last five years perhaps two boys have gone annually to universities.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week.

Trustees:

The Mayor and Corporation of Cardigan.

Master:

Rev. Rees Williams.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - - -	6 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Cooper - - -	10 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman - - -	40 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Publican - - -	9 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Do. - - - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Widow - - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - - - -	In Cardigan.
,, ,, - 8	Cooper - - -	,, ,,
,, ,, - 9	Inland Revenue - -	,, ,,
,, ,, - 10		
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor - - -	In Cardigan.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - - - -	,, ,,
,, ,, - 3	Do. - - - -	,, ,,
,, ,, - 4	Master Mariner - -	,, ,,
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - - -	15 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - - -	9 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - - - -	In Cardigan.
,, ,, - 8	Draper - - - -	,,
,, ,, - 9	Schoolmaster - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - - -	6 ,,

For Table B, see next page.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—CARDIGAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.					Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.					Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							M.					M					M.	
Religious Knowledge.	19	3	—	8	16	2	40	Historical Books (Pinnock).	6	14	2	40	Pentateuch (Pinnock).	5	11	2	30	Genesis (Pinnock).
Greek - -	8	2	—	2	18	5	40	Gospel St. Luke; Xen. Anab., Bk. II.	6	15	4	40	Greek Delectus.					
Latin - -	16	3	—	2	18	6	40	Virgil Æn. II.; Cæs. Bell. Gall. III.	6	15	6	30	Latin Delectus and Cæsar.	5	11	8	20	Latin Grammar.
Arithmetic -	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso.										
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso.										
History -	19	3	—	8	16	2	30	English, from Hen. VII. to Geo. I. (Whittaker).	6	14	2	30	The Conqueror to Edw. I.	5	11	2	30	To the Conquest.
Geography -	19	3	—	6	16	2	40	Ireland and France (Cornwell).	7	14	2	40	Europe (Cornwell)	5	11	2	30	The world (Cornwell).
English Grammar.	13	2	—	7	16	4	30	Lennie's Eng. Gram.	6	14	3	30	- - -	5	11	4	20	
Writing -	8	—	—															

Lampeter Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

At Lampeter there is a small grammar school founded in 1805, but not mentioned in the report of the original Charity Commission. Its endowment consists only of the site and building; and the little town or rather village of Lampeter Pont Stephen furnishes too few day scholars to provide a good income from fees; still, in the hands of the present earnest and painstaking head-master, it is the means of doing a good deal of service to the neighbourhood, especially in preparing the sons of farmers to enter St. David's College. The school-room, built in 1825, is ill furnished and somewhat cheerless; its whitewashed walls discoloured by damp. I examined the boys (16 were present) in Latin, in which they acquitted themselves creditably; in turning Welsh into English (also well done); and in arithmetic and algebra, in which subjects their work was scanty and poor. Several of the boys lodge in the town to attend the school: one or two board with the head-master, who thinks he could have a good many boarders if a suitable residence were provided in which to receive them. About two-thirds proceed to St. David's College, whose professors inform me that no school in Wales sends young men to them better prepared. They usually come to school at a comparatively advanced age, 16 or upwards, imperfectly acquainted with English. (The want of elementary schools in this part of Wales is very great; within a radius of 10 miles from Lampeter there is, I was informed, only one school under Government inspection.) Considering these disadvantages the school seems to be doing a useful work in a praiseworthy manner, and it is to be regretted that it should not have funds at its disposal for the erection of fitter buildings and the better remuneration of the master.

Digest of Information.

Foundation and Endowment.—By Thomas Hugh Jones, Esq., who, September 1831, gave a piece of land with school buildings thereon. Instrument of foundation with Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Neuadd Fawr, Lampeter.

School Property.—No endowment save school site and buildings, which are tolerably adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The education and instruction of children in the Greek and Latin classics and arithmetic as taught in the principal grammar schools in England.

Government and Masters.—Bishop of St. David's ex officio and four other gentlemen hereditary governors, appoint master, in practice upon recommendation of vicar of Lampeter.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Average income of head master from fees 100*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—26 [20 in 1867]: 12 above 16 years of age, sons of professional men, farmers, and tradespeople. School fees 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum with one guinea entrance. Attend on Sunday.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Boarders.—One or two in head master's house. Terms 25*l.* Boys coming from distant parts of South Wales lodge for 2*s.* and upwards a week in houses licensed by and under control of head master.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy sentences in English, and to write.

School classified by classics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction in Church Catechism and collects; chapter of Bible read daily, and boys examined orally in it. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination.

Examination half-yearly, by head master, or by tutors of St. David's College, or other competent examiners appointed by him. Prizes given for general proficiency, recitation, and regular attendance.

Punishments: tasks or impositions, and slight corporal punishment; the last publicly and by head master only.

Playground about a quarter of an acre. Boys allowed to walk in country at their own discretion.

One boy gone to Oxford, one to Queen's College, Birmingham, and 13 to St. David's College, within the last five years. [No pupils at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year; boys in school 32 hours in the week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.
John Battersby Harford, Esq., Blaize Castle, Bristol.
Thomas Hughes, Esq., Neuadd Fawr, Lampeter.
Herbert Evans, Esq., High Mead, Lampeter.
Thomas John Hughes, Castell Du, Lampeter.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Edmunds.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Alltgoch - -	2 miles.
,, ,, 2	Tailor and Draper -	Lampeter - -	Close by.
,, ,, 3	Auctioneer, &c. -	Rhydygof - -	4 miles.
,, ,, 4	Farmer - -	Llanarth - -	12 miles.
,, ,, 5	Weaver and Farmer	Do. - -	
,, ,, 6	Farmer - -	Kidwelly - -	30 miles.
,, ,, 7	Attorney - -	Lampeter - -	Close by.
,, ,, 8	Farmer - -	Rhydygof - -	4 miles.
,, ,, 9	Do. - -	Llwynllwyd -	2 miles.
,, ,, 10	Do. - -	Pantcon - -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Chemist - -	Lampeter.	
,, ,, 2	Clergyman -	Aberayron - -	12 miles.
,, ,, 3	Innkeeper - -	Lampeter.	
,, ,, 4	Grocer, &c. -	Do.	
,, ,, 5	Wesleyan Minister	Do.	
,, ,, 6	Gentleman -	Llanwnen - -	3 miles.
,, ,, 7	Freeholder -	Llangeitho - -	9 miles.
,, ,, 8	Surgeon - -	Cellan - - -	3 miles.
,, ,, 9	Farmer - -	Nantcwnlle -	8 miles.
,, ,, 10	Do. - -	Talsarn - -	7 miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. Lampeter Grammar School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or highest) Class in each Subject.	Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the First Half-year of 1866.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the First Half-year of 1866.
Religious Knowledge.	23	2	Greek: Homer's Iliad. Bks. II., III., IV.; Arnold's Grk. Prose Compt., Ex. 1–56 inc.; Greek Testament, St. Luke's Gospel, First Thirteen Chapters; Moody's Eton Greek Grammar, from beginning to end; Weekly Exercises in the inflections of the Greek verb. Latin: Horace Odes, Bks. I., II.; Catiline's Consp. First 53 chapters; Virgil, Georgics, Book I., first 260 lines; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, first 57 Exercises; Repetition of Horace, Twelve First Odes of Book I. Welsh: *Drychy Prif Oesoedd*, translation of Welsh into English on paper, 14 pp. Scripture History: Half of Book of Genesis. English History: Coming of Cæsar, to Henry VII. Euclid: Book II. and First 14 props. of Book III. Algebra: First Four Rules. Ancient Geography: Ch. xix.–xxiv. in Pinnock's Manual.	Greek: Xenophon's Anab., Ch. v. to x. inc.; Greek Test., St. Luke, Ch. vi. to xiii. inc.; Eton Greek Gram., nearly the whole. Latin: Virgil, Æn. Book I., first 800 vv.; Virgil, Georgics, Book I., first 260 vv.; Catiline's Consp., first 53 ch.; Valpy's Delectus, from p. 68 to end of Book; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, first 39 Exercises. Euclid: Book II., and 14 props. of Book III. Scripture History: Half of Bk. of Genesis. Ancient Geography: Ch. xix. to xxiv. inc. English History: As in Cl. I.; Shakespear's Tempest. Arithmetic: Practice, Fractions and Proportion.
Greek - -	19	3		
Latin - -	23	3		
Welsh - -	12	1		
Arithmetic -	23	4		
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	14	3		
History -	23	1		
Geography -	—	2		
English Literature.	23	—		
English Composition and Grammar.	23	3		
Reading -	5	1		
Writing -	5	1		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

Gained at St. David's College, Lampeter.

Names.	Scholarships, Prizes, or Exhibitions.	Dates.
James Williams	Phillips Scholarship	Lent Term, 1856.
	Reading Prize	Christmas, 1857.
	Eldon (Welsh)	Lent Term, 1859.
	Senior Scholarship	Michaelmas, 1859.
Charles Andrews	Martha More Scholarship	Michaelmas Term, 1857.
	Reading Prize (English)	„ „ 1857.
Evan Jenkins	Llandaff Exhibition, 15*l.*	„ „ 1857.
David Jones	Dery Ormond Exhibition	„ „ 1857.
	Burton	„ „ 1857.
Joel Jones	Llandaff Exhibition	Lent Term, 1858.
James Davies	Simonburn Scholarship	Michaelmas Term, 1857.
	Phillips' Scholarship	Lent Term, 1859.
	History Prize	June, 1859.
	Senior Scholarship	Lent D's., 1860.
Thomas Edwards	Part of Martha More Exhibition.	First Term Michaelmas, 1858.
	H. More Scholarship in full	Lent Term, 1860.
	Reading Prize (Welsh)	„ „ 1861.
Thomas Jones	Dery Ormond Exhibition	Lent Term, 1859.
Thomas James	Harford Scholarship	Michaelmas, 1859.
	Phillips Scholarship	Lent, 1860.
	Bates Prize	June, 1860.
	Salisbury Scholarship	Lent, 1861.
	Senior Scholarship	Lent, 1862.
David Jones	Phillips Scholarship	First Term Michaelmas, 1859.
	Eldon (Welsh)	Lent, 1860.
	Senior Scholarship	„ 1862.
	Hebrew, Creator, and Reading Prizes.	„ 1862.
John Williams	Phillips Scholarship	First Term, Lent, 1860.
	Eldon (Welsh)	Lent, 1863.
John Jones	Phillips Scholarship	Lent Term, 1861.
	Senior Schoiarship	„ „ 1863.
Daniel Lewis	Burton Scholarship	Lent, 1861.
	Martha More Scholarship	Lent, 1862.
Pryce Wilson Jones	Dery Ormond Scholarship	Michaelmas, 1861.
	Phillips Scholarship	Michaelmas, 1862.
Edward Edwards	Harford Scholarship	Lent, 1862.
John Davies	Simonburn Scholarship	Lent Term, 1862.
E. J. Davies	Harford Exhibition	First Term, 1862.
	Phillips Scholarship	„ 1862.
David Rees	Waumpr Exhibition	Michaelmas, 1862.
Joshua Jones	Eldon (Welsh)	Michaelmas, 1863.
David Rees	Waumpr Exhibition	Lent Term, 1865.
Thomas Jones	Phillips Scholarship, 24*l.*	October, 1866.
George Davies	Phillips Scholarship	Lent, 1865.
B. Lloyd	German Prize	June, 1866.
	Hannah More Scholarship	Lent Term, 1865.
	Salisbury Scholarship	Michaelmas, 1865.
	New Senior, 45*l.*	Michaelmas, 1866.
David Evans	Waumpr Exhibition.	
Daniel Lewis Lloyd	Exhibitioner of Jesus College, Oxford.	1862.
	Scholar, Second Class in Moderations.	1865.

Ystrad Meurig and Lledrod United Grammar Schools.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

This school is as respects its history and its internal arrangements the most remarkable in Wales. It stands not far from the ruins of the famous monastery of Strata Florida, in a lonely pastoral country where the Welsh language and usages have held their ground more tenaciously than in any other part of the principality. Lledrod and Yspytty Ystrad Meurig are adjacent parishes, in each of which a grammar school was founded in the middle of last century, endowed with lands, and charged with the teaching of a certain number of poor children. Very soon after their foundation the two schools were united by consent, and have continued so ever since, except once for about a year's space, when the patron of Lledrod school appointed one candidate master and the trustees of Ystrad Meurig chose another. As the two foundations are legally quite distinct a similar mischance might easily occur again. Of the Lledrod school the sole trustee and patron is a gentleman of Pembrokeshire; of the Ystrad Meurig school the bishop of the diocese is visitor, while three or four of the neighbouring landowners, who never concern themselves with the place except when a master is to be appointed, and very little even then, fill the office of trustees.

II. The two foundations being thus practically left to shift for themselves, the management not only of their educational but of their financial concerns is in the hands of the head-master. The gross annual revenue of the joint estates is now nearly 300*l.*, the Lledrod property being the more valuable; and some increase may, in the master's opinion, be expected from the proximity to part of the property of the railway now in course of construction from Lampeter to Aberystwith. There are several lead mines in this part of Wales, and it is thought not improbable that a valuable vein may be discovered on the school property. The whole proceeds of the endowment go to the head-master, who is also rector of the parish of Yspytty. He pays the assistant master, who acts also as his curate, 100*l.* a year, besides giving him board and lodging.

III. The school is a plain stone building, standing in the churchyard of Ystrad Meurig, which is the only playground that the boys have.* If there were many funerals the place would, as the master remarked, be unhealthy, but as there are only about four in the year no injury is supposed to be done to the boys. There are two school-rooms, a large one whose clumsy old desks and walls covered with dirty whitewash give it a dingy and comfortless look, and a much smaller one called the library, from a number of old books kept there in presses. The church being

* A cricket ground, half a mile off, is rented for them.

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half ruinous, the large school-room has been licensed for divine service, which is now held in it regularly. It has been frequently proposed to build a new school, and the master showed me an excellent site that had been pitched upon, just above the station of the Manchester and Milford Railway.* But there is no balance in hand to defray the cost of building, and few people who would subscribe.

IV. The history of the school is not without interest. Almost from the time of its foundation it began to attract from all parts of South and Mid Wales young men who intended to become clergymen, and gave them a complete classical course, which the Welsh bishops accepted as a sufficient training preparatory to the taking of orders. In the early part of this century, under an eminent master who then held the school, there were as many as 137 scholars in attendance, sons of farmers and professional men who could not afford to proceed to Oxford or Cambridge. The establishment in A.D. 1828 of St. David's College, Lampeter, changed all this. The bishops now refused to ordain men who came direct from the grammar school; its numbers numbers declined; the master who held it then and for some 20 years afterwards was extremely negligent; and although its name is still well known throughout Wales, it has ceased to attract scholars from a distance,† and is not likely to rise again from obscurity.

At present its function is twofold; in default of a National or British school it serves as the elementary school for the poor children of the immediate neighbourhood, and it is at the same time a classical school for the sons of the Cardiganshire farmers, those especially who want to pick up some Latin before they go to Lampeter, or to the theological colleges at St. Bees, Birmingham, or Birkenhead. The scholars of this latter class, who are more than three-fourths of the whole number, are many of them young men above 18 or 20 years of age, while the former are mere children, reading words of two and three syllables. By a strange inversion of the usual practice the head-master takes the little fellows in reading and spelling, while the assistant master teaches classics and mathematics to the candidates for ordess, some of whom are his seniors in age. The least advanced Latin class, for example, who were reading in Henry's First Book, contained nine lads, aged respectively 14, 20, 14, 22, 18, 19, 18, 20, 23. Some of them had never been for six consecutive months at any school whatever. Under such circumstances it would not be fair to judge of the performances of the pupils by the standard one could apply in an English school. Taken as a whole their proficiency could not be called satisfactory; but several, and those not always or even usually the eldest, showed in

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* So called, as a Welsh friend remarked to me, because it runs from Pencader to Pontrhydfendigaid.

† At the time of my visit the boys might be classified thus :—

Living within three miles of Ystrad Meurig church	17
More than three miles, but within 10 miles	14
More than 10 miles, but within 20 miles	22
Over 20 miles	3

a *vivâ voce* examination a good knowledge of Latin and Greek grammar, and translated with some fluency from Xenophon's Anabasis and the Greek Testament. I gave the more advanced pupils a piece of Ovid (previously unseen) to be translated on paper, and an easy piece for Latin prose composition. Both were done very well indeed by two or three boys, and tolerably by several others, but there was a coincidence of rendering in several of the papers which could not have been accidental, and which made the verdict upon the whole result much less favourable than it would otherwise have been. There was enough, however, to show that the assistant master is a competent and active teacher of classics. The performances of the lower part of the school, even in the most elementary subjects, cannot be spoken of with praise; but it is fair to remember that few of the boys could speak English well, and that they had mostly been only a few months or weeks in the school. Even the elder ones made but a poor attempt at turning Welsh into English on paper.

Neither English grammar, nor geography, nor English history seems to be included in the school course. Geometry does not go very far, only three or four boys having got beyond the second book of Euclid; but arithmetic is distinctly good. Of 38 papers done in the examination which I held, seven were very creditable, ten creditable, eleven fair, eight poor, and only two worthless. It is true that the methods were not the best and neatest, and that the papers were those of men rather than of boys, there being among these 38 pupils none younger than 14, and several above 23. The average age was 20.

About one-fourth of the total number of scholars live at home, and walk daily to and from school. The remaining three-fourths, including almost all the elder boys, lodge in the farm-houses in the neighbourhood, paying about 7*s.* or 8*s.* a week for board and lodging, and a smaller sum when, as is usually the case, they receive all or most of their food from home. I visited one of these farm-houses, and saw the room, serving both as sitting room and bed room, which was occupied by three boys, who paid 2*s.* a week each. For this sum they got, besides lodging, a supply of milk, and sometimes flummery, and had the meat which they provided for themselves cooked for them at the kitchen fire. This plan of letting boys shift for themselves in lodgings, free from supervision, is almost universal in Wales, as it probably was three centuries ago in England. As to its moral effects at Ystrad Meurig, the balance of testimony seems to be in favour of it for boys under 17, more doubtful, yet not wholly opposed to it, for persons more advanced in years.

There are several changes plainly called for in the constitution and management of this school.

(*a*) The two foundations of Lledrod and Ystrad Meurig should be formally and finally incorporated, provision being of course made that the interests of neither parish should suffer.

(*b*) The board of trustees should be reconstituted, and some steps taken to secure care in the appointment of a head-master.

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On the occasion of the last election there was, I was informed, no public notice given of the vacancy; only one candidate appeared, and he was chosen because the patron of Lledrod was resolved to have him, and the Ystrad Meurig trustees, only one of whom was in his favour, thought it better to submit than to let the schools be separated.*

(*c*) The school course should be extended to include several subjects not now included in it, and a better distribution of duties should be made between the head and the second master.

(*d*) Children living within the parish pay an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* but are taught free. It would be well, if no elementary school is established for their benefit so as to set the grammar school free for its peculiar functions, to impose a small quarterly fee, and remit part at least of the payment on entrance.

(*e*) I heard a more considerable change than any of the above discussed in South Wales by persons whose experience and influence gave weight to their opinion—a removal of the school from its present secluded position to the neighbourhood of some town, such as Aberystwith, which is about 14 miles distant from Ystrad Meurig. The advantages of such a change of site are obvious enough, but it may be doubted whether they are not outweighed by the reasons adduced on the other side. I do not speak merely of local opposition, for that might be overcome by reserving privileges at the school to children from Lledrod and Ystrad Meurig parishes, and by devoting part of the endowment to the support of an elementary school in those parishes. But it is very doubtful whether the farmers who now send their sons to lodge at Ystrad Meurig would send them to Aberystwith, where living is much more expensive and where the temptations to idleness would be greater. In Aberystwith the school would tend to become a place for the education rather of the upper middle class than of the class to which it has done so much service in time past, and which, under a better constitution and in more energetic hands, it may be expected to benefit no less in time to come. When the railways now in course of construction have been completed, Ystrad Meurig will have direct communication with Llanidloes and Rhayader on one side, Lampeter and Caermarthen on another, Aberystwith on a third, and its position will then be as central a one as could well be found for commanding the inland parts of Cardiganshire as well as Montgomery and Radnor, counties all three of which are lamentably ill provided with grammar schools.

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* I tell the story as it was told me in Wales.

Digest of Information.

1. Ystrad Meurig School.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 587, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Edward Richard, by deed, 1 Oct. 1757, gave lands in parish formerly belonging in part to monastery of Strata-florida for maintenance of a grammar school in village. In augmentation of endowment founder gave, by deed, 28 Sept. 1771, lands in parishes of Lledrod and Llanfihangel Croddyn. By will, 28 Feb. 1777, founder gave to one James Lloyd, Swyddyffynon mill in parish of Lledrod subject to a rent of 20*s.* to his successors in free school.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 143*l.* gross, 125*l.* net, whole of which is received by master.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school at Ystradmeiric for educating 12 poor boys of parish of Ystradmeiric; the master to teach in parish church or elsewhere in the parish, and also read prayers, and preach in church, as often as he conveniently could. (Deed A.D. 1757). Master to teach 32 poor boys of parish if such a number are offered him. (Deed, A.D. 1771.) If parish do not furnish number of 32 boys deficient number to be supplied by adjacent parishes, or any other parish in Cardiganshire, until full number of 32 be complete. Net income of endowment to be divided into 32 parts, and master entitled to receive only so many parts as there are boys taught. So many of 32 parts as master is not entitled to, on account of a deficient number of boys, to be laid out by Bishop of St. David's in purchasing books to be placed in school library. (Deed, A.D. 1774).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin tongue and principles of Church of England as by law established. (Deed, A.D. 1757.) Greek and Latin classics, so that boys might be qualified for Oxford or Cambridge. (Deed 1774).

Government and Masters.—Variations made in trusts of earlier deeds by founder, by deed 22 April 1774.

Bishop of St. David's visitor, with power, in case of misbehaviour or neglect, with consent of other trustees or any two of them, to remove master, and appoint another to succeed. Four other trustees, heirs of original trustees.

Master must be of Church of England, of good moral character, and well qualified to teach the Greek and Latin classics as taught in the principal grammar schools in England, so that boys may be qualified for either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Must be duly licensed.

2. Lledrod School.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 585, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Dorothea Oliver, by deed, 1 July 1746 for effectuating the will of her husband, which was invalid under the Mortmain Act, gave premises in parishes of Llanvystyd, Llandyssyl, and Lledrod for maintenance of a grammar school.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment applicable to grammar school educational purposes 163*l.* gross, 142*l.* net, the whole of which is received by master. (End. Gr. Sch. Ret. A.D. 1865.)

Objects of Trust.—For the educating forty children in Parcel Ycha, in Lledrod. Master to teach school at Ynys y Garn, and also read prayers and preach in parish church there as often as he conveniently can (Oliver's will). Master annually to teach forty children of Parcel Ucha, if such number be offered to him for that purpose, and in other respects comply with above-mentioned will, according to true intent and meaning thereof (Deed A.D. 1746).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of Church of England, and as far beyond grammar as masters for time being are capable of

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teaching (Oliver's will). Latin tongue and principles of Church of England as by law established. (Deed, A.D. 1746.)

Government and Masters.—Master appointed, and, for any neglect or misbehaviour, removed by representatives of John Lloyd, to whom power was given by foundress. Must be duly licensed.

State of United Schools in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Assistant master appointed and paid by master; no residence for master. (End. Gr. Sch. Ret. 1865.)

Day Scholars.—[125 in June 1867.] Sons of clergymen, farmers, shopkeepers, tradesmen, &c., from distances up to three or four miles. Attend on Sunday, and go to church.

Boarders.—No boarding houses in connexion with school. [Two boarders in June 1867.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard of knowledge on admission.

School classified by classics chiefly, and by other subjects, such as mathematics, arithmetic, history, &c., subordinately. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Boys lectured in Thirty-nine Articles on Sundays. School work begins and ends with Church of England prayers.

Promotions by marks and for proficiency. Separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by Oxford men appointed by head master. Valuable books given as prizes.

Punishments: flogging and impositions; former by head master only.

School built in churchyard, about a quarter of an acre of which around school is a playground.

On average of last five years, eight boys have within one year of leaving school gone to universities. [Eight pupils at University (Oxford) in May, 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.
The Earl of Lisburne.
Lieut.-Colonel Powell.
Major J. L. Phillips.
John Chas. Hughes.

Head Master:

Rev. Lewis Evans, B.A.

COUNTY OF CAERMARTHEN.

CAERMARTHEN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THE Caermarthen Grammar School was founded by a charter of Queen Elizabeth, and its governors (among whom were the then Bishop of St. David's and Earl of Essex) incorporated with the power of making statutes and renewing their own body. Strangely enough, however, this charter seems in course of time to have been wholly lost sight of, and the control of the school fell into the hands of the mayor and corporation, by whom a small salary was paid to its master, in addition to his scanty income from the endowment. At present the school is managed by a body of self-renewing trustees, acting under a chancery scheme of A.D. 1856. The usual faults of such schemes, over-minuteness in detail, and a want of knowledge of the practical educational requirements of a school, are present in this scheme in more than usual measure.

There are at present six trustees, the full number being 12. As part of the endowment comes from charity property which was for a long time in the hands of Nonconformists, it was arranged on the last appointment of trustees that both the Establishment and the Nonconformists should be represented on the trust; and this was done by appointing six Established Church trustees, four Nonconformists, and the mayor as trustee ex officio. Some persons in the town accuse the trustees of indifference to the welfare of the foundation, and say that they represent one political party. How far this is the case I am unable to say. They appear to have done their best to procure competent teachers, and I am informed that they have had the duties of clerk and receiver of the rents discharged gratuitously for some years past, so as to apply the whole proceeds of the endowment to educational purposes. The endowment is small. It consists of a rentcharge of 20*l.*, of the rent of two houses in Caermarthen, 48*l.*, and of the rent of a third house valued at 40*l.* which has lately been assigned to the head master as his residence.

By the scheme the head master is to receive a salary of 60*l.*, and the usher 45*l.*; but as the head master has 40*l.* in the house he occupies, he has, during the last few years, received only 20*l.* in money.

On entering the school to examine it I was struck by its woebegone and desolate appearance. In a big whitewashed room, on whose walls there was no map, and through the middle of which stretched the unsightly chimneys of a stove, some twenty boys were lounging upon the scattered benches, with difficulty kept in order by a clergyman of the neighbourhood who had undertaken to look after the classes in the master's absence.*

* There was no second master, although the scheme requires one, for after the resignation of a second master in 1865 the trustees and head master found they could not procure a duly qualified man at the salary they had to offer.

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The performances of the boys under examination did not remove this disagreeable impression. Considerable difficulty was found in getting them to do any work whatever. Their Latin was poor; only one boy had gone as far as Virgil (he translated fairly); of the rest several read elementary exercises passably, but were very defective in a knowledge of the grammar.

History and geography (given vivâ voce to the whole school) were poor; not more than two or three out of the twenty answering moderately easy questions. In geometry one boy did a good paper, and two were good in algebra. In arithmetic, out of twelve boys, two, aged respectively 17 and 18, worked correctly and by good methods, the other ten did scarcely anything. Spelling was below the mark.

The low state of the school proved, on inquiry, to be susceptible of an easy explanation. Caermarthen is a lifeless place; its trade is small; its inhabitants are poor; the farmers in the neighbourhood have small holdings, and do not, as at Haverfordwest, care to use a grammar school. The richer townspeople send their sons to board in England. The tradesmen object to classics, and are jealous of a clerical head master. The head mastership of the school has changed hands four times since 1857; and the head master who was in office at the time of my visit having obtained a situation elsewhere, to which he was going in a month or two, appeared indifferent to the prosperity of the school which he was leaving. He had the candour—perhaps it ought rather to be called the coolness—to confess to me, that having worked hard during his first few months in Caermarthen, and found his efforts attended by less success than he had hoped for, he had ceased to care about the school, had sought only for an opportunity of leaving, and was then neglecting his duties towards it.

Upon his departure a new master was appointed, who entered on his functions in August 1866. He had been only a few days at the school, and had raised the number of scholars from five to eight, when an agitation arose in the town for a reconstitution of the trust, and the admission of a certain number of boys free of charge. A meeting was held, at which he heard the trustees denounced, and the prospects of the school represented in so dark a light, that he went off next morning by the first train, and the trustees did not receive his letter of resignation till he was half-way to Bristol. Since then the school has remained shut up, and the two parties in the town, one of whom sides with and the other attacks the trustees, have been representing their respective cases to the Charity Commissioners. The questions at issue are:—what should be the constitution of the trust as respects religious creed; whether or not Dissenters should be eligible to the mastership; and whether there should be any free places on the foundation.

It would certainly be desirable to request the present Bishop of St. David's, whose residence is at Abergwili, only a mile from Caermarthen, to become visitor of the school, which could not

fail to be benefited by being connected with a man so eminent, and so much admired and respected by the Dissenters as well as by the Church of England people. But to connect the school in any other way with the Church of England, to reconstitute the trust, for instance, so as to exclude Dissenters from it, would, so far as I could see, destroy what little chance the school has left of regaining its position in the town and neighbourhood.

Its prospects as a classical school are certainly not encouraging, for the townspeople desire only a commercial education, and those persons in this and the adjoining counties who want something higher, are likely, if they can't afford to send their sons to England, to send them to the Welsh Collegiate Institution at Llandovery, where they have a chance of winning scholarships and exhibitions. Probably the best thing that could be done at Caermarthen would be to give the whole proceeds of the endowment to one master, the most energetic man that could be found, and permit him to dispense in the first instance with the teaching of classics. When the school has got the confidence of the commercial class, Latin may without difficulty be reintroduced for those who want to learn it.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 634, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 7 July 1576. Morgan Owen, Bishop of Llandaff, by will, 14 Dec. 1644, gave 20*l.* payable annually out of rectory of St. Ishmael's to school or for maintenance of apprentices. Rev. William Jones, by will, 2 May 1676, gave a house and land in Priory Street for master. Thomas Edwards, D.C.L., by will 20 May 1679, directed 67*l.* 10*s.* to be paid to Queen's College, Cambridge, for an exhibition for a poor scholar from school, or from some other school in diocese, or for a poor Welshman, and in default of such to such person as master and four seniors deemed most indigent. In A.D. 1816 corporation ordered an annual exhibition of 20*l.* to be paid out of their revenues to a free student going to Jesus College. Charity amalgamated, under scheme of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1856, with those known as Chichester's (*a*) and Meyrick's (*b*) and Sir Thomas Powell's school (*c*).

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 68*l.*, besides house, valued at 40*l.* a year, now assigned to master for his residence.

(*a*) Arthur Lord Chichester, by deed, 16 March 1621, gave premises in St. Peter's Street, Caermarthen, subject to a fee-farm rent of 4*d.*, to his heirs for a free school, whereby as well children of inhabitants of town as of countries adjoining might be taught and instructed in learning. (Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 654.)

(*b*) Edmund Meyrick, by deed, 8 October 1708, gave premises in Priory Street, Caermarthen, for a library, library-keeper, and schoolmaster, for instructing poor children of county borough of Caermarthen. (Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 655.)

(*c*) Sir Thomas Powell by will, proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury, A.D. 1729, gave premises in Caermarthen to such charitable uses as majority of his executors should think most to God's glory. (Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 637.)

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* Since the above was written I have been informed that the questions in dispute have been settled by the Charity Commissioners in favour of the trustees (*i. e.* the original trustees who were in power at the time of my visit), and that the school has been reopened under a new master. In October 1867, the number of pupils was 18.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar and other inferior books. (Letters Patent.) All boys residing in Caermarthen or neighbourhood, of age of eight years and upwards, of good character, and able to read and write, capable of admission (unless unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause), on payment of sums directed by scheme; viz., if under 12 not more than 21*s.*, if above 12 not more than 42*s.* a quarter. No boy entitled to stay after 18, except with special permission of trustees. (Scheme, A.D. 1856.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other inferior books. (Letters Patent.) Principles of Christian religion, Latin and Greek languages, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing and the principles of designing, reading and writing, and such other subjects as to trustees seem expedient. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 22 Jan. 1856, and revised by Charity Commissioners, Dec. 1866.

Mayor and 11 other residents within 10 miles of town hall trustees; new trustees appointed by Court of Chancery; four a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint head and second master, and remove them at pleasure, with three months' notice, or without notice upon cause assigned, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners, provided resolution for removal be with concurrence of eight trustees present at meeting specially convened for the purpose.

Head and second masters must be of Church of England. Head master must be a graduate of an English university or of Dublin. Head and second masters may take 25 boarders each; may not hold or exercise any other office or employment whatsoever. All other masters may take such a number of boarders as trustees in each particular case think fit to sanction.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's share of fees one half, second master's one fourth. Head master M.A.

Day Scholars.—39: majority between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, farmers, and tradesmen; chiefly from town and its immediate neighbourhood; pay for French 2*l.* Drawing 1*l.* General work, under 10, 3*l.*, above 10 and under 12, 5*l.*, above 12, 6*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Head master has two boarders, sons of a military officer and a clergyman respectively.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Greek Testament and Scripture History. Prayers from Liturgy used.

Promotions at head master's discretion; and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by a University examiner appointed by trustees. 5*l.* per annum raised by subscriptions to 8*l.* or 10*l.* allowed by trustees for prizes.

Punishments: short impositions generally; corporal punishment not in use.

Playground perhaps an acre and a half. Drill sergeant attends once a week.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Mayor of Caermarthen.
The Vicar of St. Peter's, Caermarthen.
Wm. Morris, Esq., M.P., Caermarthen.
Lewis Morris, Solicitor, Caermarthen.
John Hughes, Surgeon, Caermarthen.
Edward Bowen Jones, Druggist, Caermarthen.
Griffith Harries, Draper, Caermarthen.
W. De Grouchy Warren, Merchant, Caermarthen.
John Thomas, Esq., Caermarthen.
James Bagnell, Merchant, Caermarthen.
John Hoyes Barker, Solicitor, Caermarthen.
John Lewis Philipps, Esq., Bolahaul, near Caermarthen.

Clerk to Trustees:

Geo. Thomas, Town Clerk's Office, Caermarthen.

Head Master:

Robert Parkinson, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LLANDOVERY.—WELSH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The Collegiate Institution at Llandovery is among the most interesting schools in Wales, not only as being one of the very few new educational foundations, but also as marked by several features distinctly its own. It originated in the patriotic desire of the late Mr. Thomas Phillips, a London merchant, to encourage the study of the Welsh language, and to maintain a national spirit in the Principality, as well as to benefit it by providing a good education for Welsh boys at moderate charges. His endowment was given partly by deed in 1847, partly by will some years later; it consists of money invested in Government securities and railway shares, and is at present little short of 700*l.* per annum.

The institution is managed by a body of five trustees, self-renewing, and acting under the general supervision of the Bishop of St. David's as visitor. Its constitution is ordered partly by a set of rules made by the founder in his lifetime, partly by other provisions contained in his will, partly by alterations in those provisions made by the trustees under the authority of the Charity Commission and partly by certain byelaws passed by the trustees themselves to regulate the powers and duties of the Warden or head-master. Its arrangements are thus in a somewhat unsettled and unsatisfactory state, and do not in all respects fulfil the wishes of the founder.

The most noteworthy features of the school as at present managed are these:—

(*a*) By a rule of the founder, expressed in stringent terms, Welsh is taught for an hour at least daily to all pupils, whether Welsh or English born. Nearly all do as a matter of fact speak Welsh; instruction is therefore given not so much in the elements of the language as in the syntax and higher grammar generally, an instruction which is said to be very valuable for those who are to become clergymen, since colloquial Welsh is, especially in South Wales, very irregular and corrupt, and differs greatly from that correct and dignified diction which is considered necessary in the pulpit. In the higher classes the warden sometimes endeavours to make the teaching of Welsh play into that of Greek and Latin by comparing the forms and usages of the languages, and showing the relations which comparative philology has proved to exist between them. Spite of this, however, the Welsh lesson is generally felt to be irksome, if not a waste of time, and were the founder's words less express it would probably be curtailed or dropped. One effect of the rule that nothing but Welsh shall be taught or spoken during one entire hour daily, has been practically to restrict the masterships, or most of them, to Welshmen, a restriction which although probably wise as respects the head-master, is unfortunate in the case of the others. The directions of Mr. Phillips that lectures

should be given on subjects connected with the language, history, and antiquities of Wales, do not seem to have been ever carried out.

(*b*) Mr. Phillips' will, declaring his earnest wish to promote the material well-being of Wales, and especially her agriculture, gave a sum of money to pay professors for lecturing in the school upon geology, botany, and chemistry. Under the authority of the Charity Commission this sum is now applied to the general purposes of the foundation; but in lieu of the one or more professors a teacher of natural science has been appointed, who receives a salary of about 140*l.* per annum, and joins more or less in the general work of the school. Botany, geology, and chemistry or physics, are taken year about, so that a boy who remains several years in the school learns something of all of them; but as only one hour a week is devoted to the subject, it can hardly be thought either that the founder's intentions have been carried out, or that the experiment of making natural science an essential part of school training has been fairly tried. So far as tried the results are said to be encouraging; some boys who discover no relish for classics or mathematics take kindly to botany or chemistry, and several of those who have proceeded hence to Cambridge have passed the natural science examination there with credit.

(*c*.) There are 20 scholarships, or rather free places on the foundation, given twice in the year by examination to the boys highest in the school, all others paying a fee of 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work. This plan was adopted because it was found that when a scholarship was awarded to a boy soon after his entrance, to be held as long as he remained at school, he frequently became lazy and ceased to deserve it. It has the disadvantage, however, of now occasionally rewarding boys of no merit who have been some years at school, while no chance is given to the clever boy low in the school, whom it would be more fair to match against his equals in age and standing.

(*d*) There are two exhibitions, one tenable at any college or hall in Oxford, and awarded by the Midsummer examiner; the other tenable at Jesus College, Oxford, awarded by examiners sent down by the college when a vacancy occurs. Each lasts for four years, so that every two years there is a vacancy. Although they are of small value (27*l.* 10*s.* each) they are always taken. On an average three boys proceed annually to Oxford or Cambridge, and two or three to St. David's College, Lampeter. The school having been for the last few years stronger in mathematics than in classics, its university distinctions have been chiefly won at Cambridge.

(*e*) There is probably no place in England or Wales where the experiment of allowing boys to live in lodgings and attend school as day scholars has been tried on a larger scale than at Llandovery, or with more satisfactory results. The warden and the second master receive some boarders, and the other masters are at liberty to do so; but considerations of economy and the long-established custom of the country make Welsh parents prefer to send their sons to lodge in the town. Every lodging house must be approved

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

by the warden, and is subject to conditions and regulations prescribed by him for its good management. In each there are from two to six boys, who have a sitting room in common and take all their meals together, paying each of them from 20*l.* to 25*l.* for lodging, board, and washing. Some, whose parents live at no great distance, have their food, or at least part of it, brought to them from home on market days, and these are of course able to live more cheaply, paying 7*l.* for rooms, and perhaps some 8*l.* for so much of their provisions as the lodging-house keeper supplies. The warden and second master take week about the duty of visiting these lodging houses in the evening, coming unexpectedly in order to see that the regulations are duly observed. I accompanied the warden one evening to three of the houses, and found the rooms clean and neat, though in one case too small for the number of inmates, and the general aspect of things comfortable. The boys were at work over their books, and seemed to welcome the warden's visit, understanding the propriety of the sort of surveillance which it is necessary for him to exercise. From his account, and from that of the excellent vicar of Llandovery (whom I have to thank for much valuable information), and from what was told me by many other persons in the town and neighbourhood, I do not doubt that the conduct of the boys in lodgings (many of whom are rather young men than boys) is in the main exemplary, and the moral state of the school at least as good as (probably better than) that of the large public boarding schools in England. Cases do sometimes occur of boys being found in a public house drinking, or gambling in their own rooms; but in so small a town such cases are easily discovered, and as the number of boys is not great, any tendency to evil can be repressed by the exercise of care and judgment on the part of the warden. It is the interest of the lodging-house keepers not to connive at delinquencies; it is the interest of the townspeople, who are proud of the school, to keep the warden informed of anything that tends to injure it. It might possibly be well to provide a common hall dinner and perhaps a common breakfast also, for the boys who live in lodgings, and it is no doubt necessary to maintain strictly the roll-call and the rules for the management of the lodging houses. But under such restrictions, and supposing the warden to be a man of tact and popular among his boys, the example of Llandovery may be taken as altogether favourable to the system of lodging houses.

(*f*) As regards the religious question, a matter of moment in Wales where party feeling runs so high, the school has been managed with temperance and wisdom. Mr. Phillips showed a wish to connect his charity with the Church of England by stating it to be one of his objects to promote a thorough knowledge of Welsh among the Welsh clergy, and by requiring his trustees to be Anglicans. The benefits of the foundation are, however, extended to persons of all denominations. Religious instruction according to the doctrines of the Church of England is given, and boys are expected to attend twice on Sundays in the parish church; but any parent who desires to have his son exempted from either

has only to notify the same in writing to the warden, and his wishes are at once carried out. The number of nonconformists in attendance is usually small in proportion to their number in the country, but this is probably due to the fact that so many of the scholars are destined by their parents for the ministry of the Church of England.

III. The educational arrangements of the school need no long description. There are four regular masters, and one for French is brought from Caermarthen when a class can be formed for him. The organization is rather according to subjects than according to forms, that is to say, each master teaches the branch with which he is best acquainted, a good deal of independence being allowed to the under-masters. As many of the boys enter very imperfectly acquainted with English, it is found necessary to spend no little time upon teaching them English grammar, and accustoming them to translate from Welsh into English. This is one cause of the predominance of mathematics over classics which has already been noted, for that ignorance of English which retards boys in learning Greek and Latin and history through the medium of English books does not affect their progress in arithmetic, algebra, or geometry.

IV. I examined the school throughout by papers and *vivâ voce*. The mathematics of the three higher forms deserved great praise. Out of 20 who were given papers—difficult papers—in algebra, five were perfect, eight very good, five very fairly good, and only two bad. The geometry done by 24 boys in these forms was scarcely, if at all, inferior. Arithmetic was given on paper to the three lower forms; it was respectable, about half the boys working correctly, although by roundabout methods. In Latin the more advanced boys showed pretty well; their knowledge of the grammar was good; their power of translation moderate; several did fair Latin prose and good translations on paper of unseen pieces of Cicero and Ovid. The lower part of the school had been at work on Latin for too short a time to make it possible to pass a judgment on their merits. History and geography were respectable throughout; the spelling of the younger boys a good average. Questions on natural philosophy and geology were answered fairly by the boys who had been taught these subjects, several of whom showed a genuine interest in the work. They had not, however, spent sufficient time upon the subject to enable one to say how far it had been an efficient means of mental training. The warden was good enough to examine his class in Welsh to show me the manner in which the language was handled, and a paper of translation from Welsh into English was done for me *ex improviso*. This translation was in the main clear and correct, and the general impression which I received favoured the belief that the teaching of Welsh may be made useful for educational as well as for purely practical purposes. In estimating the quality of the work done, it must be remembered on the one hand that many of the scholars are very much older than their compeers in English schools, on the other hand that the early education of many has

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been neglected, while to almost all English remains a foreign language. On the whole the teaching may be pronounced efficient, the mathematical part of it conspicuously so, the remainder respectable, although both the Latin and the arithmetic are susceptible of improvement. The demeanour of the boys was quiet and orderly, and the tone of the school, so far as I could judge, satisfactory.

V. Llandovery is a little country town, lying in the upper valley of the Towy among green and gently sloping hills. It has railway communication with Caermarthen and Llanelly, and will soon be directly connected by rail with Brecon and Hereford on the one hand, Merthyr Tydvil and Swansea on the other.* For a school which depends almost wholly upon boys from a distance the position is thus a good one, the rather as the adjoining country is both pretty and healthy. The buildings of the institution stand a little way out of the village; they are neat externally, and internally well arranged, consisting of a main hall with class-rooms opening off it, and upstairs apartments for a library, museum, and laboratory. From want of funds it has not yet been possible to do much in the way of purchasing books, specimens, or apparatus. The warden's house (which contains good accommodation for boarders) forms one end of the pile of building; and there is a moderately-sized playground behind.

VI. The school is at present so popular, and in many respects so useful to South Wales, that it may perhaps be best to let it work on as heretofore. Certain changes have, however, been proposed, and among these the diminution of Welsh teaching. The obligation to devote one whole school hour daily to it is certainly a clog to the success of the school; it confines the masterships, or at least most of them, to Welshmen; and it keeps away boys from England, or from those parts of Wales in which Welsh has become an obsolete speech. On the other hand, the founder's command is explicit, and the teaching of Welsh has considerable practical value for those who are to become Church of England or Non-conformist clergymen.

The professors of St. David's College, Lampeter, while praising the general proficiency of the students whom they receive from Llandovery, bear witness in particular to the benefit which the systematic study of their own language proves to them when called on to preach or write in it. If Welsh is to be maintained at all, it is well that something should be done to keep up a regular and philological study of its forms and idioms. Hence it would probably be the best course not to seek for an abolition of the Welsh teaching, but only for its restriction to boys who speak Welsh, or to those who enjoy the benefits of the foundation. Another change that may with advantage be made is the developement of the teaching of natural science into a regular scientific or "practical" department,

* St. David's College, Lampeter, is distant only 20 miles; the road, however, is a very hilly one, so that it is practically less trouble to go round by railway through Caermarthen.

wherein boys not intended for Oxford, Cambridge, or Lampeter might receive a scientific instruction which, without being itself professional, would help them to master the principles of the profession or occupation for which they might be intended. A knowledge of agricultural chemistry would be of the highest value to the farmers of South Wales, whose sons are already in this and similar schools; while many boys might be expected to come from the mining district of Glamorganshire, which lies only a few miles off, to learn geology, mechanics, and chemistry. Such a scientific department, as it would carry out the wishes of the founder, so it would also be of more practical service than the commercial department, which was tried for awhile and at last abandoned. Boys who want a commercial education may go for it to Swansea or Caermarthen.

The scholarships or free places, as has been said already, are not turned to the best account. Some of them should be placed within the reach of the younger boys, and some should be given away at entrance, so as to encourage the clever and industrious sons of poor parents, who might not be able to pay the fee of 8*l.* 8*s.* during one, two, or three years.

The rules of the foundation, which are patched up out of the deed, the will, the letters of the Charity Commission, and the byelaws of the trustees, ought to be revised and consolidated.

Although the governors of the foundation have deviated in some respects from the founder's intentions, although the Welsh which he loved is felt as an incubus, while the study of natural science has not yet received such a place as he meant to give it, the school has on the whole been prosperous and useful, and is a conspicuous example of the good which endowments may effect. It is natural enough that some of those who are connected with the school should desire to see peculiarities removed which hamper it in the struggle with other schools; but it is only fair to remember that these peculiarities are the cause and end of its existence. And in the prospect of that assimilation to one common type which seems to impend over all our schools, one cannot but wish that some institutions may continue to preserve features distinctively their own.

Digest of Information.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 25 Aug. 1847, declaring trusts of 2,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* three per cents reduced, and 2,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* consols given by Thomas Phillips, for the foundation and endowment of a Welsh school in the diocese of St. David's. The founder also by will, 3 June 1851, gave all his Preston and Wyre Railway scrip debentures and shares for the endowment of one or more professorships for teaching chemistry, geology, and botany in the school, also 1,000*l.* consols to Balliol College, and a like sum to Jesus College, Oxford, for endowment of a scholarship at each tenable for four years by a student elected from the school. The bequest to Balliol College was refused by that society, and the money (reduced to 900*l.* by legacy duty) vested by Court of Chancery in trustees of the school for an exhibition to any college or hall in Oxford. Deeds at Bank of England and in iron safe at school; not accessible to public.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 688*l.* gross, 675*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase. Two exhibitions worth 27*l.* per annum each, one vested in the trustees tenable at any college in Oxford, the other vested in principal and fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, and tenable at that college only.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Warden's house has accommodation for above 50 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A Welsh school for study and cultivation of Welsh language and literature, not only as a medium of colloquial communication, but as a means of promoting antiquarian and philological investigation in combination with a good sound classical and liberal education fitting for young men destined for any liberal profession or scientific pursuit to be exercised and followed in the principality of Wales, and more especially for young men desirous of qualifying themselves to be efficient ministers of church in principality. Twenty free scholars to be selected by trustees from amongst natives of dioceses of St. David's and Llandaff. (Foundation deed.) In practice free scholars are selected for merit as ascertained by examiners.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Welsh reading, grammar, and composition, English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, arithmetic, algebra, mathematics, sacred English and general history and geography, and such other branches of education as trustees with approbation of visitor appoint. Welsh to be taught exclusively one hour every school day, and during that time to be the sole medium of communication in the school, not on any pretence to be neglected, but cultivation of same to be faithfully observed as primary object of the institution. If Welsh entirely cease as a colloquial and literary language, instruction to be substituted for it in geology, mineralogy, and chemistry, particularly such portions of those sciences as may be applicable to soil and substrata of principality; object of founder being dissemination of useful and practical knowledge in Wales, and the raising both morally and intellectually the character of its people. (Foundation deed.)

Government and Masters.—Bishop of St. David's visitor.

Trustees: five members of Church of England resident in dioceses of St. David's and Llandaff; self-renewing; three a quorum; have power at a meeting whereof seven days notice has been given to vary regulations and make bye-laws, but so as not thereby to alter fundamental character of school as a Welsh school; appoint masters. In case of misconduct, neglect, &c., remove masters, subject, in case of warden, to an appeal to visitor, it being founder's wish that the visitor shall not interfere with trustees' decision, unless it be proved that they have acted from improper motives, without due consideration, or in a manner injurious to real interests of school and in opposition to founder's objects.

Warden must be in full orders, and thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh language in its colloquial and literary use. May not take any weekly parochial duties or pastoral duties excepting on Sundays.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Warden, M.A.; gross income from endowment 135*l.* (out of which he has to pay 10*l.* per annum for house rent), from fees 260*l.* Other masters' salaries from endowments 200*l.*, 150*l.*, and 140*l.* respectively.

Day Scholars.—Ten, from distances up to three miles; pay for French, drawing, and music 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Non-foundationers 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work.

Boarders.—Forty-three: 17 in warden's and one other master's house, and 26 in lodging-houses. Terms for board in warden's house 42*l.*, in other master's house 31*l.* 10*s.* Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* Boys living in lodging-houses pay 12*s.* or 13*s.* a week, or if they find their own provisions 3*s.* 6*d.*, or 4*s.* 6*d.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School classified mainly according to proficiency in classics. School course modified to a certain extent in case of boys who show an aptitude for certain studies or are intended for certain lines of life. Greek Testament, Bible history, and some book like Paley's "Evidences" or Blunt's "Reformation" form part of instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. All boys attend church twice on Sundays, unless some other place of worship be named by parents or guardians.

Promotions by half-year's work, and examination generally, separate for every subject.

Examination at Midsummer by examiners chosen by visitor; at Christmas by masters. Prizes of books given, and for Welsh in money.

Punishments: "lines," extra hours of work, deprivation of scholarship, and caning; the last two by head master only; caning publicly or privately at his discretion.

Playground about three acres, besides an adjoining field of four acres for cricket, foot-ball, &c. Boys allowed to walk at their discretion up to three miles from town.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours in the week.

[Eight pupils of the school at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for A.D. 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	123	5	7
Dividends, consols	70	0	0
Dividends reduced	70	0	0
Dividends, new three per cents (three half-years)	40	10	0
Preston and Wyre shares	479	10	5
Fees (two senior pay pupils)	16	16	0
Rent (Warden)	10	0	0
	£810	2	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Masters' salaries	625	0	0
Exhibitioner (three half-years)	40	10	0
Powers of attorney	0	13	0
Examiners' fees	20	0	0
Master's salary (fifth quarter)	35	0	0
Balance	88	19	0
	£810	2	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Honble. Lady Llanover, of Llanover and Aberearn, and 9, Great Stanhope Street, London.
The Rev. Joshua Hughes, B.D., Vicar of Llandovery.
William Rees, Esq., of Toun, near Llandovery.
John Johnes, Esq., of Dolaucothy, Caermarthenshire.
Rev. Evan Owen Phillips, M.A., Vicar of Aberystwyth.

Treasurer:

John Johnes, one of Trustees.

Honorary Secretary:

William Rees, one of Trustees.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Watkins, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - - -	Claneledan, Llanon, Cardiganshire.
„ „ - 2	Printer and Publisher -	Tenby.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - - -	Brechfa, Nantgaredig, Caermarthenshire.
„ „ - 4	Do. - - -	Tircapel, Abergwili.
„ „ - 5	Gentleman - - -	Toun, Llandovery.
„ „ - 6	Clergyman - -	Llandysilio, New Quay, Cardiganshire.
„ „ - 7	Farmer - - -	Llaninen, Aberayron.
„ „ - 8	Do. - - -	Typicca, Drysleyn, Caermarthen.
„ „ - 9	? - - - -	St. Thomas', Swansea.
„ „ - 10	Farmer - - -	Tirbaned, Caermarthen.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman - - -	Llandovery.
„ „ - 2	Surveyor - - -	Penworth, Llandovery.
„ „ - 3	Tradesman - - -	Llandovery.
„ „ - 4	Baronet - - -	Paris.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - - -	Ynys clydach, Torcastle.
„ „ - 6	Gentleman - -	Llwyncelyn, Llandovery.
„ „ - 7	Farmer - - -	Lyllwyd, Llanwrda.
„ „ - 8	Do. - - -	Wernfawr, Merthyr.
„ „ - 9	Tradesman - - -	Llandovery.
„ „ - 10	Clergyman - - -	Pontarclaf, Merthyr.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1857. *Oxford*,—one open Exhibition.
„ *Cambridge*,—two open Scholarships.
1858. *Oxford*,—one open Exhibition.
„ *Cambridge*,—one open Exhibition.
1859. *Cambridge*,—two open Scholarships.
1860. *Cambridge*,—17th Wrangler and three open Scholarships.
1861. *Oxford*,—one open Exhibition.
„ *Cambridge*,—First Senior Optime, one open Scholarship, and one open Exhibition.
1862. *Oxford*,—First Class in Moderations (Math.), and one open Exhibition.
„ *Cambridge*,—one open Scholarship.
1863. *Oxford*,—one open Scholarship.
„ *Cambridge*,—four open Scholarships.
1864. *Oxford*,—two open Exhibitions.
„ *Cambridge*,—Third Senior Optime, and one open Scholarship.
1865. *Oxford*,—Second Class in Final Mathematics, Third Class in Classics (Moderations), and one open Exhibition.
„ *Cambridge*,—Twenty-fourth Wrangler, Second and Twenty-fourth Senior Optimes.
1866. *Oxford*,—one open Scholarship.
„ *Cambridge*,—Thirteenth Wrangler.

(*c*) The Bates Prize (Final Classical) in St. David's College in Lampeter, in 1864 and 1865, with sundry Scholarships during the last three years.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—LLANDOVERY.—WELSH COLL. INST.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.
					Y.	H.	H.		H.			Y.	H.	H.		H.			Y.	H.	H.		H.		
				10	18	2	1		2										6	13	2	1		2	
Religious Knowledge.	58	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greek Test., Acts of the Apostles, i-xviii.; Paley's Evidences, Part I.—Forms vi. and v.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	Pinnock's Scripture History.
Welsh -	58	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	Nearly 6.	Dryeh y Prif Oesoedd; Gwirioned y Confyd Criciliontogol.	—	—	—	—	—	—		12	—	6	1	—	(6 hrs. nearly.)	Welsh Primer, Grammar, and Welsh Test.
Greek -	51	5	—	—	—	6	1	3	6	Euripides, Medea; Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus; Thucydides ii., 1-54.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Latin -	58	5	—	—	—	6	1	3	4	Cicero, Tusc. Disp. ii. 15, iii. 8.; Juvenal, Satires i., iii. 5, vii., viii.	—	—	—	—	—	—		6	—	10	1	5	10	Kennedy's Latin Gram.; Delectus; Henry's First Latin Book.
French -	7	1	4*l* 4*s*	—	—	1	3	2	3	In the higher forms only occasionally taught.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	8	Abt ¼ hr.	—	6	Colenso's Arith.
Arithmetic -	58	5	—	—	—	8	1	—	8															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	40	3	—	—	—	8	1	—	8	Euclid, i.-vi., xi. 1-20; Algebra; Trigonom.; Statics; Geometrical Conic Sections.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Physics -	27	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Smith's Abridgment of Hume; Goldsmith's England.	—	—	—	—	—	—		6	—	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith's Eng.
History -	58	5	—	—	—	2	½	—	1															
Geography -	30	3	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Geography	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's Geo.
Writing -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	½	—	1	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

COWBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THIS is one of the most celebrated classical schools in my district, and till recently most of the sons of the gentry in the neighbourhood were educated at it. Now many are sent into England, not, I think, from any deficiency in the school, but from the change which has taken place in the habits of society, and the greatly increased intercourse with England.

The present master is the Reverend Thomas Williams, M.A. The school is increasing under his management, notwithstanding the re-establishment of one or two other grammar schools in South Wales, such as those at Brecon and Swansea. There are now 20 day boys and 24 boarders, the latter being principally the sons of clergymen and professional men from Glamorganshire or the neighbouring counties.

The school is a classical school, but the elder boys are allowed to take French and German instead of Latin and Greek if they prefer it; very few, however, avail themselves of this arrangement. A good deal of attention is given to mathematics, and pupils from the school have been very successful in them at Oxford. I did not, however, think the proficiency of the boys in that subject remarkable or equal to their knowledge of classics; as all the boys almost are intended for Oxford and not Cambridge, this is less to be wondered at. English grammar is not taught as a separate subject, and history and geography are not so well known as at some of the semi-classical schools.

The circumstances connected with the endowment are worthy of notice.

The founder, Sir Leoline Jenkins, by his will devised large estates to Jesus College, Oxford, and directed that the estates so devised should be held to charitable uses, in the manner and order following:—

"Imprimis, 100*l.* yearly for ever to the following uses. To the schoolmaster of Cowbridge aforesaid, for the time being, (and to be nominated and appointed by the principal of the said college for the time being,) so long as he does not undertake any cure of souls, but keep himself wholly to his business of this school, 10*l.* per annum, besides the use of the school and school house and appurtenances free, he, in consideration thereof, allowing to the five pensioners of the said school hereafter mentioned, their teaching and schooling gratis.

"Item to five scholars, to be known and distinguished by the name of pensioners in the said school, 6*l.* a piece, and their pensions to continue to be paid for four years each and no longer, provided that they have no allowance made to them, but that deductions be made for any time that they shall be absent from school, and those deductions to be divided amongst those pen-

sioners which shall be present. The said five scholars and those who are to succeed in their places being to be nominated by the schoolmaster and approved of by the principal of the said college for the time being, and none to be admitted pensioners unless he be full 12 years of age or upwards nor after he shall be completely 16 years of age.

"Item. To three of such pensioners as shall be found fit for the university and settled in the said college an exhibition of 10*l.* a year for four years in case they be not in the meantime elected to a scholarship of the house or fellowship in the said college." The choosing of such exhibitioners when they presented themselves from the school, as also upon all vacancies, was referred to the principal.

"Item. Whereas there may be in the said school other hopeful youths for their learning besides the five pensioners aforesaid, I do appoint 10*l.* a year more to the schoolmaster for his schooling and teaching of ten youths the most towardly in his school, to be named and selected by him out of the said town of Cowbridge and the neighbouring parishes, being the children of such who are not well able to pay for their schooling."

The remaining 20*l.* was given for apprenticing children and clothing for the old poor people of Cowbridge and two neighbouring parishes.

He then directed that 50*l.* a year should be paid to the principal of Jesus College, and bequeathed 120*l.* a year to be added to the then existing revenue of the college, and to be employed in filling and making up the respective fellowships and scholarships in the college. 20*l.* a year for each fellow and 10*l.* a year for each scholar, but if the existing revenue of the college were sufficient to answer the former allowance of the principal at the rate of 50*l.*, and 16 fellows at 20*l.* a piece, and of the scholars at 10*l.* a piece, with other charges, then the 120*l.* or the remaining part of it, was to be divided between the said fellows and scholars, for an augmentation of their fellowships, every scholar having one half of what would fall to a fellow for his share.

He also founded two new fellowships with a preference to boys educated at Cowbridge school.

It is clear, therefore, that one of the first objects of the founder was that the school at Cowbridge should be well endowed, and that he intended that the mastership should be of about the same value as a fellowship at the college, and that the pupils of the school should receive very substantial encouragements. In fact, however, having left the master a fixed sum the whole endowment is still only 20*l.* for the master and 6*l.* for each of the five pensioners, while a fellowship at the college is worth 250*l.* a year. It would seem almost as if some arrangement ought to be made by which the real wishes of the founder should be carried out, and a larger sum paid to the support of the school. The existence of the scholarships and fellowships at Jesus College to which boys from the school were alone eligible, in some degree compensated for the smallness of the pensioners' stipends, and no

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

doubt did much to attract boys to the school and to give the school the high position it has always held as a preparation for the universities. Even this advantage, however, has now been taken away, the University Commissioners having thrown open those scholarships and fellowships, which they were able to do, the property being in the hands of the college, and the school therefore has now no endowment whatever, except the buildings and 50*l.* a year for the master and pensioners, and the privilege granted by the University Commissioners, that English boys educated at the school for four years should be entitled to compete at Oxford for scholarships which are open, otherwise only to Welshmen. The school is therefore now actually at a disadvantage, in comparison of other neighbouring schools, many of which have scholarships attached to them, or endowments which they are proposing to employ for that purpose, while this, which has always ranked as one of the first, if not the first grammar school in South Wales, has neither.

The school buildings are new, having been erected recently by Jesus College. The dormitories would hold 40; the schoolroom is comfortable but not large, and the room used as a dining room will be too small for the purpose if the school increases. There is no separate class room or infirmary, both of which the master greatly desires. The playground is very small indeed; the master hires a cricket field near.

There can be no doubt, I think, that it is exceedingly desirable that this school should continue to hold its place as a first class grammar school. For this purpose it is not perhaps needed that there should be any larger endowment for the master, but the buildings should be made more perfect if possible, and if other schools are allowed to devote their endowments to the founding of scholarships, to be held at the universities, it is, I think, an evil that this school, at which they would be more especially useful, on account of the number of boys who go up from it to the university, should have none. A few free admissions to such a school are also doubtless valuable. At present there are only two free boys besides the pensioners; this is not from any unwillingness to admit them on the part of the master, who would admit properly qualified boys from any part of the county, but because there are so few boys within walking distance who are anxious to avail themselves of the privilege. It may be questioned, however, whether 15 boys is not a large number to expect the master to educate free for so small an endowment as 20*l.* in addition to the school buildings.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 382, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir Leoline Jenkins, by will, dated shortly before 1 Sept. 1685, when he died, gave to Jesus College, Oxford, all his real property and the free school and schoolhouse at Cowbridge, and charged his lands first with yearly payment of 100*l.* as to 10*l.* thereof for schoolmaster of Cowbridge, (to be nominated by the principal of the college), in consideration of his teaching five "pensioners," to each of whom he gave 6*l.* per annum, and the testator also gave to three of such pensioners fit for college exhibitions of 10*l.* annual value each, and appointed 10*l.* a year more should be paid to schoolmaster for teaching 10 youths of Cowbridge, and that remaining 20*l.* per annum should be every year successively applied in binding apprentices, poor children born in the parishes of Llantrissant, Llanbethian, town of Cowbridge, and parish of Ystrad Owen respectively, or in clothing old people of same places. Testator, after augmenting stipends of principal, fellows, and scholars of Jesus College, founded two additional fellowships, with preference, *cæteris paribus*, to boys bred at this school, and directed that two of above-mentioned exhibitioners should be reputed additional scholars of the house, with preference, *cæteris paribus*, for the two additional fellowships.

School Property.—Master receives 70*l.* from Jesus College, of which he pays 30*l.* to five monitors, and 20*l.* to poor, retaining 20*l.* for himself. Three exhibitions of 10*l.* each open to monitors ("pensioners") at Jesus College.

Site and buildings, which are the property of Jesus College, confined. Head master's residence has accommodation for boarders.

Head master states his belief that surplus revenues of Sir L. Jenkins' devise are, under authority of a decree of Court of Chancery, divisible among fellows of Jesus College.

Objects of Trust.—Five pensioners, to continue for four years and no longer, to be taught gratis, to be nominated by master and approved by principal, not admissible until full twelve years of age nor after sixteen; besides pensioners, 10 youths, most towardly in school, elected by master out of town and neighbouring parishes, being children of such as are not able to pay for their schooling. (Jenkins' Will.) Five monitors (being the above-named pensioners) to have their schooling gratis, the stipend of those absent from school to be divided amongst those who are present. Ten towardly youths, children of residents within town and neighbouring parishes, who are not well able to pay for their schooling, to be charged 1*l.* only per quarter each for their instruction in subjects taught for the ordinary school fee exclusive of extras; such boys to have been six months at least in school, to be called Sir Leoline Jenkins' scholars, and to be selected by principal of Jesus College, or by examiners (other than master) appointed by him. If any question arise as to ability of parent or person *in loco parentis* to pay for such schooling, same to be determined by Mayor of Cowbridge and minister of parish whence child comes, and if they differ by the Judge of the County Court of the District. (Scheme A.D. 1862.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, reading, arithmetic, elements of mathematics, and other branches of knowledge. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme sealed by Charity Commissioners, 31 Oct. 1862.

Trustees, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. Principal appoints master, who may not undertake any cure of souls, but must keep himself wholly to business of school, under pain of losing 10*l.* per annum of his stipend. Practice has been to appoint a graduate of the college.

According to master's statement, bishop and archdeacon appear to have some undefined visitatorial powers.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master (M.A. and clergyman), 20*l.* from endowment, besides house and premises, fees, and profits of boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—22: 10 between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to three miles; pay for French and German 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Music 1*l.* 1*s.* General work, monitors free, Sir Leoline Jenkins' scholars, 4*l.*, other boys 10*l.* 10*s.* All except those living at a distance attend church twice on a Sunday.

Boarders.—14, all in head master's house. Three meals a day, four to sixth class. Meat once, for sixth twice. Terms for board 40 guineas. Washing 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest 68*l.*, average 63*l.*, lowest 29*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 970 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 8½, 9¾, or 10¼ p.m. Head master's approval required for a boarding-house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have a knowledge of reading, writing, and easy arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly and mathematics subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction part of school work. School work begins with prayers taken from Liturgy and ends with them; in case of boarders with scripture lesson.

Promotions by examination and often at discretion of head master.

Examination twice a year; once by masters and once by examiners chosen by Jesus College. Prizes given by head master for Greek, Latin, and English verse and prose respectively.

Punishments: caning, detention, impositions; in case of boarders, confinement to bounds and flogging; severe corporal punishment by head master only; publicly or privately at his discretion.

Playground 16 yards by 10. Boys allowed to walk anywhere, except in town, subject to roll calls.

During last five years about five boys have gone to universities annually. [Six pupils at Oxford, none at Cambridge, in May 1867.]

School open 38 weeks in the year. Day boys in school 33, boarders 44 hours in the week. Play time 24 hours in the week

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Trustees

The Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford.

Head Master

Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Draper - -	Cowbridge - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Widow of Clergyman.	Do. - -	250 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Widow of Gentleman.	Llanblethian - -	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Widow of Clergyman.	Penmark - -	6 miles (living with Aunt in Cowbridge).
,, ,, - 5	Weaver - -	Cowbridge - -	250 yards.
,, ,, - 6	Secretary of Railway.	Tenby - -	160 miles (living in Cowbridge with Aunt).
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Liswirney - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Widow of Saddler	Cowbridge - -	20 yards.
,, ,, - 9	Draper - -	Do. - -	200 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Commercial Traveller.	Llanblethian -	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Grocer - -	Cowbridge - -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Wine Merchant -	Do. - -	100 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Draper - -	Do. - -	200 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Wine Merchant -	Do. - -	100 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Miller and Maltster	Town Mill, Cowbridge	200 ,,
,, ,, - 6	Widow of Gentleman.	Llanblethian - -	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Do. do.	Llansannor - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Commercial Traveller.	Llanblethian -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman -	St. Hilary -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Commercial Traveller.	Llanblethian - -	½ ,,

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gentleman - -	Henllys-in-Gower, Glamorganshire.
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman - -	Cardiff.
,, ,, - 3	Widow of Surgeon -	Henley-on-Thames.
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman - -	Gilfachwen, Cardiganshire.
,, ,, - 5	Widow - -	London.
,, ,, - 6	Retired Tradesman -	Chepstow, Monmouthshire.
,, ,, - 7	Shipowner - -	Llanelly, Caermarthenshire.
,, ,, - 8	Clerk in Bank -	Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.
,, ,, - 9	Gentleman - -	Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
,, ,, - 10	Clergyman - -	Usk, Monmouthshire.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Widow of Merchant -	Newport, Monmouthshire.
,, ,, - 2	Do. do. -	Newport, do.
,, ,, - 3	Do. do. -	London.
,, ,, - 4	Widow of Coal Merchant	Llantrissant, Glamorganshire.
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman - -	Peterstone, do.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Do. do.
,, ,, - 7	Physician - -	London.
,, ,, - 8	Manager of Bank -	Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
,, ,, - 9	Widow of Coal Merchant	Llantrissant, do.
,, ,, - 10	Merchant - -	London.

All in Head Master's house.

Table B.—School Instruction.—Cowbridge Grammar School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Fourth* Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Fourth Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	45	—	—	9	17	2	1	—	—	Historic Bks. of Old. Test.; Acts of Apostles in Greek.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bible; Genesis, part of Exodus.	—	—	2 to boarders.	1	—	—	Bible; Genesis.
Greek - -	24	—	—	9	17	5	1	2	10	Aristoph., Ranæ; Eurys., Alcestis; Xenoph., Cyropædia, 1st Bk.; Xenoph., Anabasis, Bks. i–iv.; Arnold's Gk. Exerc. (about half).	—	13	5	1	—	10	Xenophon's Anab., Bk. i., first 3 chaps; Wilkin's Delect., 18 pages; Wordsworth's Greek Gram. Whole Accidence.												
Latin - -	42	—	—	9	17	5	1	4	10	Virgil's Æneid, Bks. i. ii.; Horace, Odes, i–iv. Bks.; Cicer. de Off. Bk. i.; Liv. Hist., Bk. i.; Kenned. Curriculum; Bland's Eleg.; Wilkins' Lyrics.	—	13	5	1	5	10	Eclogæ Ovidianæ, 38 Eclogues; Cornelius Nepos, seven Lives; Bradley's Exercises; Ellis's Exercises.	—	—	8	½	8	10	Smith's Principia Latina, to 25th Exercise.
French -	13	2	4*l.* 4*s.*	2	17	2	1	2	3	Bonnechose, Hist. de France, 100 pages; L'Echo de Paris (all); Hamel's Exerc., all.	11	12	3	1	2	3								
German -	2	—	4*l.* 4*s.*	1	17	2	1	2	4	Bernay's Germ. Reader; Ahn's Method (100 pages); Much Gr., various authors.														
Arithmetic -	45	—	—	9	17	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith's (to Stocks).	—	—	6	1	6	—	Barnard Smith -	—	—	6	1	6	12	Barnard Smith, quantity differing.
Book-keeping	1	—	—	1	16	2	1	—	2															
Mensuration and Surveying.	1	1	—	1	17	2	1	—	2															

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of FOURTH* Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Fourth Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	3	—	3	Y. 18	8	H. 1	(?)	H. 14	Algebra; Colenso, some to end of Quadratics, some all; Euclid, three to six books, different by different boys; Trigonometry (Todhunter) to Solution of Triangles; Conic Sections (by 3 boys) to Parabola (Todhunter); Statics, (Galbraith and Haughton) (by 1 boy); Mensuration (Tate's).	7	Y. 17	4	H. 1	—	H. 4	Algebra; Colenso's Simple Equations; Euclid, Second Book.	4	Y. 14	6	H. 1	—	H. 6	
History	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hume's England (Student's); Schmitz; Liddell's; Rom. Hist.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pinnock's England to Elizth.	—	—	2	½	—	1	Pinnock's Hist. England, to 240th page.
Geography	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Geography (Cornwell's)	—	—	2	½	—	1	Geography, Cornwell's.
English Composition.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	1	1	1	2	
Reading.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Writing	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	18	11	3	1	—	3	
Music	33	2	1*l.* 1*s.*	21	14	2	1	—	2	Hullah's Exerc., and part songs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Music (Hullah's Exerc.)	12	11	2	½	—	1	Music (Hullah's Exerc.)
Drawing	15																							

* This is work of Class reckoned as Fourth; there being no Second or Third.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) elsewhere.

No complete record has been kept. Those known by Head Master are :—

(*a*) Exhibitions - - - 8
Scholarships - - - - 14
Fellowships—several.
University Scholarships - - 5
One Newdigate Prize Poem.
First Class Mathematics - - 4
Second Class Mathematics - 3
First Class Classics - - - 4
Second Class Classics - - 2
First Class Law and History - 1
Third Class - - - 5
One Honorary Fourth.
Eight Classes in Moderations, Oxford.

(Final Examination, Oxford.)

(*b*) One place,—Royal Engineers, at Woolwich Examinations.
One place,—Artillery.
Two appointments to Practical Class, Woolwich.

(*c*) The Victoria Cross.
Prize Essay on Coal Mines.

SWANSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THIS school was founded by Bishop Gore in 1682, and, like most of the Welsh grammar schools, it appears to have been well sustained during the last century. About 50 years ago it began to decline and it was for a time shut up, even the rents of the endowment not being collected for several years. In, 1852 however, it was reopened, mainly through the exertions of G. G. Francis, Esq. Since then there have been four headmasters, the present headmaster Rev. C. Hartley, having been appointed in 1862.

The school is at present conducted as a strictly classical school, the boys being divided into classes according to their proficiency in Latin and Greek. Other subjects, however, are not neglected; all the boys learn drawing; and most of them French; there is also a German master who has, however, but few pupils; and lectures on chemistry are given occasionally. A singing class was formed in the winter which was attended by about 40 of the boys. The recommendations of the Public School Commission therefore appear to be substantially carried out. In this school the boys have been formed into a cadet corps, and drilling (with imitation rifles) forms part of the schoolwork. A swimming class has also been formed, and a prize offered for proficiency in that art.

From the result of my examinations both written and viva voce, I gather that classics and mathematics are well taught. The proficiency of the boys in history, English grammar and literature, was less satisfactory, but little time being given to these subjects, and English grammar in fact not being taught as a distinct part of the schoolwork. Many of the boys are young, which arises partly from the fact that the school is increasing, and the new boys are mostly young. The present master has hardly been long enough in the school for the full effect of his teaching and influence to be seen in it; from the opinions that I heard expressed, and all that I saw, I should think he is specially suited for his position.

A very complete system of prizes is used in the school, daily marks being given to the boys, and a prize each year to the boy who has obtained the most marks in his class, while a separate prize is also given in each class to the boy who is first at the annual examination. Special prizes are also given for proficiency in French, drawing, Latin and Greek composition, and Scriptural knowledge and other special subjects which are adjudged by the result of the examination.

The nature of the population surrounding the school is much the same as it has been since the foundation of the school, except that it has very largely increased, and is still rapidly increasing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The educational wants have, however, shared the changes which have passed over the whole of England, the facility for travelling enabling boys to be educated at a distance from their homes, and the increase in the lower middle classes giving rise to a demand for a good commercial education. There is nothing in the town giving rise to special wants, except that the large mining and chemical works in the neighbourhood seem to make the study of scientific subjects in the schools particularly desirable. The school supplies very fairly the wants of those who desire for their sons a classical education; but a large proportion of the tradesmen of the town and others of the lower middle class, desire for their sons a commercial education, and no provision at present is made in the school to supply this want. It is true that nearly half of the boys are sons of the tradesmen, but even some of those would probably prefer more attention being given to practical subjects, if the arrangements of the school permitted it.

The endowment of the school consists of a farm of about 645 acres, situated near Bridgend in the county of Glamorgan. This has up to the present time produced about 70*l.* a year, which is entirely consumed in paying the interest of money borrowed for the purpose of erecting the present schoolroom. There are, however, extensive coal fields under the land, and within the last year the land has been let for 60 years at a dead rent of 650*l.*, and a royalty which is likely to amount to a large sum if the narrow guage system is extended to the South Wales Railway. By the present scheme the whole of this, after the school buildings have been completed, will have to be invested, and only the interest used. It would appear, however, to be most unreasonable that this should be done, as the money would be more valuable now, when the school is being reopened than at any future time. It is no doubt right that part of the income should be invested, but it can hardly be necessary to invest the whole. An application ought, I think, to be made to Chancery, or any authority that may be constituted for the purpose, for leave to expend the income, in the first place, in erecting the necessary buildings and paying off the expenses which have been necessarily incurred in reopening the school, and then to invest such a portion only as would at the end of the present lease produce such an income as that in the meantime expended; this would be accomplished by investing half of the income arising from the mines. I would suggest, as stated in my report, that the money should be invested if possible in land in the neighbourhood of Swansea, as then any material increase in the size of the town would increase also the amount of the endowment to be applied to the education of that population.

If leave be obtained to spend at once a portion of the income it will be necessary to decide in what way the increased endowment shall be expended. The head master considers that the school is hardly self-supporting at its present charge (8*l.* 8*s.* for day scholars), although that is more than is strictly legal under

the present scheme, and he recommends that the charge be increased to 12*l.* 12*s.*, which he believes would in no way diminish the numbers at the school, and I think in this he is probably correct, although none of the other schools in the town charge more than 8*l.* 8*s.* If this advance is made, the endowment will not be required for the purpose of increasing the stipends of the masters; and I should think, as the school is used by the upper middle class, it is undesirable that it should be so.

There are at present 20 free boys, who are the sons of burgesses of Swansea. The scheme provides no means for their election, but up to the time of my visiting the school all had been elected who had applied. This has no doubt been caused by the fact that vacancies were never advertised. A series of resolutions have, however, recently been passed by the feoffees, of which the following is the substance: that the foundation scholars, before admission, be subjected to an examination: that boys between the ages of eight and ten years be examined in reading, writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic: boys between the ages of ten and twelve years, examined in reading, writing, spelling, writing an easy passage in English from dictation, in arithmetic as far as compound division: that credit be given in each case for a knowledge of the declensions and conjugations as given in any Latin grammar in common use: that no foundationer be elected who is above 12 years of age: that due notice be given of vacancies in the local papers. No distinction whatever has been made between the free boys and others, and it has not even been known among their fellow scholars which they were. I presume, however, that for the future they will be known.

One mode of using the endowment would be to increase the number of these free boys, and giving out of the endowment to the funds of the school a sum equal to the fees they would have paid. As, however, a classical school is suited rather to the upper middle class, it would, I think, be undesirable to increase this number to any considerable extent, or else there would probably not be always really suitable candidates.

Another mode of employing the endowment, which is recommended by the head master and by the trustees, is the founding scholarships, tenable at the universities. I see nothing to distinguish this school from others with respect to the question of scholarships, and whatever conclusion the Commission may come to on the general question whether the endowments of grammar schools should be spent in establishing scholarships at the universities, connected with the schools, should, I think, apply to Swansea Grammar School with the rest.

Another suggestion that has been made by the head master, but in which the trnstees did not appear to sympathise, is, that a second school should be formed under the same management, but providing a commercial education suited to the wants of the lower middle class. He considers that such a schocl would supply a

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want much felt in the town, and that it would benefit the upper school by providing a means of education for the duller boys, who now hinder the progress of those of more ability. He proposes that the items should be not more than 8*l.* 8*s.*, and thinks that the endowment might be well expended in making such a school as efficient as possible. I think that it would probably be very expedient to establish such a school, but whether at terms less than are remunerative may be questioned. There are several other well-managed schools of the kind, and if they were injured by an unequal competition with the grammar school, harm might be done instead of good. It would, I think, be wiser, after providing proper buildings, to employ the endowment in giving free admission into that school likewise, or in providing cheap board and lodging for the sons of farmers, in the way suggested in my report.

The present school premises consist of a large and commodious schoolroom, with a small library attached to it. These have been erected since the reopening of the school. The ground on which they stand is one acre in extent, and one-quarter acre more could be acquired by purchase if necessary. The situation is very good, and though it is a pity that more land cannot be obtained if the school is to be enlarged as above proposed, it is probably too late now to make an alteration in the site, though this is wished by some, including, I believe, the head master. There is a cricket field also rented for the boys not far from the school. The master at present has to provide accommodation for his boarders apart from the school premises. This is a great evil, and every effort should be made by those interested in the school to erect at least a dormitory, dining hall, master's house, and class rooms. The head master is very anxious that the sleeping accommodation should consist of a dormitory with separate cubicles, and I think his wish should be complied with. If a second school is established, as above suggested, additional buildings will of course be required for that purpose, but the completion of the necessary buildings for the present school ought not to be delayed for the settlement of that question.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 384, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Hugh Gore, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, who, by deed, 14 Sept. 1682, intending to erect a free grammar school in Swansea, gave to Bussy Mansell, Esq. about 646 acres of mountain land in parishes of Llandyfodwg and Llangeinor, Glamorganshire, known as the Aber farm, subject to a rent of 5*s.* a year to himself and his heirs in trust for school. Bussy Mansell, by deed, 10 Dec. 1682, (counterpart dated 4th May 1683), gave land in Goat Street on which the bishop had erected the school, subject to rent to himself of 12*d.* yearly. Corporation by bond, March 1848, under their seal, bound themselves to pay (as theretofore) 20*l.* per ann. to schoolmaster. Deeds in custody of mortgagees' solicitors.

School Property.—Average gross annual income from endowment for

five years preceding 1866 was under 100*l.*, whole of which was swallowed up by mortgage debt, incurred for building school, and incidental expenses. Land recently let on mining lease for 60 years, at 650*l.* a year, besides a royalty on further working, and on iron, stone, clay, &c. Income thus derived is ordered by Scheme to be treated as capital, and invested.

Buildings (so far as they have been completed) and site well adapted to their purpose. No residence for master as yet.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school for bringing up of a certain number, from time to time, of children and youths of borough, sons of poorer sort of the burgesses, or that were the burgesses, and, in default of burgesses, sons of inhabitants, or that were inhabitants, in virtue and good literature. Master to instruct in Latin and Greek languages, without reward, 20 poor children and youths, sons of poorer sort of inhabitants, nominated by representatives of Bussy Mansell (now by feoffees, under order of Court of Chancery, 1850). Children when fit for trade or university to be discharged. No foundationers to be admitted but such as shall be of the age of eight years, complete or upwards, and are able to read English perfectly. (Bishop Gore's gift.) Up to number of 20 all sons of poorer freemen or burgesses to receive their education free. (Scheme, A.D. 1850.) Foundationers to be free of all charges for education, not including those for modern languages, library, and drilling. (Byelaws, A.D. 1862.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue and good literature, Latin and Greek. (Bishop Gore's gift.) Latin, Greek, and English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and such other subjects of learning as trustees, with advice of heir-at-law of Bussy Mansell, if of full age, direct. Children of members of the Established Church to be taught Church Catechism. (Scheme, A.D. 1850.) Book-keeping, mathematics, French, drawing, and drilling. (Byelaws.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 5 July 1850; byelaws made by feoffees, 18 Aug. 1862.

Feoffees, twelve burgesses, nominated by heir-at-law of B. Mansell, or (if at any time it shall not be known who is such heir) by mayor and corporation of Swansea; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote.

Master appointed and, for palpable neglect of duty, removed by heir of B. Mansell, or (if at any time it shall not be known who is such heir, or if he shall be a minor) by Bishop of St. David's. May not have a living, benefice, or cure of souls. May not vacate his office without six months written notice to feoffees, from Midsummer or Christmas, under a penalty of 50*l.*, recoverable as liquidated damages. (Byelaws.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, in Holy Orders. No income from endowment. Incomes of second and third master 140*l.* (including allowance for board and lodging) each; two junior masters 100*l.*, French master 126*l.*, drawing master 45*l.* 10*s.*, drilling and swimming master 12*l.*, German and Italian masters (from pupils' fees) 26*l.* 5*s.* Assistants selected by head master approved and appointed by feoffees.

Day Scholars.—Fifty-two [72 in June 1867], sons of professional men and tradesmen, from distances up to four miles. Pay for French 2*l.* 2*s.*, Drawing 1*l.*, drilling 10*s.*, stationery 8*s.*, library 5*s.*, general work, foundationers free, others 8*l.* 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Fifteen, [10 in June 1867,] all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat at least once. Terms for board, according to age, 35 to 40 guineas. School bills: highest 63*l.*, average 59*l.*, lowest 51. Hours 6½ to 7½ a.m.; 8½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write English.

School classified by classics. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and ecclesiastical history.

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Church Catechism to all whose friends do not request its omission. Prayers taken from Prayer Book before and after school.

Promotions chiefly by result of annual examination. Prizes given.

Examination, once a year, by members of the universities appointed by feoffees.

Punishments: caning, impositions, and subtraction of marks. Corporal punishment privately and by head master only.

Playground, about three quarters of an acre, close to school. Boys not allowed to leave playground without leave. A cricket ground of about three acres some 250 yards from the school.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in the week; boys learning German 34. Play time 28 hours per week.

[No pupils in residence at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

LIST OF FEOFFEES, &c. (1867.)

Feoffees:

Geo. Grant Francis, Major, F.S.A., J.P., Cae Bailey, Swansea, Chairman.
Thomas Edward Thomas, Esq., J.P., Glanmor, Swansea.
Charles Henry Smith, Esq., J.P., Gwernllwnwyth, Swansea.
Lewis L. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P., F.L.S., J.P., Hendrefoilan, Swansea.
Timothy Brimble Essery, Esq., J.P., Brinney, Swansea.
Starling Benson, Esq., J.P., Fairy Hill, Gower, Swansea.
Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., F.G.S., J.P., Parkwern, Swansea.
Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., J.P., Maesteg House, Swansea.
Geo. Burden Strick, Esq., J.P., West Cross, Swansea.
Robert Eaton, Esq., J.P., Bryn-y-Mor, Swansea.
Iltid Thomas, Esq., J.P., Hill House, Swansea.
Charles Bath, Esq., J.P., Fynone, Swansea.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles T. Hartley, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Civil Engineer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Proprietor of Collieries.
,, - 2	Clergyman.	,, - 2	Tradesman.
,, - 3	Proprietor of Collieries.	,, - 3	Banker.
,, - 4	Solicitor.	,, - 4	Do.
,, - 5	Tradesman.	,, - 5	Tradesman.
,, - 6	Shipbuilder.	,, - 6	Gentleman.
,, - 7	Civil Engineer.	,, - 7	Tradesman.
,, - 8	Schoolmistress.	,, - 8	Do.
,, - 9	Tradesman.	,, - 9	Shipbuilder.
,, - 10	Do.	,, - 10	Tradesman.

All living within a mile and a half from the School.

TABLE A.—*cont.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Flemingstone Rectory, Cowbridge.
„ „ - 2	Surgeon - - -	Bidford, Bromsgrove.
„ „ - 3	Solicitor -	6, Cambrian Place.
„ „ - 4	Tradesman - -	Neath.
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -	Droitwich.
„ „ - 6	Tradesman - -	Near Hereford.
„ „ - 7	Clergyman - -	Penmaen, near Gower.
„ „ - 8	Banker - -	Leominster.
„ „ - 9	Clergyman - -	Penmaen, near Gower.
„ „ - 10	High Bailiff - -	Merthyr.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Banker - -	Ludlow.
„ „ - 2	Merchant - -	Mumbles, near Swansea.
„ „ - 3	Tradesman - -	Neath Clothhall.
„ „ - 4	Surgeon - -	Morrison, near Swansea.
„ „ - 5	Clergyman - -	Near London.

All in Head Master's house.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Total number of Boys learning each Subject:—

Latin, 81.	Arithmetic, 81.	German, 6.
Greek, 34.	Geography and History, 81.	French, 27.
Euclid, 23.		Drawing, 81.
Algebra, 23.	Divinity, 81.	Drill, 81.

AUTHORS read or TEXT BOOKS used in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.

FIRST CLASS. Six Boys, Average Age 14⅔ Years.	SECOND CLASS. Eight Boys, Average Age 13⅜ Years.	LOWEST CLASS. Twenty Boys, Average Age 9¼ Years.
Latin.—Horace, Epodes with part of Liber IV.; Livy, Liber I. 20 Chaps., Liber II. 12 Chapters. Greek.—Homer, Book I., and 200 lines of Book II.; Xenophon, Book I., 10 Chaps., Book II., 6 Chaps. Mathematics.—Euclid, 4 Bks.; Algebra, Colenso up to the Progressions. Arithmetic.—Barnard Smith and Colenso generally. Geography.—Cornwell's Asia. History.—Ancient, by Liddell, 1st and 2nd Pun. Wars. French.—60 Exercises in Havet. Latin Composition.—Arnold's 1st 60 Exercises, and 20 from Wilkins. Greek Composition.—Arnold's 1st 36 Exercises. Latin Verse.—Walford's, generally, and fragments from Poets. Greek Testament.—Chapters from each Gospel.	Latin.—Ovid, Excerpta; Cæsar, 3rd Book; Sallust, 8 Chapters; Virgil, 150 lines. Greek.—Testament, 6 Chapters of Mark; Xenophon, 3 Chapters of the 1st Book. Mathematics.—Algeb., Colenso, up to Equations; Euclid, 2 Books. Arithmetic.—Barnard Smith and Colenso, generally. Geography.—Cornwell's Europe. History.—Modern, Hume's, from the Conquest to Henry VIII. French.—1st 40 Exercises of Havet. Latin Composition.—Arnold's 1st 40 Exercises. Greek Composition.—Arnold's 1st 15 Exercises. Latin Verse.—Penrose, Parts I, and II.	Divinity.—Bible and Gospel History, the whole. Latin.—Henry's 1st 20 Exercises. — Latin Grammar, Edw. VIth, to irregular verbs. Spelling.—Ackworth, 50 pages. Geography.—Butler's, part of Europe. English History.—The whole. Reading.—English History up to Henry VII. Arithmetic.—Mental and miscellaneous.

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) At Oxford:—

W. H. Maber (Brasenose), Hulmean Scholar, and *First* Class man in Moderations. Did not proceed to the final Examination, as he *went in* for an Indian Civil Service appointment, which he obtained, standing high on the list of successful candidates.

W. Jenkins (Jesus) gained a Scholarship in his College.

Rees Davies (Christ Church) took a *First* Class in the final Examination for Civil Law.

Watkin Whittington (Jesus) gained a Scholarship in his College, and came out in the *Third* Class in the final Examination.

At Cambridge:—

H. Beor (St. John's, it is believed,) won an open Classical and Mathematical Scholarship.

J. H. Wood came out in the *First* Class in the final Examination for the M.B. degree at King's College, London.

Miles Wood, brother of the above, is now distinguishing himself at the same College.

(*b*) At Woolwich:—

Jeffery Morgan came out in the Engineers.

Wm. Morgan, brother of the above, also won a place in the same Service.

T. Morgan, brother of the two foregoing, came out in the Artillery.

Christopher James, in an Examination at Woolwich, stood *First* on the list of successful Candidates.

E. Purchas also won a high place (third) in the Examination for Engineers.

Elliot Wood also came out an Engineer.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Haverfordwest Free Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

Haverfordwest is a brisk little town in the English part of Pembroke, of which shire it is the capital. The endowment of its grammar school is derived partly from the original foundation, made by Thomas Lloyd in 1613, and partly from the proceeds of an estate near Birmingham, given to it and to the Birmingham grammar school by John Milward in 1654. The former property is worth nearly 100*l.* a year, and is not likely to increase; the latter is considerably more valuable, and will increase as Birmingham extends itself into the country. Sales of portions of it have been made at various times to railway and canal companies, and large sums raised thereby and invested for the benefit of the two schools. But as the costs (some 2,000*l.*) of the chancery suit (begun in 1835 and concluded in 1847) to set aside an improvident lease of Milward's estate, had to be paid out of this common sum, and as the Haverfordwest school has further expended 2,000*l.* on the erection of a new school-house and master's residence, and 200*l.* in the procuring of a new scheme from the Court of Chancery, very little remains to it from these sales; and the state of its funds generally does not permit the directions of the Court of Chancery to be carried out in full. The usher, for example, cannot as yet receive a salary from the endowment, which does not suffice to do more than pay the head-master his fixed stipend of 200*l.*, and to defray the ordinary outgoings of the school.

Strictly speaking the school is governed by two schemes, one of which relates to Lloyd's estate, and to the management of the foundation generally; the other to Milward's estate, which is vested in a separate body of trustees (residents at Birmingham), who pay one-third of the proceeds of that estate to the Birmingham school, one-third to the Haverfordwest trustees for their school, and one-third to a fund for supporting exhibitioners to be taken from the two schools alternately. It is by the former scheme that the ordinary management of the school is controlled. This management it vests in 12 local trustees (seven now surviving), who pay, I was told, very little attention to the school affairs, and who do not seem to enjoy a high reputation in South Wales for purity and public spirit in the exercise of their patronage. The scheme requires them to hold four stated meetings every year, but in practice it is found hard enough to obtain a governor at two. In a conference which I held with the head-master and one or two of the trustees several provisions of the scheme were stated to be inconvenient.

Clause 21, prescribing, as chancery schemes so often and so needlessly do, a great variety of subjects to be taught in the school, mentions among them French. This obliges the head-master to bring it into the school course, instead of charging an extra fee

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for it, and having it taught, as he thinks it ought to be taught, by a separate French master, a native of France.

Clause 33 fixes the fee for the whole school course, including nearly every conceivable subject, at 2*l.* per annum for boys under 10, 3*l.* for those between 10 and 12, 4*l.* for those above 12. These fees are complained of as unduly low, and are certainly lower than we generally find, even in grammar schools more richly endowed than that of Haverfordwest.

Clause 29 restricts the exhibitions from the school to Oxford to day scholars. The head-master thought that boarders ought to be admitted to compete; others think that whether or not this be done, a regulation should be introduced requiring the candidate for an exhibition to have been a scholar of the school for one or two years.

Clause 31 forbids any boy to remain in school after 18 years of age. This is a provision unsuitable in Wales, where one often finds in a grammar school young men of 20 or upwards.

Clause 34 has, as I understand, been departed from with the consent of the Attorney General so far as to pay the head-master two-thirds instead of half of the sum received from fees, the general revenue of the charity not sufficing to pay him his full share of the endowment.

Formerly this school was almost entirely classical, and chiefly used by young men proposing to become Anglican clergymen, whom the bishops used, before the foundation of St. David's College, Lampeter, to ordain straight from the grammar schools. Latterly it has become more commercial, and has in consequence largely increased in numbers. Latin is not compulsory. On the day of my visit 60 boys were present, the total number on the books being 65, of whom 38 were sons of tradespeople, 19 of farmers, and 8 of professional men. Of these not more than 18 spoke Welsh. The great majority were day boys, most of them permanently resident in the town, but some also the sons of farmers and others in the adjoining country, lodging in the town to attend the school. These pay 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* a week for a bedroom, and receive the chief part of their food from home, the father or uncle bringing it in his cart or gig on market days. About three-fourths were stated to be dissenters.

In estimating the results of the examination to which the pupils were subjected, it ought to be remembered that many of them were new comers, and the sons of ill-educated parents. The head boy of the school was reading Æschylus and Virgil, and translated from both with readiness; three others made a tolerable attempt at translating unseen pieces of Cæsar and Ovid; and the younger classes showed a fair knowledge of the accidence. English grammar was not good in the middle and lower parts of the school; nor was spelling, the average of errors ($7\frac{1}{5}$) among 19 boys whose average age was 13 being higher than I usually found it. The history and geography of the more advanced classes were very fair. Arithmetic was poor, the methods not good and the work not correct; mathematics were scarcely better, but the few boys who had entered this study had gone so short a way in it that one could

hardly judge of the teaching given them. As the head-master is an energetic man, the not very satisfactory condition of the boys may be in some measure ascribed to the fact that the school has only quite recently risen to its present numbers, and that the income is not sufficient to offer a large salary to the assistant master. The school-rooms and master's house, on which so large a sum has been expended, are neat and commodious, and the former are well furnished with benches and maps. The playground is very small, but as there are few boarders, and all the boys can play cricket and other games in the course a little way off, the need of a better ground is not greatly felt. The site, on high ground near the verge of the town, is a good one.

Respecting the exhibitions to Brasenose College, Oxford, which the school enjoys in common with Birmingham grammar school, and for which candidates seem to have been always found, it may be remarked that it would be better for all parties if they were made tenable at any college or hall in the university *; and, for that matter, at Cambridge as well as at Oxford. It is no gain to a good college to be forced to receive an exhibitioner from a particular school; it may be a serious loss to a young man to be forced to proceed to a college or to a university which is not that which he would have himself selected, on the score of its cost, or the particular line of studies to which it chiefly devotes itself. Suppose a boy from Haverfordwest to gain a scholarship at Lincoln or Exeter College, Oxford, he must either resign that scholarship or his exhibition to Brasenose, however narrow his pecuniary means may be.

There are considerable charities in Haverfordwest, and among them a charity school with a revenue of 250*l.* a year; but I was not empowered to inquire into their working, though there seemed reason to believe that much more might be done than is now done to make them useful to the town. As respects the grammar school, what with its handsome buildings, its exhibitions, and its advantageous position in the shire town on the Great Western Railway, it may reasonably be expected to maintain and increase its present popularity.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 709, A.D. 1834, and xx. 694 A.D., 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Lloyd, by deed, November 22, 1613, gave premises and a rent of 12*d.* issuing out of premises in Market Street in the town and county of Haverfordwest for maintenance of a pedagogue. John Milward, by will, June 10, 1654, gave to principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, premises known as Henn's Farm, in Bordesley, in parish of Aston, Warwickshire, and a house known as Red Lion, in Birmingham, and directed one third of rents to be paid towards maintenance of free school at Birmingham, one other third to a scholar at Brasenose College from Birmingham and Haverfordwest schools alternately, and remaining third to be paid to school master of Haverfordwest school.

School Property.—House known as Red Lion lost. Portions of Henn's Farm, measuring about 17 acres, have been sold to railway and canal companies

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* The holder of this exhibition may go with it to any other college if Brasenose rejects him as incompetent, but not otherwise.

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under their Acts. Remaining portions of lands given by Milward, measured A.D. 1854, about 35 acres. Average annual income from endowment stated in Endowed Grammar School Return, 1865, at 174*l.* gross and net. But see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

Two or more exhibitions, not exceeding 50*l.* each, at Brasenose or any other college in Oxford; candidates to be chosen alternately from Birmingham and Haverfordwest schools. (Scheme of Milward's charity, A.D. 1852, for account of which see Vol. xv. p. 687.)

Site and buildings well adapted to their purpose. Headmaster's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school to be kept in town and county of Haverfordwest for the well educating of scholars and for the maintenance and increase of learning and knowledge. Master to teach such scholars as are put to him by majority of mayor and feoffees. To be sons of poorer sort of people, and not of any that are subsidy men, or men of great wealth and ability of themselves able to yield sufficient maintenance for teaching their children. (Schedule to foundation deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such learning and knowledge as are fitting to be taught in a grammar school (schedule to foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1855.

Twelve trustees, of whom mayor ex officio. Continuing trustees elect others to fill vacancies.

Master appointed by trustees.

Scheme governing Milward's charity confirmed by Court of Chancery, January 28, 1852. Trustees: twelve residents within seven miles of Birmingham Town Hall; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master graduate of Oxford. Total income from endowment 200*l.* from fees 100*l.* (expended in employment of an assistant), besides house and profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—41, [61 in 1867,] from town and surrounding neighbourhood; pay for general work 1*l.*, 15*s.*, or 10*s.* a quarter.

Boarders.—Three or four in head master's house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by one leading subject, &c. chiefly, and others subordinately. School work begins and ends with prayers; viz., Bishop Blomfield's and others.

Promotions by marks and examination jointly.

Examination twice a year; once by masters, and once by a stranger appointed by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and detentions; no flogging as yet; would be inflicted by head master.

Playground not very large.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school nearly 30 hours in the week.

[Five pupils at Oxford in May 1867, all holding restricted exhibitions.]

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Mayor of Haverfordwest, *ex officio*.
William Rees, Esq., Scoveston, co. Pembroke.
William Owen, Esq., Withybush, ,,
Joseph Marychurch, Esq., Haverfordwest.
J. Morgan, Esq., M.D., ,,
James Higgon, Esq., ,,
J. H. Scourfield, Esq., ,,

Head Master:

(1867) Rev. W. Bowen Rowland, M.A.
(1869) Rev. J. Thomas, M.A.

PEMBROKE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 668, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—About A.D. 1690 certain gentlemen of town contributed various yearly sums towards maintenance of a free grammar school. Griffith Dawes, by deed, Feb. 1691, gave a rentcharge of 1*l.* issuing out of a house in parish of St. Michael. Rev. Morgan Davies, 20 May 1693, gave 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be laid out in land or on mortgage, rents and interest to be paid to master. William Smith subscribed 10*l.* and Richard Howell 5*l.* In A.D. 1687 it was agreed by mayor and common council of borough that toll of corn, grain, and swine, brought into town, and all other taxes and duties remaining after customary deductions had been made, should be disposed towards maintenance of school; corn toll commuted A.D. 1821 for an annual payment of 5*l.* 5*s.* Sir Hugh Owen gave to school 50*s.* yearly for ever, payable out of a close in Monkton parish.

School Property.—Annual income 11*l.*

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school, which would be an advantage to the town and parts adjacent. (Founders.) A grammar school for the education of youth. (Dawes' gift.) One poor child of parish of Cosheston nominated by donor's heirs, to be carefully taught by master gratis. (Davies' gift.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Master to be of Church of England, and to be chosen by mayor, Sir Hugh Owen, Essex Meyrick, Griffith Dawes, Thomas Lloyd, and Morgan Davies, and their heirs respectively.

Present State of School.

School discontinued A.D. 1821, and income applied in aid of elementary schools by order of the Court of Chancery.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ST. DAVID'S.—THE CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Owing, no doubt, to its remote and secluded situation, the Collegiate and Chapter School at St. David's seems to have escaped the notice of all previous inquiries into endowed schools, and is not to be found mentioned in the Charity Commission Return of 1865. What it wants in fame, however, is perhaps supplied by its connexion with one of the most beautiful and certainly the most strange and peculiar of British cathedrals. No precise date can be assigned for its origin, but the records of the church of St. David's* prove that from very early times it existed as a school for the chorister boys, the mastership being usually held by some minor official of the cathedral—frequently by one of the vicars choral. As the master was thus provided for he received only a small additional salary (10*l.* down till some thirty or forty years ago, since then 20*l.* 10*s.*) for his duties as teacher. Considerable property was, however, set apart for the choristers by Bishops Houghton (1363) and Morgan (1501); but all the questions relating to this property, and the method in which it was managed by the dean and chapter, have been the theme of so much angry discussion, and are, now that the whole thing has passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission, of so little practical moment, that they need not be dwelt on here. It is enough to say that there at present eight choristers, six of whom receive an annual stipend of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, together with education free, and that the master, who at the time of my visit was one of the minor canons (now the representatives of the vicars choral), continues to receive 20*l.* 10*s.* and no more, in return for which he instructs the eight choristers without charge, receiving besides as many private pupils as he can obtain. The patronage of the school and a general supervision over it belong to the dean and chapter, but in practice they leave it to itself. All the pupils are taught together—choristers, day boys, and boarders; the custom being to spend the forenoon chiefly on classics, and the afternoon on the English and commercial subjects. I found but few boys in the school; but their proficiency in all those branches of their work in which I examined them proved satisfactory, and witnessed to careful teaching. Several of the elder boys translated Cicero and Cæsar (previously unseen) creditably; five who were reading Xenophon showed a fair knowledge of Greek; while the English reading and spelling of the juniors were respectable. Arithmetic was good both among the senior and junior boys. One boy acquitted himself well in Euclid. The head-master takes the classical and part of the general work; the junior classes and all the mathematics and arithmetic are undertaken by the one assistant, whom he appoints and pays.

* Several early notices of it are collected by Messrs. Jones and Freeman in their superb "History of St. David's Cathedral."

Formerly the school was held in an ancient building, now half ruined, which lies on the north side of the cathedral; at present and for a good while past it has been taught in a room rented by the head-master, and adjoining the house in which he and his predecessors seem to have usually lived, in default of an official residence. This room is at the opposite end of the city of St. David's—a village of some 200 people—from the cathedral; it is plain and bare, but airy and large enough for the present number of scholars. The master rents a small playground immediately behind the school-room; and the boys can play cricket on the common which lies three quarters of a mile off towards St. David's Head, under the picturesque hill of Carn Llidi.

As the rent of the school-room and playground, together with incidental expenses for firing, lighting, and cleansing, amounts to more than the salary of 20*l.* 10*s.* which the master receives from the chapter, it is only by private pupils that he can support himself, and these it is found more and more difficult to obtain. An impoverished village like St. David's furnishes few or no day pupils; the surrounding gentry, who formerly sent their sons to board here, send them now by the Great Western Railway to England; the farmers prefer a school in a town, and if they are above using the British school, resort to Haverfordwest, perhaps to Swansea or Llandovery. St. David's is 16 miles from the nearest railway station, that at Haverfordwest, and the road thither is a succession of tremendous hills. Under these discouraging circumstances the present head master, whose abilities and character are deservedly respected throughout the country, addressed a memorial to the Ecclesiastical Commission, praying them to make some provision for the school out of the large revenue which comes into their hands from the capitular estates of St. David's. To this memorial a chilling reply was received, and so the matter rests. Whether the choristers have or have not a legal claim to an increased stipend, it seems unfortunately certain that the master has not.

Digest of Information.

Foundation, Endowment, &c.—See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

State of School in Second Half year of 1869.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. of Cambridge, and minor canon of the cathedral. Receives 20*l.* a year from endowment for instruction of six choristers and two probationers. No house. Schoolroom erected by present master on ground belonging to him at cost of 120*l.* One paid monitor.

Day scholars.—10; pay, except choristers, 8*l.* a year, or, if two or more of the same family, 6*l.* Extras, music and French 4*l.* a year each.

Boarders.—11; pay 40*l.* a year, or if two or more of the same family, 35*l.* Clergymen's sons 5*l.* a year less than laymen's.

Instruction.—In classics, mathematics, divinity and English. Welsh also, if not objected to. Navigation, if desired.

[One undergraduate from the school in residence at Cambridge in May 1867.]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

CWM TOYDDWR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Cwm Toyddwr is a large and hilly parish in Radnorshire, at the eastern end of which lies a hamlet, separated by the river Wye (here a mountain torrent) from the little town of Rhaiadr. In this hamlet, which is virtually a suburb of Rhaiadr, stands one of those petty grammar schools which the apathy of trustees and the neglect of landowners to provide a National school under Government inspection have permitted to sink into an elementary school of the humblest kind. The endowment is about 48*l.*; 35*l.* from land; the remainder, the interest of 400*l.* in consols, a sum recently acquired by the sale of a piece of land to the Mid Wales Railway, which passes close to the school. Another bit of land lying near might with advantage be sold or leased for building: otherwise no increase in the value of the property is to be looked for.

Forty-two children were present on the day of my visit, which happened to be a very wet one in October, when many boys are employed in the potato picking. The average winter attendance is stated to be 75, summer attendance 55. Most were labourers' children; a fair proportion, however, were sons of small farmers, innkeepers, and the tradespeople of Rhaiadr, persons who could have paid larger fees than the 2*d.* or 3*d.* a week charged on them. Labourers pay 1*d.* a week. An examination showed the reading, spelling, and arithmetic of the children to be all fairly good; and the last report of H. M. inspector of schools, which was given me, while noting certain defects in the school, spoke of its state as a whole as tolerably satisfactory. Many of the scholars were much older than one would find in a school of the same class in England; for in this hilly and thinly peopled part of Wales it often happens that a boy is not sent to school till he is 11 or 12 years of age, and does not leave it till he is 13 or 14. All were taught the Church Catechism, although the majority, as I was informed, were children of dissenters. Few or none spoke Welsh, the place lying on the eastern side of the great watershed of central Wales, and the people being therefore much more Anglicised than their neighbours in Cardiganshire.

The school building consists of one room only, which measures 30 feet by 19 by 12, and is therefore too small even for 40 children. In winter, when as many as 80 are sometimes present, the closeness must be almost insupportable. In Rhaiadr village, on the other side of the Wye, there stands a building wherein the grammar school was formerly held, but which is now used as an elementary school (uninspected) for girls and infants. It is under the management of a separate set of trustees and supported by a separate endowment. In its one room, 22 feet by 13 by 10, there are

sometimes 90 children ; that is to say, each child has less than 32 cubic feet of air, whereas it ought to have at least 300.

The Cwm Toyddwr school, as at present conducted, derives little benefit from the Privy Council grant. Last year it had earned 24*l.* 10*s.*, but received only 6*l.* 18*s.*, the rest being deducted on the score of its endowment. Thus the parish loses the benefit of Government aid for the elementary instruction of its children, having already lost the benefits which its endowment as a grammar school was meant to confer on those who desire instruction of a superior kind. In short no one gains by the endowment except the landowners, who think that it absolves them from the duty of subscribing to a National school. As there is no grammar school within a radius of many miles, and as within this radius there is a considerable population of farmers and others to whom a school teaching grammar and geography, and, to those who wished it, French, mathematics, and Latin, would be of great service, it is plainly desirable to restore to Cwm Toyddwr its character as a grammar school, erecting a new building for it with the money which the sale of a piece of land for building would produce, and endeavouring to induce the farmers of the neighbourhood to send their sons to board. Elementary education might be provided for by uniting the girls' school (already mentioned) with the present boys National school ; thus the girls as well as the boys would have the advantage of Government inspection, and would be removed from the den in which they are now taught. There is a charity in the place with nearly 20*l.* a year which is distributed by the church-wardens in doles of from 3*s.* to 10*s.*, which are of course of little or no service to the poor. It is a pity that this money cannot be applied to education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 466, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Rev. Charles Price, by will, 10 July 1719, gave farm known as Llawrllan, comprising three cottages, outbuildings, blacksmith's shop, and 24 acres of land in parish ; as to 2*l.* 10*s.* of income for preaching five sermons in parish church, and as to remainder for a schoolmaster. The cottages, outbuildings, and blacksmith's shop were removed some years ago, and a new schoolroom built on the site. Two acres and a half of the land were sold for the purposes of the railway, and for the enlargement of the burial ground attached to parish church. The money accruing from these sales invested in Government securities in the name of official trustee of charitable funds.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment, 45*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Objects of Trust.—For keeping a school in or near church of Llansantffraed Cwmdauddwr for ever. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None known.

Government and Masters.—Trustees : founder's representative, and vicars of parish and Nantmel.

Master appointed by trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Described by vicar as an ordinary parochial National school, subject to the annual inspection of Her Majesty's inspector of schools.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(CWM TOYDDWR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. W. Williams, Vicarage, Cwmdauddwr.
Rev. T. J. Thirlwall, Vicarage, Nautmel, Rhayader.
Heir of Law of Testator, not known.

Master:

Charles Rickards (certificated, 3rd Division, 2nd Class).

Presteign Free Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

This is not only one of the richest foundations in South Wales, but with an insignificant exception the only grammar school foundation in the county of Radnor. Its income now averages 180*l.*, and is likely to increase still further; its prosperity ought to be a matter of interest not only to the townspeople but to the neighbouring country. Nevertheless it has lain for a long time past in an abject and almost useless state. In 1847 the Welsh Education Commissioners describe it as grossly inefficient, the boys ignorant, the master incompetent, the trustees negligent, the building almost without furniture. In 1866 it was somewhat yet not greatly better. A new building has been erected, but the two rooms which it contains are not large enough, and the site, on low ground opposite the churchyard, is unfavourable. On the day of my visit there were 29 children present out of 49 whose names appear on the books; the rest, it was said, were kept away by the harvest, which in this hilly country is not quite over by the middle of October. Of the 49, 33 were children of day labourers, and 18 walked in from the country, the rest living in Presteign. The education given was almost entirely elementary. Two boys only were at Latin, and those not far advanced in the accidence; none learnt either mathematics or the higher parts of arithmetic. I gave sums to be done on paper by the five most advanced pupils, and dictated an easy question in addition of money to the next class. The former worked very ill, of the latter several could not take the question down, and none worked it right. Spelling was given to nine boys (aged 10 to 13), and done extremely ill; reading was poor; history and geography most meagre; English grammar mere rote-work. The writing was cramped and scratchy. It was not altogether easy to examine the children, for they persisted in talking and looking over one another's slates and papers, having no notion of promptitude and good order. The master has no assistant, nor does he receive any boarders. All the boys learn the Church Catechism (even the sons of Baptist parents going right through it), although the majority, according to the master's report, are dissenters. The school, he said, was held to be a church school, because founded before nonconformity was heard of.

So far as I could discover the trustees take little or no interest in the school's welfare. One or two, finding themselves powerless against the jealousy of the rest, have virtually withdrawn from the trust. The rules of 1823 direct that the school shall be visited by the trustees twice a year, but these visitations do not take place, nor are any stated meetings ever held.* Whether or not it is true,

* I could not see either the minute-book or the accounts, as the clerk by whom they are kept lives at a town eight miles off, and had neglected to send them over to be shown me, although the trustees, as I understood, had desired him to do so.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

as I was assured, that the accounts have not been audited since 1861, I do not pretend to say; but there can be no doubt that the management of the school affairs has been conducted with great remissness for a long time. The only suggestions which those of the trustees who were good enough to meet me seemed prepared to make were that a writing master should be appointed, and a fee of 1*l.* or 2*l.* per annum imposed to cover the cost of his salary. One of them said that the school was more useful to the town now than it could be in any other way, because there was no other public boys' school. A new scheme to be submitted to the Charity Commissioners was prepared in 1860, and approved by some of the trustees, among others by the late Sir G. C. Lewis; but from various causes nothing was done to have it carried through, and it remains in the clerk's office, lying among accounts that have never been prepared to be audited. At present no fees are paid by the boys. The master's income is derived solely from his salary, which amounts to 140*l.* a year. No one could tell me what becomes of the remaining 40*l.*, the difference between this sum and the gross income, but it may be assumed to be absorbed in repairs to the school property (which consists of scattered houses and pieces of land), and in the clerk's salary of 10*l.* per annum as salary, for which he seems to do so little work. There are neither prizes nor exhibitions. Boys are admitted on the nomination of trustees given in writing, but this is of course a mere form.

It will be understood that this grammar school, with its endowment of nearly 200*l.* a year differs, little from an ordinary National or British school, and where it differs differs for the worse. There is no Privy Council school in or near the town—indeed no elementary school whatever for boys, except a small one for infants maintained on his own property by a neighbouring landowner; and hence the grammar school is made to do duty as the free school for the poor. The poor suffer, for they have worse education than Government inspection would secure to them in a National or British school; the tradespeople and better class of farmers suffer, for they have no place where they can send their children to get a commercial or partially classical education, and must therefore either do without it, or resort to some boarding academy at a distance. The only persons who gain are those residents who would be expected to subscribe to a National or British school, if there were one, and who now do nothing to help education in any form. It need hardly be said that a Government school ought at once to be established, and the grammar school started afresh under an energetic master competent to teach mathematics and Latin, a moderate fee imposed, and provision made for the reception of boarders at a charge not exceeding 30*l.* a year, so that the school might serve not only Presteign but the surrounding country, in which there are very few grammar-school foundations. A great deal of testimony was given to me as to the need which is felt for such a school, and as to the good prospects which it might have of success.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 461, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Beddoes, by deed, 20 April 1565, gave messuages, mills, lands, &c. in parish, on trust, as to rents of one meadow known as St. Mary's Mill, to be applied for ringing curfew, &c., rents of all the rest to be for maintenance of a learned man, he keeping a free grammar school in Presteign.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 180*l.* gross, 140*l.* net.

Objects of Trust.—Master to keep one free grammar school in Presteign in the house in St. David's Street for ever, and therein to teach youth that should repair to school. (Foundation Deed.) Number of boys limited to 54, schoolroom being reported incapable of accommodating more, with a due regard to their health. Six boys to be nominated by each trustee. (Trustees' Rules, A.D. 1823.) Number of scholars since increased by trustees' order to 63.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue and learning, and by inference Latin. (Foundation Deed.) Latin, reading, writing, and such further instruction as master thinks fit. (Trustees' Rules, A.D. 1823.)

Government and Masters.—Rules made by trustees, 1 July 1823.

Eleven trustees; majority appoint master.

Master required by foundation to be apt and learned in the Latin tongue.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master, graduate of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Income from endowment 140*l.* No under masters.

Day Scholars.—49; nearly six sevenths under 14 years of age; sons of farmers, tradesmen, and labourers; from distances up to four miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Church Catechism, and by reading and explaining Bible daily. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination yearly by examiners appointed by trustees, with approbation of master. Prizes given by master.

Punishments: caning and impositions; former publicly.

Playground 50 feet square.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES. (End. Gr. Ret., 1865.)

Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P.
Sir Harford James Jones Brydges.
Richard Green Price, Esq., M.P.
F. Evelyn.
Cecil Parsons.
John William Lewis.
William Stephens.
Rev. O. Ormerod.
E. James.

SOUTH WALES.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 41.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments. Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law, or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK. *Classical School*— Brecon - -	5,639	Agricultural.	With registrar.	Yes	Scheme A.D. 1855.	Good	Governors	832	614	468	Inc.
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN. *Classical Schools*— Cardigan -	3,543	- - -	Town clerk's office.	Yes	Obsolete -	Good	Funded property.	21	20½	20½	Stat.
Lampeter -	1,542	Farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	With T. Hughes, Esq.	Yes	Observed -	Fair	None save site, &c.	—	—	—	- -
Ystradmeurig *and* Lledrod.	160 1,125	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	- -
COUNTY OF CAERMARTHEN. *Classical Schools*— Caermarthen -	9,993	Agricultural.	With clerk -	No	Scheme A.D. 1856.	Mod.	Trustees	—	—	Three fourths.	- -
Llandovery -	1,855	Farming and mining.	Iron safe at school.	No	Observed for the most part.	Good	Trustees	688	675	675	Stat.
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN. *Classical Schools*— Cowbridge -	1,094	Farming; mines within six miles.	Jesus Coll., Oxford.	Yes	Scheme A.D. 1862.	Insuff	Jesus College, Oxford.	70	—	50	- -
Swansea -	41,606	Manufacturing, mining, and seafaring.	With mortgagees solicitor.	Yes, printed and published.	Scheme A.D. 1850, bye-laws A.D. 1862.	Good	Feoffees	Less than 100	0	0	Inc.

(*Continued on p.* 140.)

* *See*

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
One	40	*	*	Seven ex. off., five elected.	Members of Ch. of Eng.	Governors.	No	For South Wales.	Boys	Merit abs.	Election by governors.	—	Good literature.	Collegiate ch.
one	—	None	—	Corporation.	—	Master only.	—	County	Boys		Election by common council.	—	Nothing prescribed.	—
one	0	None	0	One ex. off., 4 hered.	—	Master	—	Unrestricted	—			—	Classical	—
—	—	—	—	Bishop ex. off.	—		—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Parishioners pref.	Claim	—	Semi-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	Vicar and Mayor ex. off., ten local.	Residence.	Trstees.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence in neighbourhood abs.	Through trustees.	None at present.	Grammar	—
wo	55	None	0	Local.	Ch. membership, &c.	Masters	No	Dioceses of St. David's and Llandaff.	Boys	Natives abs.	Selection by merit.	—	Classical and Welsh.	None
3†	30	Five	30	Jesus College, Oxford.	—	Masters	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Poverty abs.	Competition.	Inc.		Apprenticing &c.
one	0	None	0	Twelve local.	Burgesses	Feoffees	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Sons of poorer burgesses pref.	Admission by feoffees.	Inc.	Classical	None

(*Continued on next page.*

Digest, p. 61.

† *See p.* 14.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
County of Brecknock. *Classical School—*										
Brecon	H.M., second and Eng. M., Fr. M. (1867).	Governors.	Governors	Governors on H.M.'s recommendation.	Governors.	Clergyman	H.M.	20 B. 29 D.	No change	¾ to 1
County of Cardigan. *Classical Schools—*										
Cardigan	Master	Corporation.	Corporation.	Mast.	Mast.	Clergyman in practice.	None	24 D.	No material change.	—
Lampeter	Master	Trstees.	" " "	" "	" "	None " "	None	2 B. 26 D.	Changed in its sphere of usefulness.	3
Ystradmeurig *and* Lledrod.	" " "	Trstees.	Trustees	" "	" "	Of Ch. of Eng. well qualified to teach classics.	—	D.	No great change.	3 or 4
County of Caermarthen. *Classical Schools—*										
Caermarthen	" " "	Trstees.	Trustees	" "	Trstses.	Graduate of Ch. of Eng.	—	2 B. 39 D.	? None	—
Llandovery	Warden and three others.	Trstees.	Trustees subject to an appeal to visitor.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Clergyman well acquainted with Welsh.	H.M.	43 B. 10 D.	No change	30
County of Glamorgan. *Classical Schools—*										
Cowbridge	H.M. and 4 assist.	Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.	" " "	H.M.	H.M.	" " "	H.M.	14 B. 22 D.	Increase in usefulness.	3
Swansea	H.M., four assistants, French M., Germ. M., Ital. M., Drill. M., Swim. M.	Heir of Bussy Mansell.	Heir of Bussy Mansell or Bp. of S. David's for neglect.	Practically H.M.	Practically H.M.	Discretion and learning.	None as yet.	15 B. 52 D.	Population vastly increased.	4

(*Continued on p.* 142.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
r cent. 85 A. 15 B.	Per cent. 35 A. 65 B.	1	2	Governors.	H.M. alone at present.	—	Yes	63	54	45	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 9	Seniors -	750	One
•	30 A. 70 B.	?2	10	• •	Eight boys lodge in town.	—	—	—	—	—	• •	• • •	—	—
00 A.	20 A. 80 C.	·2	6·2	H.M. •	H.M. and dames.	H.M.	—	—	—	—	• •	• •	—	—
•	• •	8	15 to 20	No boarding houses in connexion with school.	• • •	—	—	—	—	—	• •	• • •	—	—
0 A.	20 A. 80 B.	?	?	Trustees	H.M. •	—	—	—	—	—	• •	• • •	—	—
•	30 A. 70 B.	3	—	H.M. •	H.M. and others.	H.M.	—	—	—	—	• •	• • •	—	—
) A.	30 A. 70 B.	5	1	H.M. alone.	H.M. and 3 others.	—	Yes	68	63	29	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½-10½	Prefects and masters.	970	One
A. B.	55 A. 45 B.	—	—	No provision.	H.M. alone	H.M.	Yes	63	59	51	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 8½-9	Masters -	—	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.											
Classical School—											
Brecon	39	From 26 to 32.	Reading and writing.	Mixed; by classics chiefly.	Half-year's work chiefly.	From two thirds to three quarters in school; boarders sup.	40	25	45	12	—
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.											
Classical Schools—											
Cardigan	40	26	Reading and writing.	Separate	By examination.	All out of school; no sup.	16	8	—	—	—
Lampeter	40	32	Easy reading and writing.	Mixed; by classics chiefly.	General proficiency and examination.	Memoriter lessons, exercises, and part of other lessons at home.	23	19	—	—	—
Ystradmeurig *and* Lledrod.	40	30	No fixed standard.	Mixed	Marks and proficiency.	Half out of school, without sup.	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTY OF CAERMARTHEN.											
Classical Schools—											
Caermarthen	41	26	? No standard		At master's discretion.		30	5	5	—	—
Llandovery	40	27	Fair reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Mainly by proficiency in classics.	Marks and examination.	All out of school, except by youngest boys.	58	51	7	—	—
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.											
Classical Schools—											
Cowbridge	38	33	Reading, writing, and easy arithmetic.	Classics chiefly, and mathematics.	By examination; often at master's discretion.	Below sixth $\frac{4}{5}$ (*a*) and (*b*) $\frac{1}{5}$, besides exercises.	42	24	13	2	—
Swansea	39	32	English reading and writing.	By classics	Chiefly by annual examination.	Half by seniors and two-thirds by juniors in school; rest out; no sup.	81	34	27	6	—

(*Continued on p.* 144.)

- - - - - - - - - INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Principally without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All	49	20	Text books and orally chiefly.	15	15	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	24	8	Text books	1	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
Use of translations exists, but is not encouraged.	P.V.	P.	—	—	Latin (*a*) and (*b*), Greek (*a*), English (*c*), Welsh (*b*).	23	14	Text books and dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	Study of Nat. Hist. encouraged by essays.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	Sentences and continuous pieces.	—	—	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
Without aid	—	—	—	—	Exercise books	30	3	All three	—	1	—	—	—	Text books.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	58	40	Text books generally.	—	—	27	—	—	Combination of (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).
Tutor, if required.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All; but (*c*) occasionally.	45	14	All three	1	1	—	—	—	—
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Juniors, short sentences; seniors, continuous pieces.	81	23	All three	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
County of Brecknock.												
Classical School—												
Brecon	49	49	17	17	17	21	27	27	25	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M., and vocal music.	-	Christmas	Midsummer
County of Cardigan.												
Classical Schools—												
Cardigan	24	24	13	—	—	—	8	—	—	None	-	-	Twice a year; H.M., and trustees.
Lampeter	23	23	23	23	23	5	5	—	—	Two or three choristers at St. David's Coll.	Welsh, 12	H.M.	H.M.
Ystradmeurig *and* Lledrod.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.M. and T.M. to some extent.	-	-	Once a year; by H.M.
County of Caermarthen.												
Classical Schools—												
Caermarthen	30	30	14	30	30	30	30	3	—	Three boys attend town school of art.	-	-	Once a year; by trustees.
Llandovery	58	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.M. or T.M. if required.	Welsh, 58	Christmas	Midsummer, by visitor.
County of Glamorgan.												
Classical Schools—												
Cowbridge	45	45	—	—	—	—	28	15	33	G.; D.F.; P.M.; and T.M.	-	Once a year.	Once a year; by Jesus Coll.
Swansea	81	81	—	—	—	—	—	81	45	D.F.; C.; P.M. and T.M.	Spelling	-	Once a year; by feoffees.

(*Continued on p.* 146.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes	Yes	Yes	49	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	Boarders, 1.	Whole school except Nonconformists.
Yes	Yes	—	24	Open to all.	No one.	Psalms read	—	Vicar	None	—
—	Yes	—	23	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	As a rule H.M.	Whole school, 1.	Whole school except Nonconformists.
No	No	No	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	Whole school.	Whole school, 2.
—	Yes	—	30	Open to all.	H.M.	Liturgy	All	Question has never arisen.	—	Boarders only.
To a certain degree.	To a certain degree.	—	58	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Not H.M.	None	Two by all except Nonconformists.
Yes	Yes	Yes	45	Open to all.	A.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All before sch.	H.M.	Boarders, 1.	Whole school except those at a distance, 2.
No	No	No	81	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	None	Boarders, 2.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK. *Classical School*—									
Brecon - -	Governors expel.	Always public, but rare.	Suspension with a view to expulsion.	Discretional -	Seniors responsible to H.M.	12 to 24	Two acres.	Close	Both
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN. *Classical Schools*—									
Cardigan -	Yes	Not used -	All - -	Cannot punish	—	—	None now.	—	—
Lampeter -	Practically -	Public -	- -	No monitors -	—	—	About ¼ of an acre.	Close	Both
Ystradmeurig *and* Lledrod.	Yes, under bishop.	Both public and private.	Flogging -	No monitors -	—	—	About ¼ of an acre.	Close	—
COUNTY OF CAERMARTHEN. *Classical Schools*—									
Caermarthen -	Trustees expel.	Not used -	- - -	No monitors -	—	No rule.	Perhaps an acre and a half.	Close	Both
Llandovery -	Within rules laid down by trustees.	At discretion of H.M.	Caning, deprivation of scholarship, and expulsion.	No monitors -	—	—	About three acres.	Close	Both
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN. *Classical Schools*—									
Cowbridge -	In some cases an appeal lies to head of Jesus Coll.	At discretion of master.	Severe corporal punishment.	May give impositions.	As in public schools.	About 24	16 yds. by 10.*	Close	Both
Swansea -	Feoffees have power of expulsion on report from H.M.	Private -	Corporal punishment.	General supervision.	? By prefects	28	About ½ an acre.†	Close	Both

(*Continued on p.* 148.)

* A playing field hired by Head Master.
† Besides cricket field of three acres.

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
None	Drilling, one hour in the week.	Yes	In process of formation.	Latin, French, algebra, &c.	Of boarders, liberal education; of day boys, commercial.	Government or universities.	Not easy or often expedient.	Such as arise from want of funds.
—	No	None	Yes, open to all.	Latin, Greek, and math.	Such as will fit them to enter college.	By H.M., with approval of trustees.	In some cases perhaps expedient.	Boys' ignorance of English language.
None	No	None	To all	Classics, math., hist., &c.	No objection made to those in use.	Interference of Government would be objectionable.	If possible, as a rule not expedient.	Welsh language and want of preparation in pupils when young.
No	Yes	—	? To all	Classics undoubtedly.	Those fitting boys for profession.	No advantage.	Inexpedient.	Dissent and poverty.
None	Drill sergeant attends once a week.	None	All	Latin and Greek.	Reading, &c., with a smattering of Latin.	Would not make the slightest difference.	Expedient	Competition of schools kept by dissenting ministers.
None	No	Yes	All	Classics, math., nat. sci., mod. lang.	Those which advance their sons' prospects.	School is so examined.	Not in all cases.	Advanced age at which boys come; ignorance of English, and want of prep.
None	Not as yet	Yes	To all	Classics, with usual Eng. educ.	Classics, generally with French, drawing, &c.	Inexpedient	Of doubtful expediency.	Want of sufficient accommodation.
None	Drilling, bathing, boating, &c.	None for day boys.	To all	Classics, math., and mod. lang.	Those in use	By universities undoubtedly.	Not without a large staff of masters.	None.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
County of Pembroke.											
Classical Schools—											
Haverfordwest	7,019	Mainly agricultural.	-	—	Scheme A.D. 1855.	Good	-	—	—	—	-
St. David's - *Chapter School.*	2,199	*See Digest of Information, p. 121.*									
Non-classical School—											
Pembroke* -	15,071	-	-	—	Obsolete -	—	Small rent-charges.	—	—	—	-
County of Radnor.											
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Presteign -	1,743	-	-	—	Rules made by trustees A.D. 1823.	—	-	—	—	—	-
Cwm-Toyddwr	798	Agricultural.	-	—	-	Mod.	Trustees	40	—	40	Inc.

* *See*

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£													
*	*	None	0	One ex. off. rest local.	—	. .	—	Unrestricted	Boys	. . .	. .	Inc.	Classical .	—
—	—	—	—	Hereditary.	—	. .	—	Neighbourhood.	—	. . .	. .	—	. . .	None
—	—	—	—	. .	Ability.	. .	No	Unrestricted	—	. . .	Nomination by trusees.	—	Virtue and learning.	Curfew, &c.
—	—	—	—	One hereditary and two ex. off.	—	Trst	—	Unrestricted	—	. . .	. .	—	Nothing prescribed.	Sermons.

(*Continued on next page.*)

est p. 118.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.										
Classical Schools—										
Haverfordwest	H.M. and assist.	-	-	-	-	-	H.M.	4 B. 41 D.	No change	—
St. David's - *Chapter School.*										
Non-classical School—										
Pembroke -	Master -	Mayor	-	-	-	Protestant of Church of England.	—	-	-	—
COUNTY OF RADNOR.										
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Presteign -	Master -	Trstees.	-	-	-	Aptness and learning in Latin tongue.	—	49 D.	No great change.	4
Cwm Toyddwr	Master -	Trstees.	Trustees -	-	-	Certificated -	—	-	Neither	—

F SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C		Average No. of Boys per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
- -	- -	—	—	- -	H.M. -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	50 B. 50 C.	—	3	- -	No boarders at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	C. -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; i.e., by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.											
Classical Schools—											
Haverfordwest	40	Nearly 30.	Reading	Mixed	Marks and examination.	(*a*) Two-thirds, (*c*) one-third.	—	—	—	—	—
St. David's *Chapter School.*											
Non-classical School—											
Pembroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTY OF RADNOR.											
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Presteign	41	30	Reading	Mixed	Marks and examination.	One-fourth out of school, no supervision; rest in school.	4	—	—	—	—
Cwm Toyddwr	46	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- - - - - - - - - Instruction.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Chiefly without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All - -	—	—	All - - -	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Translations and tutor.	—	—	—	—	No boy capable.	51	4	All three -	2	—	—	—	—	Text books.
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	60	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.													
Classical Schools—													
Haverfordwest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; and D.M.	- - -	Once a year.	Once a year; by trustees.
St. David's. *Chapter School.*													
Non-classical School—													
Pembroke -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF RADNOR.													
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Presteign -	51	51	51	—	—	51	51	—	—	Not taught - -	- - - -	- - -	Yearly; by trustees.
Cwm Toyddwr	—	12	12	—	—	60	60	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Annually; committee of council.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Open to all.	—	Blomfield's, &c., before and after school.	—	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	—
No	No - -	No - -	51	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy - -	One - -	Whole school.
- -	- - -	- - -	60	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	- - -	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
County of Pembroke.									
Classical Schools—									
Haverfordwest - - - -		Not used as yet.	Flogging would be.	General supervision.	—	—	Not very large.	Close	Both
St. David's. *Chapter School.*									
Non-classical School—									
Pembroke - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—
County of Radnor.									
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Presteign -	Yes - -	Public -	No under masters.	Cannot punish	—	—	50 feet square.	Close	—
Cwm Toyddwr	Subject to trustees.	Not used -	All - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

- - - Recreation.				Opinion of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None -	Not as yet	None	Non	Classics, Eng. hist., geogrphy, simpler math.	Classics, Eng. hist., geography, simpler math.	By a central authority if expedient.	More or less possible and expedient.	Smallness of school fees.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	No -	—	None -	Arith., algebra, gram., &c.	Writing, arithmetic, and religious knowledge.	Inexpedient	Both possible and expedient.	Poverty of parents which makes them remove their sons early, &c.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (GIRLS).

ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.

LLANDAFF.—HOWELL'S ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

In the year 1540, Thomas Howell, by his will, desired his executors to send 12,000 ducats of gold to be delivered to the house named Drapers' Hall in London, and to the wardens thereof, the said wardens to have in charge that as soon as they should receive the same they should then forthwith buy for the same house 400 ducats of rent yearly, for ever to have in possession, and willed further that the said 400 ducats of rent yearly should be bestowed in marriage to four maidens being orphans and of his lineage and blood, if they could be found, and the next of kin to be first served of the said four maidens, and they to have each of them 100 ducats, and if no such maidens of his lineage should be found, then to marry other four maidens although they should not be of his lineage, with condition that they should be honest and of good name and fame, each of them to have 100 ducats, and to spend the said 400 ducats in marriage every year to marry four maidens for ever, and if the said 12,000 ducats would buy more than the said 400 ducats of yearly rent, to bestow the residue in marriage of maidens being orphans, and to the increase of the aforesaid four maidens' marriage, as best should seem to the wardens of the said house.

The wardens of the Drapers' Company received on the whole about 4,142*l.*, and bought with it land in London which produced at the time a rental of about 84*l.* Upon part of the land they built their present hall. By a decree of the Court of Chancery, made in 1559, it was ordered that the Bishop of Llandaff should yearly certify who were the kin of Thomas Howell according to a certain pedigree set out by the court, and that the company should pay to the four maidens next of kin over 12 years of age and unmarried, not having received it before, the sum of 84*l.* by way of marriage portion.

The descendants of Thomas Howell either ceased to exist or at least became unknown, and the company continued to pay the sum of 84*l.*, though the rents had largely increased, to any four maidens to whom the Bishop of Llandaff gave a certificate for that purpose. The present bishop declined to give any certificate unless the candidate could show that he was really of the lineage of Thomas Howell. A bill in Chancery was at length filed, when it was found that the rents amounted to about 3,000*l.* a year, and this being considered too large a sum to be expended in the way directed by the will of Thomas Howell, a scheme for its employment for purposes of education was prepared and sanctioned by the court in the year 1853. By this scheme, two schools were established, one at Llandaff and one at Denbigh.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (GIRLS).

The schools are under the control of the Drapers' Company, who are the trustees, and who appoint the mistresses and other officers connected with their school. The more immediate superintendence of each school, however, is vested in a body of 15 local governors, who are appointed by the Drapers' Company, and must be resident within 14 miles of the school, and be rated to the poor upon a rental of 30*l.*

The bishop of the diocese in which the school is situated is ex-officio a local governor.

The school at Llandaff receives 30 orphans, who are elected by the local governors; they must at the time of their election be more than eight and less than 12 years of age, and remain at the school till they are 17, or, with the consent of the governors, 18 years of age. While at the school all their expenses of board, clothing, and education are paid out of the funds of the charity; and after leaving the school each orphan receives a sum as a marriage portion not exceeding 100*l.*, part of which may, however, be advanced to her before, to apprentice her or otherwise make provision for her livelihood, according to the discretion of the local governors. Besides the orphans the school contains 30 pay boarders, who are also elected by the local governors, and who receive their education free, but are required to pay to the school such a sum as will cover the expense of their board and clothing. A preference is given to orphans in the election of pay boarders.

According to the scheme there are to be taught in the schools the principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, music, and drawing, and such other subjects, including languages, as the governors shall from time to time direct. French is one of the subjects taught by the direction of the governors.

Every girl is also to be taught needlework, and to cut out and make her own clothes; and by the original scheme they were also to be taught to get up fine linen, and some of the orphans were to be taught domestic cookery, but these latter subjects have been omitted in the scheme as recently altered, and have never in fact been taught.

There are also received into the school such number of day scholars as the governors from time to time fix, who by the original scheme were to pay not less than twopence or more than sixpence a week; this, however, is now altered, and any sum may be charged not exceeding 2*l.* a quarter. At the time I visited this school there were 10 day scholars, but this number is likely to be increased.

The governesses are all required to be members of the Church of England, but the schools are open to female children of all religious tenets, and no child is required to learn the catechism of the Church of England in case her parents express in writing to the governors their objection on conscientious grounds to her doing so.

There is an annual examination in the presence of the head mistress and her assistants and the governors, and such persons

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (GIRLS).

as they choose to invite, and the parents and next friends of the children.

The surplus income is to be invested, and when it amounts to 1,000*l.* the Drapers' Company is to apply to the Court of Chancery for direction as to its application.

Under this scheme very handsome buildings have been erected at Llandaff and Denbigh at a cost of 24,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* respectively.

These buildings contain every requisite for high class schools. The schoolrooms and dormitories are large and commodious and fitted with every convenience. The other arrangements of the buildings are exceedingly good, and a large playground and garden is attached to each. The education provided is also, as will be seen by the scheme, of a high class; the girls learn French and music with hardly an exception, and many of them drawing. There is no resident French governess, and there are fewer mistresses in comparison of the number of pupils than is usual in expensive ladies' schools, there being five in the school at Llandaff; but the accomplishments, especially drawing, appear to be carefully taught, and to have quite as much time and attention bestowed on them as desirable for any ladies.

I examined the school at Llandaff both *vivâ voce* and by written papers, and the proficiency of the pupils was decidedly above the average. This does credit to the teaching, as many of them on entering were deplorably ignorant. The fact that the girls continue longer at school than is usual, and are regular in their attendance, no doubt makes the difficulties less than are experienced elsewhere. There was, as is usual, a deficiency in English grammar and arithmetic, but the history appeared to be exceedingly well taught. The remarks I have made in my general report on the subjects now usually taught to girls are of course applicable to this school as well as to others.

The teaching is at present entirely conducted by ladies, though a clergyman, who is appointed under the scheme, with the title of examiner, attends twice a week, and includes in his examination instruction in some religious and other subjects. By the recent alterations in the scheme the governors are empowered to have masters to teach any of the subjects, if they see fit, and for the purpose of finishing some of the senior girls in the accomplishments and teaching Latin or Euclid, if they are made part of the school course, it might be desirable to do so.

The moral tone of the school seemed to me to be very good, and I should think the school was working satisfactorily.

Some difficulty was felt at first as to the class of girls to be admitted into the school, some of the governors thinking that the charge fixed for day scholars showed that the school was intended for the lower middle class, and when the school was first opened many of the girls admitted were the daughters of small farmers and labourers. It is now, however, understood that the school is intended for gentlewomen, and the governors will not, except

in the absence of any other candidate, elect one who is not such by birth.

This, I think, is a wise determination, as both the buildings and education are more suited to the wants of the higher than of the lower middle class; and the head mistress told me that she was sure, from personal observation, that the training in the schools of children who, after enjoying there all the comforts and even luxuries of life, had to return home to labourers' cottages, was often rather an evil than a good. There is sometimes a lack of suitable candidates when there are vacancies among the pay boarders; this, I think, must arise from the advantages offered by the school not being generally known; a really good education, with all accomplishments, board, and clothing included, for 20*l.* a year, being an advantage which ought surely to be sought after by many.

I did not hear of any objections being made to the mode in which the successful candidates were selected, except from one or two persons who thought that the daughters of Dissenters had little chance of entering the school. I think, however, there is probably little foundation for this assertion, and that the absence of Dissenters in the school may be accounted for by the fact that the school being a Church school Dissenters hesitate to send their daughters there.

This school appears to me to be an instance of an endowment which is usefully employed. The girls who are benefited usually need the help, and would be unable to obtain such an education otherwise; it does not, therefore, unfairly compete with other schools, and is a real boon to the recipients. It is very desirable, however, that the education should be made of the very highest possible class, both because of the influence that its example will have on other schools, and because many of the pupils subsequently engage in tuition themselves. The subjects taught in it might, therefore, I think, be reconsidered with advantage by the governors. Some rule by which the mistresses could limit the amount of time spent on music, and the number of pupils learning it, would, I know, give them satisfaction; and I think the introduction of some more solid subjects of study in its place would be an advantage.

It is thought by some that the usefulness of the school would be increased if, in addition to those on the foundation, pupils were admitted who paid a remunerative price for their education. If this were to include boarders it would necessitate an enlargement of the building, as the dormitories could only hold the number of children actually in the schools; and even if the number of day scholars were much increased it would necessitate an addition to the staff of governesses, for which there is no provision in the buildings. Perhaps both difficulties might be met by allowing some of the governesses to live outside the school buildings, and take boarders in their houses who should attend the school. The dining room and schoolrooms would accommodate a much larger number of pupils. I think the whole subject is worthy of consideration.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (GIRLS).

One part of the scheme is, I think, highly objectionable, and that is the annual public examination. An annual examination by an independent examiner is doubtless desirable, but to conduct such an examination in public renders it almost necessarily a very imperfect test of the teaching of the school, while it tends to destroy that modesty and delicacy of feeling which it is so desirable to cultivate, and makes the boldest and most unfeminine girls the most likely to succeed. This objection is, I believe, felt by some but not all of the governors.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 2., 421.)

N.B.—*No information whatever furnished by the Drapers Company in answer to the inquiries of the Commissioners.*

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Howell, who died about the year 1540, left to the Drapers Company 12,000 ducats for providing yearly marriage portions of 100 ducats each for four orphan maidens of his own kindred, and in default for four other such maidens, and if the bequest would buy more than 400 ducats a year of rent, the residue to be bestowed in marriage of orphan maidens or to increase the said four maidens' portions. The Company actually received but 8,720 ducats (about 4,142*l.*), and purchased in 1543 lands in London producing then about 105*l.* a year, which had risen in 1837 to 2,006*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* In 1559 the company were ordered, by decree of the Court of Chancery, after deducting 21*l.* for expenses, to pay the remaining 84*l.* to the four orphans, whose connexion with the founder was to be ascertained by the Bishop of Llandaff, "and if the said lands and tenements should be improved over and "above the said sum of 84*l.*, and over and above 21*l.* allowed yearly to the "said master and wardens for their ordinary and extraordinary charges, the "same improvement . . . should be equally divided to the said four orphans ". . . foreseeing always that the same . . . did not exceed the value of 16*l.* "by the year." And if the Company received the remaining 3,280 ducats bequeathed by the testator, or so much of it as would produce 16*l.* a year or under, the increase to be divided among the four orphans "foreseeing that in the whole the said orphans should not be paid above the yearly sum of 100*l.*" No further directions being given concerning the amount of payments to be made, the Company paid the specific sum of 84*l.* a year for the purposes of the charity, and carried the rest of the income to the account of the Company until the year 1845, when the Master of the Rolls declared the whole of the funds in hand, and the rents of the land to be applicable to the purposes of the charity, and directed that application should be made to Parliament for powers to extend the charity.

An Act was accordingly obtained, 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 14., which provided that the Court of Chancery might extend the charity to the establishment, maintenance, and benefit of schools in Wales, for the instruction of girls, and the maintaining, clothing, and providing portions for the orphan inmates educated in the schools to be established.

A scheme was established by the Court of Chancery in 1853, amended in 1859 and 1865, under which the Company was ordered to keep separate accounts of the charity; and authorized to lease, sell, or exchange lands with sanction of the Court, and invest surplus for benefit of the charity, to keep up such establishments as therein provided; to purchase 10 acres of land near Cardiff, and the same quantity near Denbigh, and to expend such sums as the Court should approve in building schools and premises at each place, with suitable residences for the orphans, matrons, assistants, and other inmates and scholars; to admit 30 orphans at Llandaff, and 25 at Denbigh; to admit pay boarders,

not more than 30 at each school, and such number of day scholars as governors should fix; to set apart a portion and endowment fund, always kept up to 500*l.*, for giving marriage portions, not exceeding 100*l.* each, for orphans educated in the schools, or 200*l.* for those of the founder's kin, if any be found; of which they may advance part for apprenticing them, or for their advancement in life, or otherwise providing for them.

School Property.—No return made of present income, nor of expenditure on school.

Site and buildings good. School built at cost of about 18,000*l.* at Llandaff, with residence for matron and assistants, house steward and housekeeper, and accommodation for 60 girls; viz., 30 orphans and 30 paying boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Income to be bestowed in marriage portions to four maidens being orphans and of testator's lineage and blood; in default, to other four maidens, honest and of good name and fame (Founder) The clear annual income to be applied for the maintenance of schools in Wales for the instruction of girls, and for maintaining, clothing, and providing portions for the orphan inmates educated in such schools, "orphan" being taken to mean any girl whose father or mother shall be dead. The diocese of Llandaff, including Monmouth, to have the preference both in priority and size of establishment, and only one school to be founded out of that diocese. Orphans to be nominated by the Drapers Company, on recommendation of local governors. Those who have lost both parents to have a preference. Any certified by Bishop to be of the blood of Thomas Howell preferred to all others. Orphans admitted between 7 and 12 years of age, to remain up to 18. Other scholars admissible at seven years old, not to remain after 17.

Inmates of school to attend church, except those whose parents object in writing. The same exception allowed as to religious teaching. Governors may also dispense with attendance at church in any case where they see fit. School to be open to girls of all religious tenets; and religious scruples of parents and guardians to be respected. (Scheme 1865.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, music and drawing and such other subjects, including languages, as Governors direct; besides needlework, cutting, and making own clothes, &c. Each child to be well versed in Church Catechism, but no child to learn it whose parents or next friends state conscientious objections in writing. (Scheme 1865.)

Government and Teachers.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 23d March 1853, amended 23rd December 1859 and 9th August 1865. Drapers Company to be trustees of charity, and guardians of the orphans; to appoint a clerk, and pay him five per cent. on income of charity; to deposit a triennial summary account of income and expenditure in Record and Writ Clerks' Office; to appoint head mistress and assistants, who, if appointed after 1st Feb. 1865, are dismissible at discretion by the Company at three months' notice, on report of local governors; to appoint an examiner, a married man or widower, in priest's orders, with sanction of the Bishop, who is to attend once a week and examine school, and assist in religious and moral culture of girls, and report every three months to the Company; to admit orphans on recommendation of local governors; to appoint a surgeon; to depute the clerk and two other members of Company triennially to attend examination, report state of school, and suggest improvements; to accumulate surplus funds up to 1,000*l.*, and then apply to Court of Chancery as to application.

Each school to be under management of the Bishop of the diocese and 15 other local governors, appointed in first instance by Court of Chancery, afterwards by the Company residents within the diocese in which the school is situated, rated at 30*l.* or more, who are to meet monthly to admit scholars, and recommend orphans for admission; five a quorum; chairman (the bishop, if present, otherwise one elected for the occasion) has a casting vote; they to report annually to the Company; to appoint house steward, his wife (if any) to be housekeeper, and a clerk; to appoint a committee to assist the chief mistress in supervision; to report on the condition of the establishment once a year; to admit day scholars and pay boarders, and fix the rates of payment to be made by them, in the former case not to exceed an entrance fee of 10*s.*, and

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (GIRLS).

40*s.* a quarter, and to be fixed with sanction of Company; in the latter case only to cover expense of board, washing, and maintenance.

A head mistress and as many assistants as governors, with approbation of Company, think fit. All to reside on premises. All to be members of Church of England. The chief matron to devote herself exclusively to the care and direction of the school and its inmates, to take a principal part in the teaching, and to have control over the establishment and arrangements, subject to general directions of the local governors; the house steward to be subordinate in all respects to her. Is allowed to arrange with parents for day boarders, the number regulated by governors. Mistress and assistants' may receive retiring pensions of not exceeding 30*l.* per annum after 10 years service.

Among other things, the scheme also directs that the school is to be annually examined in the presence of the head mistress and assistants, the governors and persons invited by them, and the parents or next friends of girls. Her Majesty's Inspector, the bishop of the diocese, or the Diocesan Inspector of Schools, are also to be invited to be present.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

Teachers.—Head mistress receives annual stipend of 140*l.*; and five assistants, of whom the first receives 60*l.*, the second 55*l.*, and the rest 40*l.* per annum each; one junior assistant at stipend of 30*l.* All reside in school premises. A clergyman, called the examiner, gives religious instruction and receives stipend of 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—25, of the middle class, from distances up to three miles, pay 10*s.* on entrance, and if under 12 years old, 30*s.* a quarter, over 12, 40*s.* Half the receipts expended in prizes for whole school, other half apportioned among mistresses.

Boarders.—60, all in schoolhouse. 30, on the foundation, lodged, fed, and clothed gratis. 30 others pay 20*l.* per annum, for board, lodging, and washing; have materials for outer clothing supplied them by Drapers Company at cost price. Education free to all. Three meals a day, and a piece of bread at noon; meat once. Hours 6½ a.m., 8¼ p.m. Two large dormitories containing 25 beds each, another with 10 beds. Lavatories attached to two of these and baths. Cubical contents of dormitories 794 feet per girl. Discipline maintained by a teacher in evening, by a monitress in morning.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Girls must be able to read and write fairly on admission (this not always the case). Some come from other schools, and some from home teaching; generally better prepared in the former case.

School divided into classes, each under its own governess, except for music and drawing. The week's lessons repeated on Saturday; French and English in alternate weeks. Religious instruction to all; daily by matron and governesses, once a week by examiner; is considered the most important object in the school. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotion by marks. Examination half-yearly by mistresses, and at Midsummer by examiner appointed by Drapers Company. Prizes for good conduct, &c., needlework, music, and drawing, half-yearly; for studies at Midsummer; all given by half-year's marks.

Irregularity of attendance punished by loss of marks. Other punishments, tasks of needlework, and, very rarely, seclusion.

Monitresses appointed by teachers with approval of chief matron.

Playground 52 by 44 yards, close to school, open to all, and two large playrooms, 54 by 22 feet each. Teachers often join in games. One always present. Girls walk out every day accompanied by teachers. Callisthenics not taught at present. There is a library.

School-rooms heated by open fires; play-rooms by hot-water pipes.

Seats not provided with backs, except some forms attached to desks.

Orphans generally remain at school seven years, pay boarders from four to five or six years.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Girls in school 32 hours in the week. Some of lessons prepared out of school. Playtime 15 hours per week.

COPY of BALANCE SHEET of DRAPERS COMPANY for HOWELL'S TRUST, 1868.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward -	1,565	13	3
One year's income - -	5,389	2	7
Endowment fund for prems. to orphans - - -	46	2	6
Property Tax returned -	110	12	10
£	7,111	11	2

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By one year's Land Tax, Rent-charge, &c. - - - -	138	11	8
Cash paid on year's insurance	39	0	0
Do. remitted to Governors of Llandaff School - -	1,500	0	0
Do. do. Denbigh School	1,500	0	0
Do. paid one year's pension to Elizabeth Booth - -	50	0	0
Do. paid widow of Richard Knight, steward of Denbigh School - - -	100	0	0
Do. paid Accountant General of Court of Chancery -	1,465	13	3
Do. allowed for rates, &c., for land at Llandaff - -	1	16	1
Do. do. do. Denbigh	4	5	2
Do. paid quit rents - -	1	5	4
Do. paid endowment fund balance of that account -	290	15	6
Do. paid for advertisements -	6	4	3
Do. paid for clothing for girls at Llandaff - - -	256	7	10
Do. do. do. Denbigh	104	2	11
Do. paid for Governesses' travelling expenses -	15	0	0
Do. paid National Society for books for Denbigh School -	5	4	4
Do. paid clerk's travelling expenses to and from Chatham - - - - -		10	0
Allowance for property tax	131	18	2
Allowance to clerk of the Company - - -	267	13	0
Cash paid for premiums with orphans - - - -	66	2	6
Do. paid for Surveyor's charges - - -	31	10	0
Balance carried forward -	1,135	11	2
£	7,111	11	2

SOUTH WALES.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[For Explanatory Note see p. 53.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls
				£	£	£					
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.	61,627										
BRECKNOCK - Powell's School.	5,235	Rice Powell -	1686	75	75	—	No	None	Mechanics principally.	40	—
BUILTH - -	1,110	Thomas Pritchard.	1752	57	48	—	No	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Working men	56	53
DEVYNNOCK -	1,798	Sir John Davy	1624	13 (Mixed charity)	13	5	Yes	None by found.	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	62	—
HAY - - Goff's School.	1,998	Edward Goff -	1813	—	50*	—	No	None	Majority labourers.	28	14
„ Pennoyer's School.	—	William Pennoyer.	1670	14	12	2	No	(Some free.)	Labourers, &c.	95	83
LLANBEDR -	280	Mary Herbert	1728	30	20	—	No	None	Farm labourers	—	12 found
LLANGAMMARCH	1,078	Margaret Jones.	18th cent.	12	12	—	No	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	8	7
LLANIGON -	429	L. Watkins -	1714	12	12	—	No	1*d.*	Small farmers and labourers.	25	21
LLANWRTYD -	607	Margaret Jones.	1782	9	9	—	Yes	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, artisans, and and labourers.	—	—

* Master's salary; net income of charity divided amongst seven schools. *See* Fownhope in Herefordshire, vol. xv., 254.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	Six	Eight	Committee of Nat. School.	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	5 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Cert.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	One	Eleven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One (mast.)
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One (mast.)
—	—	—	—	None	None	One at present.	Clergyman with approval of Governors of Christ's Hospital, London.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and overseers.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mist
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., ch. wardens, and overseers.	Committee.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CARDIGANSHIRE.	72,245										
LLANBADARNFAWR. Charity School.	13,724	R. Richards - 1752 J. Evans - 1760		7 (interest) as returned in 1834. No further information.							
LLANDDEWIBREFI	2,754	D. Thomas - 1781 C. Radcliffe - 1782		9	(as returned in 1834. Annuity lost some ten years ago; all						
LLANILAR -	947	Richard Jones	1792	9	9	—	No	None	Chiefly labourers.	12	
MELINDWR - Penllwyn British School.	1,311	Lewis Jones - 1808 R. Lewis - 1810		10	10	—	No	None	Common labourers.	16	—
CAERMARTHENSHIRE.	111,796										
ABERGWILLY -	2,197	G. Lloyd -	1713	6 (rentcharge) as returned in 1834. No further information.							
CAERMARTHEN - Powell's School.	9,993	Sir Tho. Powell	1729	Amalgamated with grammar school by Chancery Scheme in 1856.							
„ Lord Chichester's and „ Meyrick's School	—	Lord Chichester. Rev. E. Meyrick.	1621 1708								
CONWIL IN ELFET	1,703	Ann Warner -	1738	19	11	10*s.*	No	None	Mostly labourers.	9	11
LLANDILOFAWR -	5,440	Mrs. Warner 1721 D. James - 1786		6	6	—	Yes	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Manual labour	100	90
LLANFYNYDD -	1,230	David Jones -	1738	39	12*	—	Yes	(12 free)	Small farmers, labourers, &c.	35	45

* 20*l.* in 1867; rest of income absorbed in liquidation of building debt; used to be spent in apprentice fees.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
trustees believed to be dead. (Return by vicar in 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	One surviving.	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Five -	Trustees and committee.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None -	None -	Churchwardens.		Neither -	No -	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Eleven -	Trustees	Mast. and inf. mist. cert.	Yes -	Four.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
CAERMARTHENSHIRE—cont.				£	£	£					
LLANGENDEIRNE	2,355	C. Goldfrap	1784	18¾	18¾	—	No	1*d.* (average).	Agricultural labourers and miners.	49	36
LLANGUNNOCK - Ffynnon Newydd School.	717	Unknown / John Vaughan	1721	60	16	14½	Yes	None	Labourers	13	2
LLANSADWRN - British School.	1,099	Letitia Cornwallis.	1731	5¼	5¼	—	No	None	Day labourers	5	3
MYDRIM	992	Unknown.		8	8	—	No	—		None since Michaelmas 1865.	
TRELEACHARBETTWS.	1,456	William Davies	1788	137	41	96	Yes	None	Labourers and artisans.	31	16
GLAMORGANSHIRE.	317,752										
CARDIFF	32,954	J. Herbert	1707	25	(As returned in 1837.) No such school in existence. (Return in 1867.)						
EGLWYSILAN	6,383	Ann Alldworth	1729	*	35	—	Yes	None	Labouring	—	29
GELLIGAER	5,778	Edward Lewis	1715	292†	194‡	57	Yes	None	Colliers, miners, labourers, and small farmers.	158	167
NEATH	6,810	J. Davies — / W. Cross / W. Gwyn	1785 / 1827	25	§	§	No	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Various	143	127
PENCOED	604	Elizabeth Davies.	1830	6	6	—	No	2*d.* (average).	Labourers and colliers.	30	30

* *See* Bedwas in Monmouthshire, page 54.
† Besides 142*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* more than usual.
‡ Besides 20*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* in grants to other schools.
§ Whole income absorbed in outgoings on charity property.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Charity Commissioners).	Committee.	Cert.	Yes	Mast. and p. teacher.
13	2	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Vicar.		—	—	None.
18	11	—	—	None	Two	Twelve	Min., churchwardens, and other trustees.	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
15	15	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert. (since left).	Yes	Mast., mist., and six paid monitors.
—	—	—	—	Boys; 3 L., 3 F., 8 E.A., 12 M.B.	None	Five	Committee of management.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Ten.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Rector of Coychurch.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
PEMBROKESHIRE.	96,278			£	£	£					
AMROTH - -	889	David Rees -	1789	15	15	—	Yes -	(6*d.* a quarter).	Agricultural labourers and colliers.	42	22
HAVERFORDWEST	7,019	Mary Tasker -	1684	210	80	90	Yes -	None	Various -	70	—
NARBERTH -	2,546	(Part of Devonald Trust).		30	30	—	No -	None	Labourers -	12 to 20	10; about.
NOLTON - -	205	John Grant -	1806	16	16	—	No -	1*d.* to 3*d.*	Small farmers, colliers, and labourers.	22	28
PWLLCROCHAN -	264	George Meares	1765	12	12	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers chiefly.	32	31
ROCH - -	679	J. Grant -	1806	19 (dividends) as returned in 1834. No further information.							
S. ISSELLS -	2,022	John Jones -	1712	15	15	—	No -	None	Chiefly colliers and a few labourers.	15	15
STEYNTON -	3,710	Mrs. Devonald	1832	30	30	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	26	20

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Min. and trustees.	Neither	No	One.
70	—	—	—	1 boy E.A.; 6 boys M.B.	Two boys	Nine	Trustees	Cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(R. and ch.-wardens).	Rector	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Clergyman and two churchwardens.		Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	R. and ch.-wardens.	Cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and churchwardens.		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
RADNORSHIRE	25,382			£	£	£					
BEGUILDY -	1,203	? Lord R. Wharton.		10 (rentcharge) as returned in 1837. No further information.							
LLANDEGLEY -	382	Samuel Williams.	1738	21	21	—	No	None by 12.	Agricultural labourers.	20	15
LLANELWEDD -	227	Lady Hartstongue.	—	16½ (rent) as returned in 1837. No further information.							
NANTMEL -	1,453	E. Goff -	1813	*	*	(No further information.)					
NEW RADNOR -	490	John Green -	1788	10	10	—	No	None	Poor - -	20	—
OLD RADNOR -	1,349	Unknown -	—	40	40	—	Yes	2*d.* and 4*d.*†	Labourers and farmers.	28	25
RHAYADER Girls' School. -	846	J. Davies - 1660 D. Morgan - 1720		12	12	—	No	1*d.* to 4*d.*	Labourers, farmers, shopkeepers, and mechanics.	32	89
WHITTON -	115	Dame Anna Childs.	1708	135	115	8	Yes	None	Farmers, shopkeepers, mechanics, and labourers.	38	32

* *See* Fownhope in Herefordshire, Vol. xv. 254.

† Children from townships of Trewern Gwythla and Weythel free.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	2 boys L.; 2 boys E.A.; 6 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Only one master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L.; 2 boys E.A.; 9 boys and 3 girls M.B.	One	Four	Trustees.	Mast. cert.	No	Two.

NORTH WALES.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ISLE OF ANGLESEY.

Beaumaris Free Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

This is one of the richest foundations in Wales, and one of the few in that country which have lately been and are at present in a sufficiently prosperous and efficient state. The rules contained in the founder's will, which have never been abrogated, although they are now disregarded in many points, directed that after the stipends of the master and usher were paid, the surplus should be expended in helping the poorest scholars to proceed to the university, or enter any other trade or occupation, reserving 30*l.* per annum from the general income for the building and maintenance of almshouses for eight persons from certain specified parishes. The feoffees, however, did not set apart lands to the value of 30*l.*, or to any other value for this purpose, but applied the income indiscriminately to school and almshouses until 1832, when an order of the Court of Chancery commanded them to apply three-fourths of the whole revenue to the school and the remaining fourth to the almspeople. Under this order the funds are still distributed; but it has been the practice to charge all legal expenses, and, as I understand, the general expenses of management upon the three-fourths which go to the school, instead of making the almshouse branch pay, as it plainly ought to do, its due share. Under the regulations in force of late years a sum of 20*l.* was to be yearly spent on each of the exhibitions, and two apprentice fees of 10*l.* each given; but for the apprentice money there have often been no candidates, and it is thought no longer expedient to allow any expenditure either on that purpose, or on the more desirable one of exhibitions, inasmuch as the school funds show little or no available surplus. At present nothing is spent in either of these ways. About 80*l.* goes to pay the interest on a mortgage debt, and 100*l.* more yearly to clear it off. The feoffees have moreover been lately obliged to spend about 800*l.* in buying up some cottages and land close

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to the school-house, and in this outlay the accumulations of some years have been absorbed. An increase of revenue in the next few years may, I was told, be looked for, as some of the land is now let below its value. The number of feoffees is maintained at seven, of whom the Mayor of Beaumaris and Bishop of Bangor are *ex-officio*. All are members of the Church of England. They keep the financial affairs of the school in their hands, leaving to the head-master not only its internal arrangements but also the appointment of under-masters. Several of them appear to take a hearty interest in the welfare of the school, a phenomenon uncommon among trustees anywhere, and nowhere less common than in Wales.

The internal arrangements of the school have undergone considerable changes of late years. The founder, though using the words 'free grammar school,' said nothing either to forbid fees, or to limit the education to boys of a certain class or district. The school, however, was for many years taught gratis, except that a small cockpenny was given, and was used chiefly by North Welsh boys, who lodged in the town to attend its classes. When it was found necessary to add the teaching of writing and arithmetic to that of classics, a scrivener was hired for the purpose, who in course of time became a regular writing master, receiving fees from all except 16 or 20 boys. In 1832 his fee was 1*l.* per annum; that of the head-master 5*s.* (besides a cockpenny of 1*s.*); that of the usher 2*s.* 6*d.* (besides a cockpenny of 6*d.*). Since then fees have been imposed to provide for the teaching of French and other modern subjects; the poorest boys have ceased to come to the school, preferring to use the National and British schools which are now open to them; the custom of lodging in the town to attend school has been discountenanced by the head-master, and has eventually almost (although not quite) disappeared; and the school has tended to become more and more a boarding school on the model of the great classical schools of the south of England. At the present moment there are nine* day-scholars, paying 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum for general work, not including modern languages. A free education in classics, writing, and arithmetic (not in other subjects) is still supposed to be open to 20 boys, but none come to take it; those who came in the time of the late head-master were, I was told, snubbed by him, and made to sit on a bench by themselves; and although the tradespeople of the town have no similar (nor any other) complaint to make against the present head-master,† they don't like to expose their sons to the chance of contempt from the boarders, and think the course of instruction too exclusively classical. Thus the school, though it is now increasing in numbers, is doing very little for North Wales, and least of all for those poor scholars for whom the benevolent founder concerned himself.

As a classical boarding school it is well arranged and well taught. The present head-master had not been more than 18

* The number has, I am informed, increased since my visit.

† Since the date of my visit (June 1866) the then head-master has gone elsewhere, and the post is now filled by another gentleman, who is, I believe, equally zealous and successful in raising the character and prosperity of the school.

months in office at the time of my visit, so that the classes were only beginning to get into swing, and their work could not be judged of in quite the same way as that of most schools. What I saw, however, was of good quality, and promised well for the future. Classics were for the most part very creditably done, especially among the elder boys; several of whom translated in a scholarlike way unseen passages of Latin authors, and made a fair attempt at the piece of Latin prose which I gave them. In mathematics they were not so strong, although two or three showed promise: arithmetic was fairly good, not up to the level of the classical work, although not inferior to what one usually finds in classical schools. Ancient history was very good among the elder boys; English history and geography respectable in the middle and lower parts of the school. The demeanour of the boys and the general tone of the school appeared to me excellent.

The situation of the school, in the outskirts of the town and near the sea-beach, is a good one; and the buildings, without any pretensions to elegance, are sufficiently commodious. They have recently been much improved by the destruction of several mean cottages which enclosed them on one side, and will be improved still further when the building plan which the trustees have under consideration, has been carried out. The head-master's house adjoins, and has good accommodation for boarders. Two of his undermasters, who are university men, live with him, and join in sports with the boys. There is, however, a very great want of a proper playground, and it seems hardly possible to find one in the immediate neighbourhood of the school.

As the present system, under which the school is of no particular service either to Beaumaris town or generally to Welsh parents of limited means, is felt to be unsatisfactory, it has been proposed to obtain an entirely new scheme from the Charity Commission. The provisions of such a scheme have been matter for much controversy in Beaumaris—controversy not unaccompanied by warm feelings. As it would take too long to discuss in detail the plans that have been brought forward on either side, it may suffice to state briefly what arrangements seem most likely to satisfy the different demands made and to promote the welfare of the school. The problem plainly is how to make the foundation useful to the middle classes of North Wales generally—Beaumaris town being a small place—without injuring that character as a classical boarding school which brings men of ability and high education to it as masters, and provides them a sufficient income.

(α) A certain number of places on the foundation, carrying with them an education either free or at a very low charge, should be annually given away by competition among boys born in or whose parents reside in Wales. Some restriction of this sort seems called for by the peculiar circumstances of the country, where the provision for education is now very inadequate. It is a species of protection, no doubt, but Wales may now and for some time to come fairly ask to be protected.

(β) On all non-foundationers a certain moderate fee, not less than 6*l.* nor more than 10*l.* per annum, may be charged for general

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work, leaving German, music, and possibly also drawing to rank as extras.

(γ) Great complaints have been made that the interests of the commercial class are in such foundations as this sacrificed to those of a class which wishes its boys to be prepared for the great classical "public" schools or the universities. To quiet these complaints it would be proper to order that Greek shall be optional, and take steps to give a thoroughly sound commercial education, *i.e.* arithmetic, Latin, the elements of mathematics and French, if desired, to all whose parents wish for it. Provision should, if possible, be made for the teaching of some branch of natural science, more especially, for the sake of the Welsh farmers, of chemistry.

(δ) The head-master's boarding charges are too high for the middle classes of Anglesey and Caernarvon. It would be well, therefore, while allowing him to receive as many boarders as he can at his own terms, to erect or to rent a hostel, in which board and lodging should be provided at the lowest charge that can make it self-supporting, say 25*l.* per annum. One of the under-masters might be put in charge of such a hostel, and paid extra for his trouble. As the success of this expedient cannot be considered certain, it might be well in the first instance to rent a house for the purpose, and erect a hostel only if the plan was found to work well. In any case it would also be proper to permit boys to lodge in the town with persons selected by their parents and approved by the head-master, at whatever charge such persons choose to make. The head-master has hitherto refused to consent to this, thinking that the discipline of the whole school would suffer from it. But as it is the plan which Welsh parents themselves prefer, and as it answers well in other places—at Llandovery, for instance—there seems no reason why it should prove injurious here, if the lodging-houses were placed under the supervision of the head-master, and regulations made for their good management which he should have power to enforce. Both these boys in lodgings and those boarding in the hostel would be eligible for places on the foundation, but until or unless they gained such a place would pay the usual capitation fee to the head-master.

(ε) Some apprehensions have been expressed lest an influx of boys of the commercial or farming class should spoil the head-master's boarding establishment. If this happened it would be a misfortune to the whole school, for the prospect of making an income by boarders is one of the things which draws an able man to the school, and enables him to pay his under-masters such large salaries as they now receive. But the experience of many other schools shows that with firmness and judgment on the part of the master and trustees it need not be feared; the school need not cease to draw the sons of wealthy people from England and Ireland if it should begin again to serve, as it served in former years, the professional men and farmers and shopkeepers of North Wales.

(ζ) The almshouse branch of the charity is generally admitted to be of little, if any, benefit. It would be better to apply its funds to school purposes, and thus secure a larger number of free

places on the foundation. For it is plainly necessary when diminishing the head-master's income from capitation fees, to make up to him out of the endowment all which he would otherwise lose—to pay him, in fact, for every free scholar just as much as he receives from a paying scholar.

The present site of the school is far from satisfactory. It has no adequate playground, and no means of obtaining one; and Beaumaris town itself, although healthy and beautifully placed, is far from a railway station, and therefore a very inconvenient spot for a boarding school. In re-modelling the foundation it will deserve to be considered whether a site should not be chosen for it where it could be more generally accessible, and therefore more generally useful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 725, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—David Hughes, by will, 30 December 1609, gave a house, then lately erected, for a schoolhouse, and all his lands in Anglesey, and directed 40 marks per annum to be paid to master and 20 to usher, and after making provision for an annual sermon, directed surplus income, after defraying all charges, to be employed for godly uses, especially for advancing at Universities or elsewhere one or two of poorest scholars. After directing the erection and endowment with lands of 30*l.* annual value of an almshouse at Llannerch-y-Mêdd for eight poor persons and giving a legacy of 15*l.* to each of his two executors, he gave his residuary estate for the purchase of land for providing fellowships at some Oxford College. (Founder's will at Doctors' Commons.)

School Property.—By scheme, three fourths of income applicable to school. Average annual income of whole endowment 966*l.* gross. The school share is about 732*l.* gross, 490*l.* net, after allowance of nearly 80*l.* a year as interest on mortgage debt of 2,050*l.*, for the redemption of which the trustees are accumulating a fund which further absorbs 100*l.* a year. No probable increase, except from extinction of debt incurred some years back for rebuilding house.

Buildings well adapted to their purpose; but there is no playground. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school (foundation deed.) Three fourths of clear rents and profits to be applied to grammar school, remaining fourth to almshouses. Out of surplus income of grammar school feoffees to apply such sum as they think fit for one or two poor scholars of the school at University or in trade (Scheme 1832).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Master of the Rolls 23 March 1832.

Bishop and mayor ex-officio, and at least four other proper persons feoffees. Majority have power to make rules with consent of bishop, and to appoint and dismiss master and usher. If on appointment of master or usher votes be equal, candidate who has vote of bishop to be chosen. If default be made for six months in appointing, so often as may be necessary, a duly qualified master or usher, Bishops of St. Asaph and Chester or one of them to have the appointment for that turn only.

Head master and usher directed by founder to be unmarried; the former M.A. and the latter B.A. of Oxford, or else a man known to be sufficient for the place. In practice (with the consent of Charity Commissioners) usher is appointed by head master.

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State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade. [First grade in June 1867.]

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 170*l.* per annum, besides house, school fees, and profits of boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Six, all from town, sons of gentlemen. Fees, 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum. French and German, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Music, 6*l.* 6*s.* Singing, 1*l.* 1*s.* Attend on Sunday, and go to church or not, at the option of their parents.

Boarders.—Thirty-two, Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction (including French and drawing) 65*l.* School bills: highest, 72*l.*; average, about 64*l.*; lowest, 59*l.* Hours 6½ a.m., 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know the four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly, and mathematics and modern languages subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction such as is usual in public schools. Prayers, taken from the Liturgy, morning and evening.

Promotions by marks and examinations combined.

Examinations quarterly by head master, and once a year by an examiner from Oxford chosen by head master with sanction of feoffees. Prizes to the value of 8*l.* annually given by feoffees, besides prizes given by head master for marks gained during the half year.

Punishments: those in use at public schools. Corporal punishment (when in use) by head master only, and publicly or privately according to circumstances.

Boys play on the green, but are allowed to use racquet court in castle, and cricket ground in park, on sufferance from time to time.

At least seven boys gone to the University within the last five years.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 6th October 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand	212	13	11½
Three fourths of rent	702	16	6
Interest (exchequer bill)	5	11	11
Interest (National, &c., Bank)	8	17	9
Interest (bankers')	15	0	1
	£945	0	2½

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Masters' salaries	170	0	0
Late usher's pension	40	0	0
Agent's salary	40	0	0
Examiner's fee and prizes	18	0	0
Repairs	55	4	5½
Rates and taxes	46	14	6
Exchequer bill, &c.	101	5	9
Exhibition	20	0	0
Coals and cleaning	13	18	3
Interest on mortgage debt of 2,050*l.* (less tax)	79	12	2
Rent (Sir R. Bulkeley)	4	4	0
Allowed for improvements	20	0	0
Insurance, &c.	3	7	6
Sermon, &c.	1	5	0
Entertainment	11	18	0
Tenants' dinners	3	11	0
Sundries, commission, &c.	7	9	2
Balance	307	10	4½
	£945	0	2½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Number - - 1	Gentleman Farmer (deceased).	Trecastell, Beaumaris.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4	Medical man (dec.)	Beaumaris -	Under $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 5	Barrister (dec.) -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Lives with his mother.	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Estate Agent -	Chester - -	
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Sidmouth -	
" " - 3	Gentleman of property.	Nr. Enniscorthy, Ireland.	
" " - 4	Professor of Geology in the Royal School of Mines.	London - -	
" " - 5	Stockbroker -	Nr. Manchester -	
" " - 6	Civil Servant of Government.	London -	
" " - 7	Land Agent -	Nr. Bangor, Caernarvon.	
" " - 8	Merchant - -	Congleton, Cheshire.	
" " - 9	Gentleman of Property.	Nr. Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.	
" " - 10			
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman of Property.	Nr. Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Ballymote, co. Sligo, Ireland.	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Blessington, co. Wicklow, Ireland.	
" " - 4	Gentleman of Property.	Nr. Chester -	
" " - 5	Clergyman -	London - -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Llaniden, Anglesey.	
" " - 7	Gentleman of Property.	Co. Donegal, Ireland.	
" " - 8	Do. - -	Nr. Dolgelly, Merionethshire.	
" " - 9	Solicitor - -	Holyhead -	
" " - 10	Clergyman -	Ballymote, co. Sligo, Ireland.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—Beaumaris Grammar School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School. Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1869.	Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1869.
Religious Knowledge.	31	2	—	Class consists of four boys, average age 15¾ years.	Class consists of six boys, average age 10¼ years.
Greek	13	2	—	ANALYSIS OF WORK.	ANALYSIS OF WORK.
Latin	32	6	—	Classics - 14 hrs. per week. Mathematics 6 „ „ French - 4 „ „ Divinity - 2 „ „ Physical Geography - 2 „ „ History - 2 „ „ Drawing - 2 „ „ 32	Latin - 4 hrs. per week. Arithmetic - 8 „ „ French - 4 „ „ English - 6 „ „ Writing - 4 „ „ Divinity - 2 „ „ History and Geography 2 „ „ Drawing - 2 „ „ 32
French	32	6	—		
Arithmetic	32	6	—		
Mensuration	11	1	—		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	3	—		
History Geography	32	6	—	WORK for EXAMINATION, Midsummer, 1869.	WORK for EXAMINATION, Midsummer, 1869.
English Grammar.	Taught indirectly.			Wright's Hellenica, cap. 1–19. Virgil's Æneid, vii. Repetition, Æn. vii., 1–200. Geometry: Wilson, §. 1–4, Ex. to p. 50. Algebra: Todhunter, cap. 1–9. Arithmetic: Harris's Examples, Ex. 1–37. French: Les Femmes Savantes, Oxford Pt. Classics, pp. 127–188. Grammaire de Fiva, pp. 103–270. Physical Geography, page, 1st half. Latin Prose. Latin Verse or English History, 1688–1713. Greek History, ad in. Pel. Bell. Acts of Apostles, and cap. 1–5 in Greek.	Smith's Principia, 1–25. Pinner: Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives. Reading, English History; Marmion, Canto VI. Arithmetic: Small Colenso, Part I. French: Hall's Course, pp. 1–76. Writing and Dictation. Acts of the Apostles.
English Literature.	22	3	—		
English Composition.	Taught indirectly.				
Reading	22	3	—		
Writing	22	3	—		
Music	3	3	6 gs.		
Drawing	30	2	2 gs.		
Physical Geography.	16	3	—		
Singing	20	1	1 g.		

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
Thomas Peers Williams, Esq., Craig-y-Don, Beaumaris.
John Lewis Hampton Lewis, Esq., Henllys, Beaumaris.
The Venerable Archdeacon John Wynn Jones, Heneghoys, Bangor.
Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Bodorgan, Bangor.

Ex officio:

The Bishop of Bangor for the time being.
The Mayor of Beaumaris for the time being.

Clerk to Trustees:

J. Watkins Jones, 1, Castle Street, Beaumaris.

Head Master:

F. Morshead, M.A. (Oxford.)
[In 1869, Rev. W. B. Stanford, M.A.]

Other Foundation Masters:

Rawdon Levett, B.A., Cambridge.
A. J. Toye, B.A., Oxford.
C. G. Muschawick, Professor of the University, Munich.
S. Hughes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF CAERNARVON.

BANGOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The grammar school at Bangor, although placed under the control of cathedral dignitaries, is no part of the ancient cathedral foundation, but owes its origin to the munificence of a private founder. Living at the time when the monastery attached to the cathedral was destroyed, he may probably have sought to replace an extinct school kept by the friars, perhaps on the very spot, still called Friars House, where his school was erected. But of such an earlier school, or of any school connected with the cathedral like the grammar schools of Worcester and St. David's, there is neither record nor trace.

I. The school is now governed by a Charity Commission scheme dated 5th November 1862, superseding the provisions of the articles of 1568. These articles, made in exercise of a power given by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, had joined the Bishop of Bangor with the dean and chapter (in whom was vested the legal estate in the school lands) in the management of the school, and in the exercise of every sort of jurisdiction. But the bishop does not appear to have used these rights. He was, until lately, archdeacon of Bangor and Anglesey, as well as bishop, and as such a member of the chapter. It would seem that it was only in this capacity of archdeacon that the last few bishops have attended meetings of the trustees, and that when they ceased to be archdeacons they withdrew from the school concerns altogether. However this may be, the scheme of 1862 passes over the bishop, but adds to the dean and chapter five new trustees, lay members of the Church of England and landowners within Caernarvon or Anglesey. These laymen, as I was told, have not hitherto interested themselves in school affairs, and the management has virtually been left to the dean and chapter.

II. The gross revenue of the school falls little short of 500*l.* per annum. In spite of this the school has been and still is in pecuniary difficulties. About nine years ago the bankruptcy of the lessee of certain houses in Southwark belonging to the charity caused a loss of income during several years, to the extent of 90*l.* a year. Instead of retrenching, the then agent or his clerk continued for some time to make all the payments to masters and scholars as usual, and a serious debt having been incurred in this way, as well as for various legal and other expenses, the trustees found themselves at last obliged to tell the late head master that they had no funds wherewith to pay the fixed salary of 150*l.* to an usher. Upon this the head master, who, having quarrelled with his previous usher, had for several months been carrying on the school alone, closed the school in June 1866, and did not open it

again before his death, which occurred in February 1867. The trustees now propose to keep the school shut for the remainder of 1867, in order that the accumulating income may enable them to pay off the debt (amounting to nearly 500*l.*), and it has been suggested that inasmuch as the school premises, especially the master's house, greatly need repairs, repairs which may cost 600*l.* or 700*l.*, it may be well to suspend the school during the year 1868 also. If this is not done, it will be, as I was told, necessary to raise the sum on a mortgage of part of the school property, since the Charity Commission object to any sale of lands without re-investment of the proceeds.

The sources of school revenue and items of expenditure are shown in the accompanying balance sheet. It does not appear that any considerable increase in the income need be looked for, except from the lands adjoining the schoolhouse itself. These comprise about 20 acres, three-fourths whereof are in pasture, and let at low rents. Part would furnish excellent building sites; another part, lying close to the sea-shore at the port of Bangor, might be used for the errection of stores or shipyards. There is some difficulty about access, and the demand for land does not seem to be brisk at present hereabouts. But in course of time this property will become very valuable.

III. The school buildings stand a little way out of the town, in a sufficiently good situation. There is but one schoolroom: it has been found quite large enough for the number of boys who have been in attendance of late years, but one or more smaller class rooms ought to be added, if the school is to be well organized and well managed in future. The head master's house, which forms part of the same pile of buildings, is roomy, but ill planned and in very bad repair; the offices and outbuildings would also require the expenditure of a considerable sum to put them in a proper state. In front of the schoolhouse there is a large grass playground, and behind it a smaller one of hard earth, with a fives court.

IV. As the school had been suspended for ten months before the date of my visit, and as there were no masters from whom I could ascertain how it had been worked, I have no remarks to make on its educational condition. In time past it seems to have had many boarders as well as day boys. Latterly there had been day boys only, and their number had declined, owing partly to the somewhat too strictly classical character which had been given to the teaching, and partly to the age and temper of the late head master. In its old state, the school was free for classics, a small fee being paid to the usher for writing and arithmetic. The Charity Commission scheme of 1862 imposed a fee of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, and created, instead of the ten poor boys who were called Glynne's scholars, receiving each 2*l.* per annum, 16 scholarships, the senior worth 10*l.*, the junior 4*l.* 4*s.*, to be given at the annual examination, with a preference to the sons of the poor. The school funds, however, have not yet permitted, and are not likely for some time to come to permit, the establishment of these scholarships; and in other

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

respects the scheme has been in existence too short a time for its working to be fairly judged of. There are several points in which its rules seemed to me of questionable policy. One requires the head master to be graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, a needless limitation of the field of choice, and one which offers no sort of security for the choice of a competent man. A second rule, fixing the stipends for the head master and the usher, would probably be better away, as also a detailed prescription of certain subjects of instruction, including some for which it may happen there will sometimes be no demand. Like so many others, this scheme lays down, in the form of statutes, many things which might better be settled by the trustees and masters from time to time.

V. The Dean of Bangor and Archdeacon of Caernarvon, with whom, as trustees, I had the pleasure of conversing, requested me to call your attention to the fact that the late scheme makes no mention of the Bishop, and by its silence abolishes those rights over the school which the articles of 1568 were unquestionably intended to give him. This they greatly regretted, holding it to be very desirable that there should be an official connexion between the Bishop and a grammar school of this nature, being, as it is, the only considerable foundation in Caernarvonshire, and one which might be expected to do much in the way of educating young men for the service of the Established Church in Wales.

The chief moral which the past history of the school teaches is the danger of having irremoveable, and therefore practically irresponsible, head masters. Its present misfortunes seem to have arisen partly from this cause, and partly from the way in which, some few years since, the then trustees appear to have left everything to their agent, through whose imprudence or want of care the debt was incurred which now presses upon the school. These misfortunes need not be more than temporary. With a revenue of 500*l.* per annum, and placed in a town so accessible as Bangor is from all parts of North Wales, the school may hope to have 40 or 50 town boys, together with some 20 or 30 from the surrounding neighbourhood, coming either as boarders with a master or as lodgers in the town. About five miles from Bangor, close to the great Penrhyn slate quarries, is the village or town of Bethesda, filled by an active population, many of whom desire a superior education, and are well able to pay for it. To them, and especially to those who desire to become Anglican or Dissenting clergymen, a school teaching classics as well as the commercial subjects would be of great service; and for the sake of drawing the sons of farmers or of shopkeepers in the smaller towns, it would be well for the trustees to consider the propriety of spending a sum of money, as soon as the school funds permit them, in the erection of a cheap boarding house, where lodging and food may be supplied at not more than 25*l.* or 30*l.* a year. Some persons suggest that, as Bangor and Beaumaris lie so close together, it is a pity they should interfere with and weaken one another, and think that Bangor ought to be made the commercial, Beaumaris the classical establishment. Considering, however, the size of the endowment

at Bangor, and the connexion of its school with the cathedral, there seems small prospect that this proposal would be acceded to by those immediately concerned.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 477, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Dr. Geoffrey Glynne, by will, 8 July 1557, gave all his real estate within the realm of England for the use of a grammar school, and directed 20*l.* of his goods to be expended on schoolhouse within a year after his death; and bequeathed 400*l.* to purchase land for the use of 10 scholars to be brought up at school. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, 21 March 1561, incorporated dean and chapter as governors with the usual powers. Letters patent and original deed lost; other documents in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Consists of rents of 10*s.* issuing out of Caeffynon Ddaniel quillet Bangor, and of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of tithes of Hardwicke, Shropshire, two farms, each containing 48 acres, known as Pontryfnan at Llansannan, Denbighshire, and Capel Euddog, at Llanwenllwyfo, Anglesey, several pieces of land and houses in Southwark, and a house known as Friar's Lodge, Bangor, besides school buildings, head master's house, and about 20 acres of land in his occupation, and second master's house, and an acre and a half of land at Bangor. Annual income from endowment about 342*l.* gross, 329*l.* net, of which 211*l.* 7*s.* is expended in masters' salaries, and rest in repairs, rates, and taxes. No probable increase, unless land near schoolhouse can be advantageously sold. Glynne's scholarships to be 16 in number, senior scholars to receive 10*l.*, or if income of charity be sufficient, not more than 15*l.* per annum; junior scholars to receive four guineas per annum and amount of additional tuition fees for such subjects as head master deems expedient. No scholars at present. When funds permit, trustees may found exhibitions tenable for not more than four years at any university capable of conferring degrees.

Buildings and masters' houses much out of repair.

Objects of Trust.—For better education and bringing up of poor men's children (Founder's will.) For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar (Letters patent.) Number of scholars limited to 100, poorest men's children being preferred; none to be admitted unless able to read and write competently, and offered by one of his friends. None to continue more than five or six years at most (Statutes, A.D. 1568). Any boy (poorer applicants being preferred) not under 7 or above 15 years of age, able to read and write, and not afflicted with infectious or offensive disease, capable of admission. No boy entitled to stay after 19. Fees for ordinary subjects of instruction not to exceed four guineas (Scheme A.D. 1862).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue and learning (Founder's will), grammar (Letters patent). Instruction limited to grammar and such authors as concern Greek and Latin tongues. Latin to be spoken as well without as within school. Scholars to learn perfectly by heart articles of the Christian faith, Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and all such other things concerning the Christian faith and religion both in Latin and English (Statutes). Ordinary secular instruction to comprise reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, history, geography, Latin, Greek, and French, to which trustees may in their discretion add German, drawing both mechanical and civil, navigation, drill, dancing, and such other branches of instruction as they deem expedient. Religious instruction to comprise Bible and Bible history, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of the Church of England (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Statutes made in pursuance of power in letters patent, 2 March 1568; scheme sealed by Charity Commissioners 5th Nov. 1862.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Trustees: Dean and Chapter and five lay members of the Church of England, landowners resident in Caernarvonshire and Anglesey; three a quorum; dean or, in his absence, senior member of chapter; or, in absence of all members of chapter, senior trustee present chairman with a casting vote; appoint and, with six months' notice by resolution passed at special meeting whereat two thirds of their whole number are present, remove head master.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, may not serve any church except on Sundays, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, or undertake any other employment. Appoints, subject to trustees' approval, and removes, without appeal, second and all assistant masters.

Head and second master allowed to take such number of boarders not exceeding 50 and 30 respectively as trustees determine.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A.: total income from endowment 146*l.* 7*s.* besides house and premises; of second master 65*l.* besides house and premises and profits of boarders. Assistant master's salary, 100*l.*, paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—40: nearly half between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of professional men and respectable tradesmen, latter a majority; from distances up to four or five miles; pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s.*, drawing 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Under master keeps a boarding-house. School not frequented by boarders for the last two or three years.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English.

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly, and French subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction by daily lecture on Bible by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Liturgy.

Promotions by marks and examination, and separate for every subject.

Examination half-yearly by masters in presence of dean and other trustees. Prizes given.

Punishments: confinement and impositions; corporal punishment disused of late.

Playground two acres.

Not more than two or three boys gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

State of School in 1867.

School closed.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending February 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Due from tenants, 31 December 1863	29	0	0
Net annual income	329	13	4
Insurance returned	3	12	0
Income tax returned	8	19	6
Balance due to late agent	175	14	5
Balance overdrawn at bank	31	0	6
	£577	19	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to late agent, December 1863	175	14	5
Balance overdrawn at bank	3	4	7
Balance due from tenants, December 1864	12	15	0
Expenditure	386	5	9
	£577	19	9

LIST OF TRUSTEES, GOVERNORS, &c. (1865).

The Very Rev. The Dean of Bangor, The Deanery, Bangor.	Governors and Trustees.
The Ven. Archdeacon White, Dolgelly.	
The Ven. Archdeacon Wynne Jones, Heneglwys.	
The Rev. Prebendary Majendie, Speen, Berks.	
The Rev. Canon Thomas, Bangor.	
Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Esq., Bodorgan, Anglesey.	Trustees.
William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., Plas Coch, Anglesey.	
Edward Greenall, Esq., Gorphwysfa, Bangor.	
John Platt, Esq., Bryn-y-neadd, Bangor.	

Head Master:
Rev. W. C. Totton, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOTTWNOG FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is probably the most remote and secluded grammar school, except that at St. David's, to be found anywhere in England or Wales. It lies far down in the peninsula of Lleyn, that projecting part of Caernarvonshire which forms the northern horn of Cardigan Bay, in a high hilly country, swept by keen sea breezes, to which nobody seems to have come from the outer world since the days when pilgrims used to pass through on their way from Caernarvon to Bardsey Island. The whole of the net income (about 170*l.*) is paid to the head-master, who has also a house and garden worth 10*l.* a year, and a small farm worth 25*l.*, which he works himself for the sake of getting milk, butter, and vegetables from it. As he is an energetic man, and fond of teaching, he does not suffer this to interfere with his duties in the school. There is one assistant, appointed and paid by the head-master. The school-room is about 36 feet by 17, the roof pretty high, but the ventilation extremely bad, as the two end windows, which are the only large ones, cannot be opened. The playground is small, but in this wild country there is no lack of places for boys to play games in. It would, therefore, be more important to provide a shed or room to which the boys might go in wet weather, when the tremendous wind which sweeps up from the sea renders outdoor sports impossible. Of the total number of scholars on the books (which averages from 60 to 70), about twenty lodge in the houses of farmers, where they pay sometimes as little as 1*s.* a week, and five in a sort of boarding-house, close to the school, which the head-master has placed under the charge of his assistant, and where they pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for their lodging and for milk, receiving the rest of their food from home. Some of these boys in lodgings come from the seaport towns of Nevin and Pwllheli (about seven miles off), in neither of which is there any grammar school, though in both there are many well-to-do tradespeople and small shipowners, who would use a grammar school. It does not appear that the freedom enjoyed by those who live in lodgings is found to lead to any moral evils. All the other boys are day scholars, coming from distances up to four miles. Most of them are sons of farmers, the farms being small hereabouts. On the day of my visit there were 65 boys present in the school, nearly all of them speaking Welsh, and many being quite unfamiliar with English. In spite of this disadvantage they acquitted themselves well under examination. They read well, though with a strong Welsh accent, spelt well, answered well in geography and fairly in history, and wrote remarkably well. The arithmetic of the elder boys was on the whole respectable; their geometry better; their translations from Latin into English creditable, considering the difficulty they seemed to experience in finding English words

to express their meaning. Although the instruction is gratuitous, I did not see any of that languor and slovenliness about boys and masters which frequently characterize the free school. It would, probably, however, be better to impose a moderate fee, since this would enable the school to extend itself, and the assistant to be better paid. At present the school serves as an elementary school for two adjoining parishes, as well as for that in which it stands, there being neither national nor British school in these three parishes. Its functions as a grammar school are therefore in danger of being lost sight of, and would probably, under a less active and earnest master, have been forgotten before now. At present he does his best to keep up classes in the higher subjects, and has sometimes two or three young men preparing to enter Lampeter or some other theological college. But as the people of Lleyn are almost all dissenters, such students are always few in number, and at the time of my visit there were none.

From its remote and almost inaccessible position, Bottwnog can never aspire to do more than supply the educational needs of the country immediately around it, from Pwllheli on the one side to Aberdaron, at the western extremity of the peninsula, on the other. At present it does yeoman's service in this way, and it might probably effect still more if a fee of 2*l.* or 3*l.* per annum were imposed, and if steps were taken to encourage the head-master to receive boarders by providing suitable accommodation for them.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 457, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Henry Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor, by will, 1 July 1616, gave premises known as Llyslew, in parish of Llan Idan in Anglesey, towards the maintenance of a free grammar school in Bottwnog. Testator also charged upon an estate known as Namporth an annuity of 6*l.* a year for two poor scholars, to be called Hutchine's scholars, and to be chosen preferentially out of parishes of Mellteyrn, Aber Daron, Pen Llêch, Bryn Croes, and Pen Mynydd.

Endowment augmented A.D. 1834, with 12 acres of land near school purchased for 600*l.* saved out of income. Deeds in custody of secretary.

School Property.—School farm contains about 242 acres. Annual income from endowment 215*l.* gross, 181*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school. Rent of school farm will shortly be increased by 20*l.* per annum.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders, but is being enlarged, and will, when completed, be adapted for boarders (1867).

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free grammar school, and to the glory of God and good of that country where founder had his beginning, as the service of his faith and fruit of profession of his calling, as acknowledging that he had his preferment by learning and ministry (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a free grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Rules made from time to time by trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Bishop and Dean of Bangor ex officio trustees have power to make rules, and for negligence or misconduct to remove master. Majority of trustees, bishop and dean being two, appoint master.

Master must be unmarried, a good scholar, M.A. of Oxford, and (if possible) an Englishman, "for the language."

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master 170*l.* from endowment (out of which he pays an assistant a salary of 40*l.*), besides house. A former master had a superannuation allowance of 40*l.* a year.

Day Scholars.—59: more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of clergymen, farmers, and tradesmen chiefly; from distances up to 10 miles; some lodge at farmhouses in the neighbourhood. A few, who bring their own provisions, lodge from Monday to Saturday at assistant master's house. Boys pay half a crown or a shilling on entrance. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No restriction as to knowledge on admission.

School classified separately for classics, mathematics, and commercial subjects. Boys instructed in such subjects as their friends wish with the advice of head master. Religious instruction given by head master and his assistant. Church Catechism taught to all. Prayers from Liturgy before and after school.

Promotions by proficiency and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by M.A. of Oxford appointed by trustees. No prizes given.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment; the latter privately when more severe than usual; all by head master only.

Playground 119 feet by 102.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years, but several to other places of education.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours in the week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET (undated).

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	96	15	1
Dividends on 300*l.* consols	8	15	2
Rent (Lyslew farm)	200	0	0
Namporth rentcharge	6	0	0
	£311	10	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Insurance	1	2	6
Improvements to school	101	5	2
Examiner	5	5	0
Head master	170	0	0
Valuer	3	3	0
Hutchine's scholars	6	0	0
Property tax	5	8	4
Secretary's salary, &c.	10	4	6
Balance	9	1	9
	£311	10	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Lord Bishop of Bangor, *ex officio.*
Rev. J. V. Vincent Dean of Bangor, *ex officio.*
The Right Hon. Lord Newborough, Glynllifon, Caernarvon.
The Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, Penrhyn Castle, Bangor.
Richard Lloyd Edwards, Esq., Nanhoron, Pwllheli.
William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., Plascoch, Anglesey.
Charles Griffith Wynne, Esq., Cefnamwlch, Pwllheli.
O. J. A. Fuller Meyrick, Esq., Bodorgan, Anglesey.

The Rev. W. W. Williams, Menaifron, Anglesey.
The Right Hon. Lord Boston, Llanidan, Anglesey.
John Wynne Griffith, Esq., Caernarvon.
Rice William Thomas, Esq., Caernarvon.

Head Master:
David Jenkin, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
" " - 2	Do.	" 2	Do.
" " - 3	Gentleman.	" - 3	Tradesman.
" " 4	Tradesmen.	" - 4	Farmer.
" " - 5	Clergyman.	" - 5	Surgeon.
" " - 6	Do.	" - 6	Farmer.
" " - 7	Farmer.	" - 7	Carpenter.
" " - 8	Governor of a House of Industry.	" - 8	Blacksmith.
		" - 9	Innkeeper.
" " - 9	Farmer.	" - 10	Farmer.
" " - 10	Do.		

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The number of boys who received instruction in the School during the half-year ended Christmas 1864 was 59; two in Greek from the Greek Testament, and in Latin from Grotius de Veritate. These two are young men who intend entering a Theological College, with a view to ordination in the Church of England, ; 13 boys, who are all rather young, in Valpy's Latin Delectus; 5 in French, from Ahn's First French Book; 12 in Euclid, books 1 and 2; 6 in book-keeping. All except the youngest boys received instruction in religious knowledge, arithmetic, English history, geography, English grammar and composition, reading, and writing.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Two Scholarships at Jesus College, Oxford, and one ditto at Sydney Sussex, Cambridge, and (*b*) one appointment in the Engineering Department of the East India Service, by boys who attended the School.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PWLLHELI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is a remarkable case of a grammar school which has wholly disappeared, its trustees having, and that within these thirty years, ceased to pay the endowment which supported it. I experienced much difficulty in ascertaining what its condition had been while it existed, and what circumstances led to its extinction; but after taking evidence from a considerable number of persons in Pwllheli and its neighbourhood, especially persons advanced in life, there seemed to me to be very little doubt as to the main features of the story.

The original Charity Commissioners ascribe the foundation of the school to the will, dated A.D. 1773, of William Vaughan, Esquire, of Cors-y-gedol in Merionethshire, whereby he charged his real estate with 60*l.* per annum, to be paid to the grammar school at Pwllheli. This sum, they proceed to state, is regularly paid by one of the Mostyn family, as representative of the Vaughans, although he is aware that under 9 Geo. II. cap. 36, the gift is void. This account is certainly defective. A more correct one may be found in the next description given by public authority of the state of Welsh charitable foundations—the very thorough and searching report of the Welsh Education Commissioners, published in 1847. They state that the school was founded in 1695 by the Rev. Hugh Jones, and that William Vaughan the testator of 1773 was in fact a trustee under this trust, created 78 years before; they describe the condition of the school, which had been shut up during the five years previous to their visit, no master having been appointed since 1840, and the building having been filled with lumber, and they call attention to the evil plight in which the inhabitants of Pwllheli and its neighbourhood had been left by the withdrawal of the sole provision for education which had existed among them. In spite of their energetic language nothing was done, the school remained closed, and the endowment was lost beyond hope of recovery.

The facts of the case, first and last, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:—

One of the oldest inhabitants of Pwllheli, William Williams by name, who had himself been in the school about the year 1802, told me that a friend of his 30 or 40 years his senior had also been a scholar there, and added that he had himself seen carved upon a bench in the school the name of Goronwy Owain, a famous Welsh poet and native of Pwllheli, with the date "1754" appended to the name. And several other old people in Pwllheli stated facts which proved conclusively that the school existed on the same site in the middle of last century, before the date of William Vaughan's will.

There can be no doubt that Hugh Jones, vicar of Llanystyndwy, a parish lying between Pwllheli and Criccieth, was the true founder of the school. A document was shown me in Pwllheli, purporting to be an abstract of his will, and agreeing verbatim with the abstract given by the Welsh Education Commissioners. It is in these words:—"Hugh Jones, clerk, did by will, dated 12th "day of June 1695, give and bequeath unto Griffith Vaughan, of "Corsygedol, in the county of Merioneth, the sum of 1,000*l.*, in "trust to the intent and purpose that he shall and do with 200*l.* "thereof erect and build a new school-house,* where, and in such "place as he shall judge most convenient, with the rest and residue "thereof, being the sum of 800*l.*, to purchase messuages, lands, and "tenements, to him and his heirs for ever, in trust and to the "intent and purpose that he and his heirs for ever shall and do "yearly pay or cause to be paid for ever the whole rent of such "messuages, lands, and tenements to such person or persons who "shall be master of such school by the appointment of the said "Griffith Vaughan and his heirs, for the free schooling and teaching and instructing all youths and children out of the several "counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth, from time to "time, and at all times for ever, free and clear and without payments to be made or given by such children, their parents or "guardians, to the master of such school as entrance or quarterage "or otherwise, for their education and learning for ever."

The general belief in Pwllheli is that this 200*l.* was spent in building the school-house. But one of my informants, who had good means of knowing, assured me positively that this was not the case, and that the Vaughans, keeping the 200*l.* in their own hands, obtained by exchange or by the payment of some small sum an old building in the outskirts of the town, where they established the school. Anyhow it is certain that they did not employ the 800*l.* in purchasing lands, messuages, and tenements, but retained it in their own hands, paying to the schoolmaster through the agent for their property the sum of 40*l.* per annum, being interest on the 800*l.* at five per cent. William Vaughan's will of 1773 was therefore merely an acknowledgment of a pre-existing obligation, and a provision for the proper discharge of a duty which he and his predecessors had neglected to carry out in the manner prescribed by the founder.

From 1773 onwards the school seems to have remained upon the same footing. It is said to have contained more than 100 scholars, many of whom, sons of the clergy, local gentry, and substantial farmers, came from the country round, even so far as from Merioneth, and lodged in the town to attend the classes. Latin was taught by the head-master, though apparently

* It might be conjectured from this expression that there had already been a grammar school in Pwllheli. Possibly, however, Hugh Jones was anxious only that there should be a new school somewhere. It is noticeable that neither the parish of Denio nor town of Pwllheli is mentioned in this will.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

only to half the whole number of boys, while writing and arithmetic, for which a fee was paid, were taken by the usher.* The head-master was appointed by the head of the Vaughan family as hereditary trustee, and he usually gave it to the vicar of Aberech, a small living near Pwllheli in his gift. More than 40 or 50 years ago, but at what precise date I do not know, the Vaughan estates passed by marriage into the hands of the family of Mostyn, and with them the moral if not legal obligation to pay the 40*l.* to Pwllheli school, an obligation which the common belief connected with the ownership of an estate called Plas Hen, lying near Pwllheli, although there seems no reason to suppose that it was really so connected.†

In 1840 the then head-master was presented to a living near Caernarvon and quitted the school. His place was not filled up, two candidates who had successively been nominated for it having been objected to, the one by the Church of England party, the other by the Dissenters.‡ No further effort seems to have been made to procure a fit man, and in 1846, when the Welsh Education Commission visited it, the school and master's house remained empty, and in a disgusting state of dirt and neglect. At this time the property of the Mostyn family had become heavily encumbered, and they were obliged to sell the Plas Hen estate. Although the Pwllheli people had shown a strange inertness in permitting the school to lie useless and its income to remain unpaid for several years, they were alarmed at the prospect of losing it altogether. Representations were made to the Mostyns and their agent on the subject, and a promise elicited that in selling Plas Hen one farm at least should be left to pay the 40*l.*§

This was not done. As the school was shut up no one was directly interested in claiming the immediate payment of the 40*l.*, the thing was allowed to hang on, until men, seeing the pecuniary embarrassments of those who ought to have paid the money, began to despair of ever recovering it. Once or twice some of the townspeople wrote to the Mostyn trustees, and a reply made by one of them, contained in a letter to the mayor of Pwllheli, dated 10th March 1847, was shown to me. It denied that there was any charge upon the Plas Hen or any other estate in favour of the school, and repudiated any legal liability on the part

* There was a good library, consisting of books presented by Dr. Bray and associates. The books seem to have been lost or destroyed when the school was shut up in 1840.

† Many people thought that one or two particular farms (whose names were given me) belonged to it. But this was distinctly contradicted by a brother of the last head-master, now a clergyman at Llanystyndwy, and seems to have been nothing more than a surmise.

‡ Such is the account given to the Commissioners by Mr. David Williams, the town clerk of Pwllheli and agent for the Mostyn family, and contained in their Report of 1847.

§ An aged lady living at Llaniestyn, not far from Pwllheli, reported to me the very words of a conversation which she had with the agent, in which he assured her that the endowment was safe. She, like most of the townspeople, was under the impression that one particular farm on the Plas Hen property was legally charged with the payment of the 40*l.*

One account given me in Pwllheli was that a public meeting was held at which the agreement to reserve a farm was concluded between the inhabitants and the agent of the Mostyns.

of Mr. Mostyn to pay the 40*l.* or refund the 800*l.* originally given by Hugh Jones. It added that nothing could be done till the end of the chancery suit then pending, but held out a faint hope that after that time some arrangement might be come to in which the interests of the school would be regarded. Some time afterwards, according to one account, another application was made, and met, as I was told, by a denial of responsibility.

All this time the inhabitants of Pwllheli had been left without any means of education, except what an elementary mixed school set up by the vicar supplied, and the grammar school-house was empty, till the Mostyn agent permitted a poor man named Roberts, who is now a letter carrier at Pwllheli, to occupy it with his family. He looked after the horses of some one who lived near, and taught a few children to read, although, as he told me himself, he was no scholar. In 1851 a movement was made by the Dissenters of the town to establish an undenominational elementary school; they applied to the Committee of Council for a grant in aid, got a conveyance of the school premises from the Hon. Mr. Mostyn to 11 trustees, and in course of time established what are now the British schools of Pwllheli. This was in 1851. In 1856 the old school building was pulled down, and a better one, that which now exists, erected on the same site. It was hinted to me that party spirit had something to do with these transactions, the old grammar school having been supposed to belong to the Church of England, and the British schools being everywhere in the hands of Dissenters. Of the truth of this allegation I had no means of judging; but there seems no reason to believe that any large party among the townspeople deliberately connived at or acquiesced in the extinction of their grammar school. It was natural enough when the school had been dead for eleven years to wish to obtain possession of its site for a purpose which was a benefit to the town. At the same time, although the chief share of blame in what has proved a great injury to North Wales must rest with the Vaughans of last century, who neglected to carry out the trust reposed in them by Hugh Jones, it is impossible not to be surprised at the apathy of the people of Pwllheli, who saw their grammar school kept shut for years, its endowment left unpaid, its trustees finally disclaim responsibility, without making so much as one appeal for aid or advice to the Charity Commission. Such things do not happen every day, even in Wales.

The British school is said to be well conducted, but it is purely elementary, and the want of superior instruction is greatly felt in Pwllheli, a seaport town on the northern coast of Cardigan Bay, already thriving, and likely, now that it has got direct railway communication with Caernarvon and the lines that run through central Wales into England, to increase even faster than before in trade and population. There are few places in North Wales where a good commercial and partly classical education is more needed, and would be better appreciated.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PWLLHELI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 461, A.D. 1834; *but see also* Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Vaughan by will, 24 March 1773 (since the Mortmain Act 9 Geo. 2, c. 36) charged all his real estate with a stipend of 40*l.* per annum to the grammar school (place not stated).

School Property.—Lord Mostyn, the founder's representative, declines to pay the stipend. Many years ago a British school was erected by subscription, with aid from the Committee of Council, on site of the grammar school buildings.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Masters used to be appointed by founder's representative.

State of School.

School has ceased to exist, stipend being withheld.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

DENBIGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This school, after gradually diminishing to a few boys, was finally closed two or three years ago, the master being dismissed by the sole surviving trustee of the school on account of misconduct. Application has since been made to the Court of Chancery for a new scheme and the appointment of new trustees, and an effort will be made to provide a suitable building, either by subscription or by the employment for that purpose of a part of the endowment. The school was held, up to the time ii was closed, in a small room under the parish church, wholly unfit for the purpose; in which, however, it is not likely ever to be held again.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 3. p. 6. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Lands in parishes of Dymeirchion, suually called Tremeirchion, in Flintshire, and Henllan in Denbighshire, were purchased by subscription and settled in trust for school by deeds 28th March 1727; and 24th Dec. 1726.

School Property.—Consists of 37a. 0r. 9p. in Tremeirchion, and three acres in Henllan, yearly rental 57*l.* 10*s.* No school buildings under the original endowment. School held in crypt under parish church. Under new scheme (1865), suitable site and buildings to be obtained or hired. [Since reopening of school (April 1866) buildings have been hired. Trustees intend to erect new buildings on a suitable site as soon as necessary funds can be obtained. Charity Commissioners have authorized sale of Tremeirchion property and application of proceeds towards purchasing site and erecting buildings, provided sufficient sums can be obtained by subscription to enable trustees to carry out their object. 450*l.* promised (September 1869.)]

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school in town of Denbigh, and support of master (deed 1727). School to be called the Denbigh grammar school, and to be open primarily to boys children of inhabitants of Denbigh, Henllan, and Llanrhaiadr, and, subject to this preference, to boys from other places between ages of 8 and 16 years, without infectious disorder, and able to read and write. No boy to stay after 18 years of age without special permission. Twelve foundation scholars resident for one year with parent or person *in loco parentis* in borough of Denbigh to be appointed by trustees, and to pay half the usual capitation fee *i.e.* 21*s.* a quarter instead of 42*s.* Scale of fees may be lowered by trustees. (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A grammar school (Deed 1727), Reading of Holy Scriptures (besides religious instruction according to doctrine of Church of England, with conscience clause), Greek and Latin, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, practical geometry, English grammar and literature, general history, geography, and writing. Also, when funds are sufficient, French and German, drawing, land mensuration and surveying, elements of natural sciences, and other subjects. For every such additional subject a special fee not exceeding 20*s.* a year may be charged, (Scheme.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Scheme sealed by Charity Commissioners 24th Nov. 1865.

Trustees, the mayor and rector of Denbigh *ex officio*, and six other residents in parish of Denbigh or within four miles of town hall. Vacancies among non-official trustees filled by continuing trustees with approval of Charity Commissioners. They appoint head master, who is removable after one month's notice, at special meeting, which he is invited to attend, and by resolution of not less than five trustees, Under master (when funds admit) appointed by head master with approval of trustees, and removable at discretion by trustees, or head master with their assent. Head master to be graduate of English University or of Dublin. Under master a graduate or certificated by Committee of council. Both to be members of Church of England, not to hold ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls or other office of emolument without permission of trustees. Both may take boarders in their houses with approval of trustees and under their regulations.

Assistant masters (when funds admit) appointed by head master with approval of trustees, removable at discretion by trustees or head master with their consent. Head master may appoint and remove at his discretion assistants paid by him out of his own funds.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. Cambridge, and clergyman. Receives about 56*l.* a year from endowment and about 300*l.* from fees and profits on boarders.

Under master (B.A. Dublin) paid 80*l.* a year by head master.

Day Scholars.—28, of whom two under 10 years of age, 15 between 10 and 14, eight between 14 and 16, three over 16; chiefly sons of farmers and tradesmen residing in parish.

Pay for general work 42*s.* a quarter, except 12 foundationers, who pay 21*s.* Extras: French 5*s.* a quarter.

Boarders.—Seven, four between 10 and 14 years of age, three between 14 and 16. Chiefly sons of professional men and manufacturers residing in England. Terms (board and tuition) 40 guineas a year.

Llanrwst School.

Mr. Bompas' Report.

There is considerable obscurity about the early history of this school.

A suit in Chancery was commenced in 1678 respecting it, but no decree was made, and the early documents respecting it appear not to exist. A further suit, commenced in consequence of the report of the Charity Commissioners in 1838, has ended in a scheme under which the school has been carried on since as a grammar school. The exact intentions of the founder with respect to the school cannot be known; it probably was not his intention to confine it to the teaching of grammar, but to establish a good school for all classes. According to some ancient rules, the exact date of which is unknown, there were to be entrance fees and quarterage as follows:—

Entrance: 1, every knight sonne, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 2, every doctor or esqr. sonne, 2*s.*; 3, every gentl. or minister sonne of 50*li.* p. annum, 1*s.*; 4, every yeomanry sonne of 20*li.* p. annum and riche tenants; 5, poorer and meaner men's sonne to paye 6*d.*; 6, but poore indeed, gratis.

Quarterage, to be payed 1° Maij, 1° Augusti, 1° Novembris, 1° Februarij yearly: 1, knight sonne, 2*s.*; doctors and esq. sonnes, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 3, gentl. and minister's sonnes of 50*li.* p. annum, 9*d.*; 4, meaner gentl., 6*d.*; 5, they of the poore sort, as an acknowledgment, 3*d.*; 6, and poore indeed, gratis.

By the present scheme the day scholars are admitted on payment of 5*s.* a quarter, and the head master is allowed to take boarders, the number of whom must not exceed 12.

At the time of my visit to the school there were seven boarders paying 45*l.* a year, and 20 day scholars; the latter were, many of them, boys from the country, who lodged in the town for the sake of attending the school. Since then the head master has left, and a new one been appointed, and the proficiency of the boys at that time (which appeared to be satisfactory) affords, therefore, no test of the present condition of the school.

The present scheme hardly appears satisfactory; the town is so small that it will not support a large day school without boys from the country coming to lodge in the town. The restriction in the number of boarders prevents its becoming a good middle-class boarding school, while the presence of boys of the class of which the day scholars consist prevents it becoming a small high-class school. It does not, therefore, seem to supply satisfactorily any systematic want.

The buildings consist of a good master's house, with accommodation for about 12 boarders, for whom, however, there is no separate dining room; and a good schoolroom and playground.

The most useful change would appear to be to remove the restriction as to boarders, build an additional dormitory, and seek to make the school into a good middle-class boarding school, which would be of great benefit to the farmers round, who are now far removed from any place of education for their boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Part 3, p. 54, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By John Williams or Sir John Wynne, who gave, about A.D. 1610, rectory of Eglwysfach for an almshouse, with warden, and free school, with master and usher. Property became subject of a chancery suit (bill in which was filed so far back as 27 May 1678), but of prosecution of which to a decree there is no record. Existing documents amongst records of Court of Chancery.

School Property.—Eglwysfach tithe commuted at 717*l.* Average annual income from endowment, 1860–4, 836*l.* gross, 633*l.* net (re-investments deducted, which, if included, would raise net income to 664*l.*), of which 406*l.* applied to school; in 1864, 825*l.* gross, 368*l.* net for school, excluding repairs. No probable increase, except from accumulation of stock.

Scheme directs investment of 2*l.* per cent. on income until reserve fund reaches 200*l.*

Site very good. School and class-room good. Master's house not well adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school, with master and usher. (Founder). All boys of age of 8 and not more than 13 years, able to read and write and of good moral character, capable of admission. Preference to be given to sons of residents in some one of parishes of Llanrwst, Dolwyddelan, Bettws-y-coed, and Eglwysfach. No boarder or day scholar allowed to stay after attaining the age of 18 years. Maximum fees fixed by scheme at 2*l.* for boys under 13, 3*l.* for boys above. All boys of same age to pay same amount. (Scheme A.D. 1851.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction, Greek, Latin, mathematics, arithmetic, ancient and modern history, geography, reading, writing, and such other subjects as trustees think expedient. (Scheme.) French and natural science taught (1867).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery 5 July 1851.

After death of the Lord Willoughby de Eresby, mentioned in scheme, owner of house of Gwydir is patron.

Trustees, rector ex-officio, and ten other residents at some time at least during the year, within a radius of ten miles from Llanrwst church; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; make rules, and with approval of patron appoint and dismiss head-master, and appoint all other masters. Continuing trustees elect to vacancies among non-official trustees, and submit person or persons elected to patron for approval. In case of disagreement between patron and trustees as to appointment of any master, patron is to submit one or more, and trustees two or more, persons to Bishop of St. Asaph for his selection. All masters except head-master removed by trustees; must be of Church of England.

Head-master must be a graduate of an English university and (if any fit person in Holy Orders can be found to undertake the office) in Holy Orders; allowed to take twelve boarders; other masters allowed to take such number of boarders as trustees authorize. Head and second master may, with trustees' consent, hold within parish of Llanrwst any chaplaincy or lectureship, duties of which do not interfere with their school duties, but no employment which requires any part of their attention during week days.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Average income of head-master from endowment, 175*l.*, maximum, 200*l.*, from one-third fees (after providing stationery, coals, and candles), 14*l.* 12*s.*; no profits from boarders after paying junior master, extra servant, &c. Second master's salary, 120*l.*; writing master's salary, 30*l.*, with 19*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* from fees and board in head master's house.

Day Scholars.—21, nearly two-thirds between 10 and 14 years of age; from distances up to three miles; pay for general work if admitted under 13, 2*l.* 2*s.*; if above, 3*l.* 3*s.* In future all boys learning French will be charged 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Seven, all in head-master's house. Several boys lodge in unauthorized houses. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice for senior or delicate boys. Terms for board and instruction (including washing, &c.), 45 guineas. School bills, highest, 59*l.*; average, 48*l.*; lowest, 42*l.*

Cubical contents of bedrooms, 571 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7½ a.m.; retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin and Greek. School course modified to suit special cases. Daily religious instruction besides other Scripture lessons. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by half-yearly examination.

Examination at Midsummer by University examiners appointed by master; at Easter, Michaelmas, and Christmas by masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, seclusion from playground, and caning or birching; last privately and by head-master only.

Playground 2,000 square yards. Boys, except seniors, accompanied by a master in their walks.

Five boys gone to Oxford within the last five years [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867]; eighteen to schools in England.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours in the week, besides time for preparation of first morning lessons, including exercises, &c. Playtime about 30 hours per week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending 1st November 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	229	6	1
Bank interest (less commission)	7	1	8
Dividends on 1,173*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* consols (less income tax)	34	5	2
Do. on 158*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* reduced 3 p.c.	4	15	0
Tithe rentcharge, arrears	25	10	10
" A.D. 1863 (less 17*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* arrears)	751	14	11
Llwynrichard and Bedwgwenllian annuity	10	0	0
Property, &c. tax returned	27	2	3
School fees	44	5	0
	£1,134	0	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, &c.	82	14	9
Almshouse branch	203	18	0
Masters' salaries and proportion of fees	370	11	6
Rates	127	7	0
Property, &c. tax (to be returned)	21	7	7
School expenses and prizes	26	3	6
Commission, rent dinners, insurance, postage, &c.	55	18	4
Stock bought and expenses	31	8	7
Balance (deducting 30*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* due to receiver)	214	11	8
	£1,134	0	11

NOTE.—Amount of capital invested in public stocks, 1 November 1864 1,332*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

For table A. see p. 202.

Table B.—School Instruction.—Llanrwst School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.*						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.				M.		H.					M.		H.					M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.†	28		4		10	15	—	2½	Greek Test., St Matthew's Gospel; Old Test., Genesis, Exodus, &c.	6		10	15	—	2½	St. Matthew's Gospel, 1st 12 chaps. in Greek; Old Test., Genesis and Exodus.	8		10	15	—	2½	St. Matt. Gosp.; The Book of Exodus.
Greek - -	12		4		8	40	2	11⅓	Æsch., Prometheus Vinctus; Homer's Iliad, Bks. 4 and 5; Thucydides, latter half of 1st Book.	3		8	40	—	10	Eurip. Hecuba, 600 lines; Homer's Iliad, Bk. I., 200 lines; Xenophon's Anabasis, ½ of Bk. I.							
Latin - -	28		4	Seventeen Years.	8	40	4	12⅔	Virg., Æneid, 4. Terence, the Andria; Juvenal, Satires, 3 and 10; Hor. Ars Poetica; Livy, Bk. 21; Cicero's Offices, Book 3.	6	Fourteen Years.	8	40	6	13	Virgil's Bucolics; Ovid, the Eton Selections, about 250 lines construed and learnt by heart; Horace, Odes, ½ Book I.; Cæsar, 1st Book.	8	Eleven Years.	8	20	—	8	Valpy's Lat. Delec., 1st 12 pages; King Edw. VI. Lat. Gram. to end of Irregular Verbs, pp. 1–74.
French - -	14	1	3		2	40	1	2⅔	Portions of Telemaque, &c.	3		2	40	2	2⅔	Dr. Ahn's 1st French Course and Reading Book.	4		4	20	—	3	
Arithmetic -	28	3	4		4	40	—	2⅔	Miscellaneous Questions on higher rules; Colenso.	6		8	40	—	5⅓	Decimal Fractions and Miscellaneous Examples, Colenso.	8		6	40	—	8	Colenso's Arith., Elementary Rules.
Book-keeping	1	1	1		4	40	—	2⅔	Edwards' System -	1		4	40	—	2⅔	Edwards' System -							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20	3	4		8	30	—	6	Algebra, Pt. I., Colenso and Todhunter; Trig., Pt. I., Colenso; Conic Sections, Todhunter's Analytical to end of Parabola; Drews' Geometrical to end of Ellipse; Euclid, Bks. 3, 4, and 6.	6		8	30	—	6	Euclid, Bks. 1, 2, and 3; Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations.							

No extra fee for any subject during 1864. An extra fee of 2 guineas per annum is now charged for French by order of the trustees.

* This class is composed of two divisions. The Latin as above, represents the work of the Classical part of the class. The Commercial division seldom go beyond the Latin Delectus.

† This is exclusive of religious instruction, properly so called, which occupies the first 10 minutes of each

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning any of the Subjects.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	28	4	No extra fee for any subject during 1864. An extra fee of 2 gs. per ann. is now chgd. for French by ord. of the trstees.	4	Seventeen Years.	1	M. 40	—	H. 1½	Liddell's Rome } Various Smith's Greece } portns.	6	Fourteen Years.	1	M. 30	—	H. 1½	Liddell's Rome, Small edition, to the end of Second Punic War.	8	Eleven Years.	1	M. 30	—	H. 2	Markham's Hist. of England, Roman, Saxon, and Norman Periods, pp. 1–77.
Geography	28	4		4		1	40	—	1½	Various portions of the Edinburgh Ancient Geography with Maps.	6		1	30	—	1½	Physical and Political Geography of Europe, Cornwell, with Maps.	8		1	30	—	2	Cornwell's School Geography, pp. 7–42, with Maps.
English Grammar.	8	2		—		—	—	—	—		3													
English Literature.	28	4		4		2	15	—	2	Milton's Paradise Lost (Hunter's), Bk. 2.	6		2	15	—	2	Milton's Paradise Lost (Hunter's), Bk. I.							
English Composition.	16	3		—		—	—	—	—	- - - -	3		—	—	2	2	*Portions of Cornwell's Young Composer.	8		—	—	4	3	Hiley's Junior English Composition, Course I., Pt. I.
Reading	28	3		—		—	—	—	—	- - - -	6		2	30	—	1	Mrs. Markham's Hist. of England.	8		4	30	—	2	
Writing	24	2		—		—	—	—	—	- - - -	6		6	30	—	3		8		6	30	—	3	Chamber's Educational Course of Copies.
Drawing	8	1		2		2	40	—	1½	- - - -	3		2	40	—	1½	- - - -							
Other Subjects	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	- - - -	6		2	30	—	1	Dictation from Quarterly or Article of Times.	8		6	30	—	3	Sewell's Dictation Exercises, 14 pp.; Aikin's Poetry, 60 pages.

* Cornwell's Young Composer refers to the Commercial Division only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Caerhun, nr. Conway.	8 miles.
„ „ - 2	Postman -	Bettws-y-Coed -	4 „
„ „ - 3	Coal and Timber Merchant.	Trefriw - -	2 „
„ „ - 4	Surgeon - -	Llanrwst.	
„ „ - 5	Inspector of Police	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Land Agent -	Gorswen, nr. Conway.	8 „
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Penmachno -	10 „
„ „ - 8	Sailmaker - -	Nevin, Caernarvonshire.	35 „
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Eglwysfach -	8 „
„ „ - 10	Bank manager -	Llanrwst -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Chemist - -	Tremadoc -	25 „
„ „ - 2	Quarry Agent -	Llanrwst.	
„ „ - 3	Military Captain's Widow.	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Coal Merchant -	Do.	
„ „ - 5	Military Captain's Widow.	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Draper - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Land Agent -	Gorswen, nr. Conway.	8 „
„ „ - 8	Tailor and Draper	Penmachno -	10 „
„ „ - 9	Draper - -	Llanrwst.	
„ „ 10	Captain of Merchant Vessel.	Trefriw - -	2 „

All these boys, except those from Trefriw and Bettws, lodge in the town.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman -	Llanrwst -	Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Retired Tradesman	Llanddulas, near Abergele.	
„ „ - 3	Clergyman -	Llanrwst -	
„ „ - 4	Barrister's Widow	Rhyl - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Builder - -	Capel curig -	
„ „ - 2	Physician - -	Oxford - -	
„ „ - 3	Country Squire -	Caerhun, nr. Conway.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The School was opened under the present scheme in 1852, and no boy could be admitted at that time above 12 years of age. It was therefore seven years before any boy was sent from this School to the Universities. Since 1859, boys educated *entirely* at this School have gained—

(*a*) 1 Powis Exhibition.
2 Scholarships at Jesus College.
1 Bible Clerkship at Oriel College, open to competition.
1 First Class } in the Final Classical Schools.
1 Second Class }
1 First Class Classical } in Moderations.
1 Third Class Mathematical }
1 Second Class in Natural Science, Final Schools.
} At Oxford.

(*b*) 1 East India Civil Service appointment.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

William Hanmer, Esq., Bodnod.
Henry Robertson Sandbach, Esq., Hafodunos.
Admiral Watling, Bronhautry, Llanrwst.
The Rev. John Boulger, Pennant.
The Rev. David Owen, Vicar of Eglwysfach.
John Blackwall, Esq., Hendre.
Lewis Kennedy, Esq., Gwydyr.
Mr. Edward Jones, Stamp Office, Llanrwst.
The Rev. Peter Titley, Penloyn.
Robert O. Moresdale, Esq., Bryndyffryn.
Rev. H. Morgan, Rector of Llanrwst.

Clerk to Trustees:

John E. Kennedy, 5, Alexander Square, Brompton, London.

Head Master:

Rev. T. Wolseley Lewis, M.A.

Second Master:

Henry Valentine, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RUABON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This school was mainly endowed by Rev. John Robinson, who, by his will dated 1703, left certain lands "for the better support and maintenance of a grammar school in Ruabon." The master is required to be "orthodox and well qualified in learning, and industrious, and free from public scandal"; and "in consideration of the endowment, to teach gratis all the children of Ruabon parish, except only entrance money for being admitted into the school." There is a further provision in the same will for the clothing of six poor boys, to be chosen by the vicar and wardens of the parish, who were "to be taught gratis in Ruabon school to read, write, and cast accounts till they were 12 years old."

The will also empowers the trustees, or any two of them, "to direct what they should think fit for the firmer and better settlement of his intention and the meaning of his will." Fresh trustees were appointed in 1853, and under the above power they somewhat altered the scheme laid down by the testator's will. All the boys now pay 4 guineas annually, except six who are appointed by the vicar. The clothing is given to six boys in the National school instead of in the grammar school. The instruction given is an ordinary grammar school education, modified, however, by the wishes of the boys and their parents. Thus there are some boys, who come only for a short time, who do not learn Latin at all; and less than a quarter of the boys learn Greek. Drawing, especially mechanical drawing, is learnt by many of the boys, and appears to be well taught. The master has only lately introduced English grammar into the school course, but considers it important; he finds that it helps the study of Latin, as well as being valuable for its own sake.

There are now in the parish three large National schools and a British school; education of that class, therefore, is not now wanted, and the grammar school as at present conducted seems to supply the wants both of those who seek only a commercial education, and of those who wish to prepare for one of the Universities. The boarders are mainly from England, and come to the school mainly from some personal knowledge of and connexion with the head master. This is usually the case in all boarding schools. The day scholars are on the average from rather a lower class than the boarders; no distinction, however, is made between them, though a small fee is charged for the use of the cricket-field, which practically excludes from it some of the day boys.

The moral tone of the boys appeared to be exceedingly good, and the general arrangements of the school were satisfactory. I examined the school by the papers printed in my general report, and was greatly pleased with the result. The buildings are good, but are now nearly full, and if the school increases, as there is every reason to expect, a new schoolroom will require to be

built in addition to the present one. There will be no difficulty, however, in so adding to the present buildings if money can be provided, but there is no money in hand belonging to the endowment. There is a small playground open to all the boys, besides the cricket field above referred to. The six free boys, though all of them poor, are not socially the lowest in the school. It was originally intended to let the free admissions to this Grammar school be prizes for the boys in the National or British schools. This, however, was not found to work well, owing partly to the unwillingness of the masters of the National schools to lose their best pupils, and partly to an unwillingness of the boys in many cases to extend the time of their education — to move to a different school; they are now therefore chosen by the vicar from the boys who he thinks need a grammar school education, but are unable to afford it.

Ruabon itself is very small, hardly more than a village, but the parish contains a large and very rapidly increasing population. The wants of this population seem well supplied by the school, as at present conducted, and the only material variation from the will of Mr. Robinson is the making a charge of 4 guineas per annum, of the wisdom of which there can, I suppose, be little doubt. The general feeling appeared to be favourable to the school, although some persons complained to me of its not being free as was directed by Mr. Robinson's will; they owned, however, that it was very likely more useful now than it would be if free. The discontent appears to have arisen partly from the fact that, before the present scheme, the parish appointed the head master, though they had no right to do so, and some persons are dissatisfied at losing that privilege. One of the trustees, Sir Watkin Wynn, lives close to the school, and takes a great interest in it, and encourages the master and boys by offering prizes, &c. The trustees, however, do not seem to interfere otherwise with the management of the school.

This school appears to me to afford a very good instance of the advantage of a moderate endowment. The amount is small, and therefore does not deprive the master of his incentive to work, while it has been sufficient to draw to the town the present master, and so to obtain for the neighbourhood a very much better school than would probably in any other case have been found in so small a place.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 126, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription before A.D. 1632, Thomas Nevett, by will, 28 June 1633, gave 40*s.* a year for a schoolmaster. Rev. John Robinson, vicar of Ruabon, by will, 26 Nov. 1703, left to the vicars of Ruabon a farm, partly in Ruabon and partly in Bangor, and directed 12*l.* per annum of rents to be paid to vicar and residue for

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

maintenance of grammar school. Testator also gave lands in parish of Wrexham, and directed (*inter alia*) that six poor children should be clothed and educated out of profits. Randle Jones, by will, A.D. 1753, gave 50*l.* and directed one moiety of interest to be applied in schooling two boys. Ellis Lloyd gave, by will, 200*l.*, as to 100*l.* thereof for binding apprentices, and rest for support of school; and Richard Davies gave, by will, 200*l.* for like purposes, which two sums were by deed, 30 April 1753, laid out in purchase of about 67 acres of land and a sheep-walk extending over about 92 acres in parish of Llangadwaladr. Edward Lloyd gave 150*l.* to the end that 1*l.* 10*s.* yearly might be paid out of produce for providing coals for poor and 3*l.* 10*s.* for schooling poor children, which sum was by deed, 1 Sept. 1757, laid out in purchase of a rentcharge issuing out of premises in parish of St. Martin's in Shropshire. Deeds in parish chest.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment for five years preceding 1865 was 160*l.* gross (exclusive of 20*l.* moiety of Lloyd and Davies' charity, applied to apprentice fund), 118*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For master's better maintenance in teaching poor men's children (Nevett's gift). Grammar school and orthodox master to teach *gratis* all children of parish except only entrance money. Six poor children of parish, from 6 to 12 years of age, to be chosen by vicar and wardens out of school or out of parish, to have blue coats and caps, shoes and stockings, and be taught *gratis* to read write and cast accounts until they are twelve years old (Robinson's will). For schooling two boys in Ruabon (Jones's will). Towards support of a grammar school (Ellis Lloyd's will). For teaching six poor children (Davies' will). For schooling poor children, three poor boys of townships of Christionydd Kenrick, Coed Christionydd Trevechan, and Ruabon, and two girls (Edward Lloyd's Gift). Parishioners (except blue-coat boys) to pay a quarterage of 1*l.*, non-parishioners to pay double fees (existing rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School endowed in 1703 as a grammar school. For blue-coat boys: reading, writing, casting accounts, and Church Catechism, with Exposition by Bishop of Chichester (Robinson's will). Reading, writing a plain legible hand, and first four rules at least of arithmetic for boys, and reading and sewing plain work in a sufficient manner for girls (Edward Lloyd's gift).

Government and Masters.—Rules of founder modified by trustees under powers of founder's will.

Bishop, vicar, rural dean, and two other gentlemen, trustees, appointed by Court of Chancery, appoint and remove head master.

Under Robinson's will master must be orthodox, well qualified in learning, industrious and free from all scandal.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A. of Cambridge in Holy Orders. Average net income from endowment 120*l.*, from fees 64*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master 100*l.* a year.

Day Scholars.—24: three-fourths between 10 and 14 years old; sons of professional men, tradesmen, and artizans; from distances up to two or three miles; pay for drawing, music, and French 6*l.* 6*s.* each. Dancing 4*l.* 4*s.* These subjects optional. General work, parishioners 4*l.*, non-parishioners 8*l.*, six on foundation are free.

Boarders.—26: of whom three fourths under 14 years of age; sons of professional men, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board: under 15, 44*l.* 10*s.*, above 15, 50 guineas. Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills: highest, 101*l.*, average, 74*l.*, lowest, 50*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 612 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English fairly.

School classified uniformly by one leading subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by an examiner selected by head master. A half-holiday given each month to the boy who has gained the greatest number of marks in his class. Prizes of books given once a year.

Corporal punishment not used; impositions inflicted.

New playground 40 ft.×70 ft. recently added, open to all scholars. Field for cricket and football open to all boys on payment of 10*s.* a year. Boys, except elder ones, walk out accompanied by a master.

Only one boy gone to any university within the last five years. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867].

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours and a half in the week. Play time about 26 hours in the week.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31 December 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Moiety of rents of Nantir farm with sheep walk, 66*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.* (Lloyd and Davies' charity)	20	0	0
Tithe rentcharges received in exchange for the Cinders farm commuted at 127*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, but decreased to	126	0	6½
Share of Nevett's bequest (rentcharge on land in Romney Marsh paid by the Girdlers company)	2	0	0
	£148	0	6½

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance due to receiver	8	12	6½
Allowance to tenant (Nantir farm)	0	1	0
Tithe rentcharges (including 3*s.* 6*d.* for land held from Sir W. Wynn by head master)	12	4	0
Crown rent	1	8	0
Parochial rates	20	8	10
Land tax	0	2	10
Income tax (Nevett's bequest)	0	0	10
Management, &c.	6	17	1
School:			
Head master	94	19	0
Balance in receiver's hands	3	6	5
	£148	0	6½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.. Wynnstay, Ruabon.
Lord Kenyon, Gredington, Flintshire.
Ex officio:
The Right Rev. The Bishop of St. Asaph, The Palace, St. Asaph.
The Rev. W. N. Boscawen, Rural Dean of Wrexham.
The Rev. E. W. Edwards, Vicar of Ruabon.

Head Master:

Rev. A. L. Taylor.

For tables A. and B. see following pages.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

R. B. Kirby, elected to an open Mathematical Scholarship at Caius Coll., Cambridge, 1864.
R. P. Forsham, 1st Class Local Examination (Oxford) 1863.
Many of the boys have passed the Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Ruabon - -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Surgeon - -	Gresford - -	8 miles.
" " - 3	Joiner - -		
" " - 4	Innkeeper - -		
" " - 5	Gardener - -		
" " - 6	Druggist - -		
" " - 7	Farmer - -		
" " - 8	Clergyman - -		
" " - 9	Agent - -		
" " - 10	Gentleman - -		
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Coachman - -	Parish of Ruabon	Varies from ¼ to 1½ miles.
" " - 2	Do. - -		
" " - 3	Farmer - -		
" " - 4	Do. - -		
" " - 5	Do. - -		
" " - 6	Do. - -		
" " - 7	Innkeeper - -		
" " - 8	Gardener - -		
" " - 9	Shopkeeper - -		
" " - 10	Bookseller - -		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Ruabon - -	Rev. A. L. Taylor, Head Master.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Towyn - -	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Wrexham - -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Oswestry - -	
" " - 5	Merchant - -	Liverpool - -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Clergyman - -	Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire.	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Wrexham - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Cotton Spinner -	Manchester -	
" " - 2	Clergyman - -	Llanrhaidr - -	
" " - 3	Agent - -	Bala - - -	
" " - 4	Lawyer - -	Wrexham - -	
" " - 5	Surgeon - -	Manchester -	
" " - 6	Gentleman - -	Liverpool - -	
" " - 7	Merchant - -	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	5	None	1	17	6	½	—	3	Bible and Catechism -	12	14	6	½	—	3	Bible and Catechism -	17	12	6	½	—	3	Bible.
Greek - -	9	3	None	1	17	4	½	4	7	One Book of Herodotus; the "Philoctetes" of Euripides.	2	14	4	½	4	5	One Book of Homer; ½ Book of Xenophon.	3	12	4	½	—	3	Grammar and Arnold's 1st Greek Book.
Latin - -	37	4	None	1	17	4	½	4	6	Cicero pro Murena; Epistles of Horace.	7	14	4	½	4	6	One Book of Virgil -	11	13	4	1	4	9	1st Book Eutropius and some Delectus.
French - -	18	2	6l. 6s.	No first class.						- - - - -	6	14	2	1½	2	9	Fivas' French Gram. and L'echo de Paris.	12	12	2	1½	2	9	Fivas' French Grammar; L'echo de Paris.
Arithmetic -	50	—	None	—	—	6	1	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic.														
Book-keeping	13	—	None	—	14	3	—	—	4															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	6	Todhunter's Algebra and Trigonometry; Goodwin's Mechanics.														
History -	50	5	None	1	17	6	½	—	3	Smith's History of England and Rome.	12	14	4	¾	—	3	Smith's small Hist. of England and small History of Rome.	16	12	4	½	—	2	Gleig's History of England.
Geography -	50	5	None	1	17		½	—	2	Cornwell's Geography	12	14	2	1	—	2	Cornwell's Geography	16	12	2	1	—	2	Taught from Atlas, and orally.
English Grammar.	49	4	None	No first class.						- - - - -	12	14	4	½	2	4	Morell's English Grammar.	16	12	2	1	—	2	Catechism of English Grammar (Morrison's).
English Composition.	49	4	None	No first class.						- - - - -	12	14	—	—	2	1½	The exercise consists of an original composition.	16	12	—	—	4	3	An original composition in any simple subject.
Reading -	49	4	None	No first class.						The Reading Lessons are included in the History and Bible Lessons, which are read.														
*Writing -	49	—	None	—	—	4	—	—	4															
*Music - -	10	—	6l. 6s.	—	—	1	—	—	5															
*Drawing -	14	—	6l. 6s.	—	—	6	—	—	6															

* These subjects are not taught in class, and the aggregate of time and number of lessons per week are same for all the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RUTHIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THIS is one of the most important grammar schools in North Wales, and one of the three schools which, in the opinion of the Bishop of St. Asaph (an opinion in which I concur), ought to continue classical grammar schools. The school was founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth; and by the original statutes certain fees were payable by the boys, except those born in the parish of Llanalidan in the town of Ruthin. The total number of boys was limited to 120. A new scheme for the management of the school and the other extensive charities of Ruthin was sanctioned by act of Parliament in 1863 (26 & 27 Vict. c. lix.) A new master also was appointed last year; and the past condition of the school, therefore, cannot be taken as much clue to its probable future. At the time I visited it there were 30 boys, who were well taught by the late master upon the strictest principles of a classical education. The small number of pupils appeared to arise from two causes: many of the inhabitants of the town wished for a more commercial education for their sons, although the existence of the school had given rise to a preference for a classical education among many of the tradespeople as well as the professional men; and, secondly, disputes with respect to the school had been going on for some years, which appeared to me, as far as I could learn, to have originated partly in political feuds and partly in a personal animosity between the late head master and the warden of Christ's Hospital at Ruthin, a foundation which is intimately connected with the Grammar school. One of the principal grounds of complaint alleged against the late head master was his refusal to take boarders; which is instructive, as showing the difference of feeling existing in different places on that subject. The boarders lived with the third master, or in houses licensed by the head master. The system of only allowing boys to live with their friends or in certain licensed houses appears to me a most desirable one, which will, I hope, be continued. By the new scheme the local governors, in whom the control of the school is vested, have the power of dismissing the master without alleging any cause, on giving him three months notice; a regulation most unusual in Grammar schools, but, I should think, most advantageous.

The appointment of second master has hitherto rested with the head master, though not his removal. The local governors are to frame rules for the future with respect to all the masters, as well as other matters connected with the government of the school. I have stated in my general report my reasons for thinking that the head master should have the appointment and dismissal of the other masters, subject to the consent of the trustees or local governors.

The position held by the school is no doubt due to the valuable exhibitions in its gift. About 173*l.* a year is given in exhibi-

tions to the universities. This is likely still to increase, as there are mines under the trust property, which are now let, and the income from which is being invested. The actual working of the mines, however, has not yet commenced, and the dead rent only, without any royalty, is therefore received. I was unable to ascertain the probable increase to the trust funds to be eventually derived from these mines, but it is likely to be considerable.

The school premises consist of a large schoolroom, the woodwork of which, however, is much out of repair, dormitories over it capable of holding about 26 boys, and a good house for the master adjoining it. There is no play ground whatever, only a fives court a little distance from the school. This is a very serious evil, which there will be some difficulty in remedying, but which ought, if possible, to be remedied, even if at considerable cost.

The endowment hardly seems hitherto to have produced a benefit equivalent to its amount, and it is, I think, questionable whether, even under the new arrangements, it is likely to do so. If the education continues a classical one it may be questioned whether there are many boys in the town to whom it is suitable who could not well afford to pay for it; and whether, therefore, the free admission of the boys from the town is a sufficient advantage to be gained by the endowment. The greatest advantage of the school is to those who, intending to enter the Church, or for other reasons seeking a university education, are able to remain at the school at small expense by living in the town, and afterwards to proceed to the university by the help of the exhibitions. The encouragement of this class of boys ought, I think, to be the great object of the school.

If the school can be made a good Grammar school, which it is, I think, likely to become under the present master, and boys who required such an education, but were unable to pay for it, received their education free, whether belonging to the town or not, much good might be done. If the present system is retained I think some provision should be, if possible, made for giving a more commercial education to those boys from the town who require it.

It may be worthy of remark that by the original statutes of the school, which are of the time of Queen Elizabeth, it is provided that no Welsh shall be spoken in the school, and it is still requisite that a boy should be able to speak some English before he is admitted into the school. By the original statutes the boys were to have one half holiday only a week; but it is stated in the Report of the Charity Commission in the year 1837 to have been then the custom, and it has continued so to the present time, for the boys to have three half holidays in the week, and also vacations at Christmas and Midsummer, so that the holidays in all have amounted to nearly five months in the year. It is intended, however, by the present head master to reduce the number of half holidays in the week to two.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part 3, p. 84, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment. — Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, 23 May, 1595, granted to president and warden at Christ Hospital in Ruthin, advowson and tithes of moiety of rectory of Llanelidan, to the intent that the profits should be applied for the maintenance of master and under master of grammar school, according to statutes and ordinances of Dean (afterwards Bishop) Goodman. Edward Lloyd, by will 14 Feb. 1740, gave four fifths of his residuary personal estate to trustees to be applied for benefit of school as they should judge best. This bequest was laid out by trustees in purchase of an estate in parish of Mold, known as Garregllwd, and clear rents and profits were directed by order of Court of Chancery to be applied in exhibitions. Under scheme of Court of Chancery, confirmed by Act of Parliament 21st July 1863, a yearly sum of 60*l.* is paid to exhibition fund from revenues of Hospital of Christ, founded and endowed by Bishop Goodman in 1590. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment of grammar school for five years preceding 1865 was 326*l.* gross, 277*l.* net; actual income in 1865, 309*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* gross, 266*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* net, whole of which applied to school.

Income of exhibition endowment from Lloyd's charity and subsidy from Goodman's charity is 165*l.* 1*s.* per annum. Number of exhibitions, their annual value, and terms for which they may be held, left by scheme to discretion of trustees with sanction of Charity Commissioners, with proviso that trustees may in any year (in default of properly qualified candidates or for other sufficient cause) apply income of exhibition fund in repair of buildings and to extraordinary requirements of school.

Buildings and site ill adapted to their purpose; head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of master and under master of grammar school in Ruthin according to statutes of Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, in that behalf made or to be made (letters patent). Number of boys limited to 120. Natives of Llanelidan or town of Ruthin to pay 4*d.* entrance fee, and to be thenceforth free of charge. For other boys a graduated scale of quarterly payments from 4*d.* up to 2*s.* and of entrance fees from 4*d.* up to half-a-crown (Goodman's statutes). To provide (subject to the preferential right of sons of inhabitants of Ruthin and Llanelidan) for sons of all persons a sound classical, commercial, and generally useful education at a moderate cost. Governors may with sanction of Charity Commissioners (subject to assent of present master so long as he holds office) make rules for admission of boarders, and payment, regulation, and application of fees (scheme, A.D. 1863).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school. Sound classical, commercial, and generally useful education (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by an Act of Parliament 26 & 27 Vict., chap. 59, which received royal assent 21 July 1863.

Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor, Dean of St. Asaph, mayor, warden of Christ's Hospital in Ruthin, official, and six other persons, duly qualified by attainments, station in life, and place of residence, non-official governors of hospital, grammar school, and exhibition charities; five a quorum; Bishop of St. Asaph or (in his absence) of Bangor, chairman; chairman a casting vote; have power, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, to make proper rules for general constitution, government, and conduct of school, and masters, and scholars; with sanction of Bishop, and subject to rights of present master and usher, for reasonable cause, or with three months notice, remove master and under master.

Vacancies among non-official governors filled by election on part of continuing governors, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

Master appointed by bishop, or if he neglect to do so for 12 weeks, by governors for that turn. Must by Goodman's statutes be upwards of 25 years old and M.A. or Doctor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment, two thirds of net annual income of grammar school, besides house. Under master, appointed by head master, receives one third of net income of endowment. In 1865 head master received 172*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, under master 93*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* from endowment. The present master (1867), appointed at end of 1865, has consented to a yearly charge on his portion of the endowment to pay off debt for repairs.

Day Scholars.—23: nearly half between 14 and 16 years of age; sons of professional men and upper tradesmen, from within five minutes' walk; pay for dancing 4*l.* 4*s.* Fires, sweeping, and lights 6*s.* Drilling 5*s.* Library fund 5*s.* General work, foundationers 5*l.*, non-foundationers 10*l.*

Boarders.—32. Terms for board 35*l.* Washing 2*l.* School bills: highest, 36*l.*, average 34*l.*, lowest 27*l.* Hours 7 a.m., 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know English.

Occasional modification of school course to suit boys' subsequent career.

Religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions partly by marks and partly by examination; classics being the main test.

Examination twice a year by masters. Prizes given once a year for success in examination. Examiner appointed by governors.

Punishments: impositions, detentions, caning, and in extreme cases flogging; all corporal punishments by head master only.

No playground. Fair fives court about 100 yards off. Drilling occasionally taught.

Nine boys gone direct to universities within the last five years. [Four at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 34½ hours in the week.

SUMMARY of Balance Sheet of Grammar School account for A.D. 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Tithe rentcharge	309	11	9	Rates and taxes	37	4	7
				Annuals	0	6	10
				Insurance	2	16	9
				Account books	2	14	3
				Head master	172	15	1
				Second Master	93	14	3
	£309	11	9		£309	11	9

ACCOUNTS of Exhibition Endowment for A.D. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Goodman's charity	60	0	0	Exhibitions	125	0	0
Rent of Garreglwd	98	0	0	Examination and prizes	18	0	0
Dividends on 226*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* consols	6	16	0	Proportion of clerk's salary	7	10	6
Rent	0	5	0	Insurance	1	4	5
				Incidentals	13	6	7
	£165	1	0		£165	1	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
The Lord Bishop of Bangor.
The Dean of St. Asaph.
The Mayor of Ruthin.
The Warden of the Hospital of Christ in Ruthin.
The Master of the Grammar School in Ruthin.

(*cont. on next page.*)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES—*cont.*

The Right Hon. Spencer Bulkeley, Lord Newborough.
Townshend Mainwaring of Galltfaenan, Esq., M.P.
The Rev. Edward Thelwall of Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd.
The Rev. James Jones of Llanfwrog.
The Rev Francis Owen, of Efenechtyd.
The Rev. Reginald Hughes, of Llansantffraid Glyn Peiriog.

Head Master:
Rev. J. W. Freeborn, (appointed at end of 1865).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Printer (D)	NOTE: Boys marked D are not boys of Ruthin, but lodge in private houses in the town, and are considered as day scholars. All from Ruthin within 5 minutes walk of the school.
,, ,, - 2	Chemist	
,, ,, - 3	Saddler	
,, ,, - 4	Printer (D)	
,, ,, - 5	Ironmonger (D)	
,, ,, - 6	Late Innkeeper	
,, ,, - 7	Agent	
,, ,, - 8	Draper	
,, ,, - 9	Ironmonger	
,, ,, - 10	Do (D)	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Agent	
,, ,, - 2	Clerk	
,, ,, - 3	Druggist	
,, ,, - 4	Draper	
,, ,, - 5	Non-commissioned Officer and Pensioner.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Wood Merchant	Holywell,
,, ,, - 2	Land Agent	Near Llanfyllyn.
,, ,, - 3	Merchant	The Grange, near Ruthin.
,, ,, - 4	None	Rhyl.
,, ,, - 5	Merchant	The Grange, near Ruthin.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon	Llanfyllyn.
,, ,, - 7	Solicitor	Tymawr, near Ruthin.
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman	Bagilt.
,, ,, - 9	Surgeon	Tyddyn, near Ruthin.
,, ,, - 10	Officer of the Army	Mold.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Surgeon	Rhyl.
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman Farmer of his own Land.	Near Llanfyllyn.
,, ,, - 3	Draper	Conway.
,, ,, - 4	Chemist	Chester.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H M		H M				Y.		H M		H M				Y.		H M		H		
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	11	15·7	7	1 0	—	—	Lesson for the day in Greek, and Acts of the Apostles.		10	14	7	—	—	—	Four Gospels, Acts of Apostles in English, Watt's Script. History from end of sect. 2 to chap. xxiii.		8	12	7	—	—	—	Same as 2nd division.
Greek -	25	6	—	11	—	7	1 0	1	7 0	Œdip. Rex. Col.; Elect. of Soph.; Hecuba; Medea; Herod., 1, 2 Bks.; Iliad, 1 to 8 and 20 to 24.		14	—	7	1 0	—	7 0	Xenophon's Anabasis, Books 1, 2, and 3 to end of sect. 6, chap. 2; last 15 pages of Grk. Delectus.		4	11	7	1 0	—	—	Valpy's Greek Delectus, 13 first pages.
Latin -	All	6	—	11	—	7	1 0	5	7 0	Germania, Agricola, Historia of Tacitus, Bellum Jugurthinum; Epistles, Satires, and Odes of Horace; Ovid's Fasti, 5, 6; Georgics and Bucolics of Virgil.		18	—	7	1 0	—	7 0	Æneid I., Gallic War, Books 1, 2, 3, 4.		8	12	7	1 0	6	—	Eutropius 1, 2, 3, and 14 chaps. of book 4.
French -	All	3	—	11	—	2	0 45	2	1 30	Tarver's Choix prose and verse, pp. 71–140.		8	14	2	0 45	—	1 30	Ahn: pp. 45–80.		—	—	—	—	—	—	Le Petit Precepteur, pp. 46-61.
Arithmetic -	—	—	—	—	—	12	1 30	—	—	Colenso: up to Decimal and Vulgar Fractions.		—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -		—	—	2	0 30	—	1	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	—	—	8	—	12	1 30	—	—	Mathematics up to VIth Bk. of Euclid; Trigonometry, Plane, and (Snowball's) Quadratic Equations, Colenso and Hall.																	
History -	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -		8	14	—	—	—	—	- - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	School History by S.P.C.K., from Henry VIII. to end.	
Geography -	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -		8	—	—	—	—	—	Sullivan's Geog., from pp. 185 to 235.		8	12	—	—	—	—	Sullivan's Geog., British Empire.	
Reading -	18																										
Writing -	All	—	—	—	—	5	0 30	—	2 0	- - -		—	—	—	0 50	—	4 16	- - - -		8	12	—	0 40	—	5		
Drawing -	3																										

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (Ruthin Grammar School).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) David Thomas, Scholar of Jesus Coll., Oxford, 1852; the Goldsmiths Exhibition, open to the whole University, in 1855; 2nd Class Classics (Moderations), 1855; 3rd Class do. (Finals), 1856.

R. Trevor Owen elected Exhibitioner of Jesus Coll. 1855; 2nd Class Mathematics (Moderations), Scholar of his College, 1858; 3rd Class Mathematics (Finals).

H. Humphreys, of same College, Scholar, 1861.

Rupert H. Morris, ditto, Scholar, 1861; Powis Scholar, open to all who have a certain knowledge of Welsh, 1862; 2nd Class Classics (Moderations), 1863; Ditto Ditto (Finals), 1865.

Philip Henry Weekshed, of University College, London, 6th Certificate of Honour in Junior Class of Roman Language and Literature; 4th Certificate in Greek Language and Literature; 5th Certificate in Mathematics; all in 1862; 1863, 3rd Place in Latin Honours at 1st B.A. Examination; 1864, 3rd Certificate of Honours in Higher Senior Class of Roman Language and Literature; 2nd Certificate of Honour and 2nd Prize in Greek; Prize at University Hall; First Class in B.A. Examination.

Exhibitioners from the School are not given, but all boys who have gone to Jesus College in the last 10 years (with the exception of one) have been successful candidates. These exhibitions are open to all natives of Wales and Monmouth and to others proceeding from four or five Welsh schools, of which Ruthin is not one.

Wrexham Grammar School.

Mr. Bompas' Report.

There are no trustees of this school, and very little is known of its history. The endowment consists of 32*l.*, which has been left at different times for the education of "poor scholars." There is also a good house, which was built by subscription at the beginning of the century. The present master, Mr. Floater, was appointed 20 years ago by the Bishop of St. Asaph, and found the place empty and in a dilapidated condition, but seems to have made it for a time a pretty good school. He is not required to teach any boys free, or to do anything for the endowment, except keep a school. He is now growing old, and, having no family, has little inducement to try to increase the school; and there are only 15 pupils, viz., 5 boarders, and 10 day scholars. These, however, are fairly taught. Mr. Floater wishes much that the school could be revived, and would be quite ready to retire for a small pension, or share his position with another, or make any reasonable arrangement for the good of the school.

Wrexham is a large town, and has only two other schools; one quite an elementary one for the lower middle class, and one which is mainly a boarding school. It would seem, therefore, that there is quite room for the Grammar school to be useful if it could be revived. But for this purpose trustees should be appointed, and the whole put on a good footing. The house, though large, would require some alteration, as there is at present no dining hall; half of the schoolroom, however, which is very large, might be used for this purpose, or one might be made in some other part of the house. There is room in the dormitories for 40 or 50 boys. A sum of 120*l.*, the residue left in hand after some changes in the trust property, is held by the vicar of Wrexham ready to be expended on such repairs and alterations when required; but probably a larger sum would be needed to do up the whole house thoroughly. The school is well situated, and has a good playground and garden in front. There are other larger endowments in the town for the education of poor children, and good schools exist. It would be a pity, therefore, to use the endowment for the purposes of elementary education, which would seem otherwise to be consistent with the will of the founders; and the existence of the house which was built for the purpose of a grammar school also renders such a change undesirable.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Part 3, 143, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Valentine Broughton, by will, 16 June 1603, directed lands in Bersham, Esclusham, and Broughton in Denbighshire to be assured to corporation of Chester, that they might yearly raise out of profits 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards maintenance of school-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

master, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for better maintenance of choristers in parish church and in case there should be no choristers for schoolmaster. Mrs. Gwen Eyton is said to have left a house, garden, and croft for schooling poor boys of parish. Ralph Weld left 100*l.* for education, which, with other sums, was laid out in purchase of land in Mold.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 32*l.*

Buildings in bad state of repair; 120*l.* held by vicar ready to be expended in repairs and alterations; larger sum needed. Master's house has accommodation for 40 or 50 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of youth in good erudition and learning. Master to teach gratis 12 poor scholars to be allowed by the churchwardens of parish church for time being (Broughton's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good erudition and learning (Broughton's will).

Government and Masters.—No trustees.

Present master appointed by Bishop of St. Asaph many years ago.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. No return supplied concerning the ages of the boys, who are sons chiefly of professional men, tradesmen, and farmers.

Masters.—Income of master from endowment, 32*l.*; from fees, 100*l.* (End. Gr. Ret. A.D. 1865).

Day Scholars.—Ten, all from town and neighbourhood.

Boarders.—Five, all in head-master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Rise 6 a.m.; retire 8 to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read tolerably well.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction two days in the week besides Sunday. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Eton Prayer Book.

Promotions by proficiency.

No examinations except those by head-master. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions, confinement in playhours, and corporal punishment; last rare, by head-master only, and generally in private.

Playground of considerable size. A master always present at games. Boys, as a rule, not allowed to walk in country at their discretion.

Only one boy gone to any other place of education—Municipal College of Boulogne—within master's recollection.

School open about 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school generally rather more than 40 hours in the week. Playtime between 30 and 40 hours in the week.

COUNTY OF FLINT.

HAWARDEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THIS school is situated in a little village of about 500 inhabitants, about two miles from the Queen's Ferry station on the Chester and Holyhead line. The farmers round are pretty well off, and the school is very pleasantly situated on a high hill. The main part of the endowment consists in the school building, which contains a master's house and a good schoolroom, with two bedrooms over it, capable of containing about 20 boys. The master also rents a piece of ground as a playground, adjoining the school, and a cricket field near, and the boys have leave to play in Hawarden Park twice a week. There are at present in the school 30 boys, of whom 10 are Welsh, 10 English, and 10 Irish, about half being boarders and half day scholars. Half of the day scholars walk as much as two miles to the school. The condition of the school did not appear to me to be satisfactory; the discipline was very bad, and most of the boys appeared to know very little of any subject. This appeared to arise from the head master leaving the school almost entirely in the hands of his assistant, and the fact that his assistant had been changed several times recently, the one who was there when I examined the school having only just come. The master is, I should think, capable of teaching well if he devoted himself more entirely to the school. The school, from its situation, is not likely to become a large or important one, but ought to be of great value to the district, as affording a good middle class school for the sons of farmers and others in the neighbourhood. This, I think, the present master, with a good assistant and a more constant attention to the school, would be able to make it, but it does not appear to be so at present.

There is a sum of 200*l.* per annum paid by the Commissioners for Improving the River Dee to the lord of the manor and freeholders of Hawarden. This is now spent, after the necessary repairs to the embankment, in lighting and paving the village, and on similar objects. I think it is probable, from all I could learn, that the trustees would be willing to apply a part of this to increasing the endowment of the grammar school; and in fact the necessary repairs to the school have been paid out of it in past years. Some hesitation, however, would probably be felt by the trustees unless the present master exerts himself to render the school really efficient; if he does so, or the mastership at any time becomes vacant, I think an arrangement should, if possible, be made with the trustees to allot a fixed sum annually to the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 200, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—George Ledsham, by will, 24 Feb. 1606, gave 300*l.* for the erection and maintenance of a free grammar school in the west corner of the churchyard. Documents in custody of rector in feoffee parish book.

School Property.—200*l.* invested with Commissioners of Highways at 4 per cent., 200*l.* in hands of Sir S. Glynne at 4 per cent. Annual income 16*l.*, whole of which is paid to master.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free grammar school (founder). In practice eight free scholars appointed from the parish.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters. — Rector and churchwardens and eleven other parishioners of best rank and quality trustees; five a quorum; appoint master. Vacancies in the trust filled by election on part of continuing trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Usher appointed and paid by master. Total income of master from endowment 16*l.*, from each day boy 4*l.* besides school premises and profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—29, sons chiefly of farmers, but about five or six of professional gentlemen; fee, 4*l.* annually; extras, 30*s.* to 60*s.* on an average.

Boarders.—Six, all in master's house. Terms: board and English only, 20 to 30 guineas, with extras, 30 to 40 guineas.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., Hawarden Castle.
The Rev. Henry Glynne, Hawarden Rectory.
William Hancock, Esq., Aston Bank.
Gregory Burnett, Esq., Dee Cottage.
Mr. John Fox, Brewer, Castle Hill.
Mr. Charles Gorst, Farmer, Sealand.
Dr. Moffat, M.D., Hawarden.
Mr. Thomas Roberts, Farmer, Sealand.

Ex officio:
Two churchwardens for the time being.

Head Master:
George Wilkinson, F.S.A.

HOLYWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THE endowment of this school is only the interest on 160*l.* The master for this teaches six boys for 5*s.* a quarter; these are appointed by the vicar. The vicar also by custom appoints the master, though there are no deeds showing his right to do so. The school was formerly taught in a room over the well, which had been originally a chapel. But, on the death of the last master, the vicar appointed Mr. Cole, who had already a school in the town, and the boys were removed to his premises.

The school, as at present conducted, is a lower middle class school. The whole number of boys is 65, of whom eight are boarders. They are the sons of tradesmen and the better class of mechanics, the free boys being of the latter class. The teaching is satisfactory in the lower subjects; the writing is exceedingly good, the arithmetic and geography fair. Nothing, however, beyond the ordinary English subjects are taught in the school, except that five boys were just beginning Latin. Allowance must be made, however, for the character of the boys, the short time they remain at school, and the early age (13 or 14) at which they leave. The population around are poor, the farmers, for the most part, living as hardly as their labourers; very little population of the middle class exists in the town or neighbourhood. The schoolroom is a large room, well suited for the purpose, with a playground round it. I do not see that more can be done than is already the case with this small endowment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 177, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. In A.D. 1837 endowment was 160*l.*, secured on Flint turnpike trust since A.D. 1763; of which sum 100*l.* was given by one Williams and 60*l.* by Mrs. Keay. Two sums of 25*l.* each and a bequest of 120*l.* given to school long since lost.

School Property.—Annual income from endowment, 7*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, being interest at the rate of 4*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per cent. on the sum of 160*l.* Since 1863, under authority of an Act of Parliament, interest paid has been reduced to three per cent.; hence master only receives 4*l.* 16*s.* per annum.

No buildings.

Objects of Trust.—Not known.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known. School appears to have been reputed a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Master and six boys nominated by vicar.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Six boys nominated by Vicar are sent to a private school in the town. The six boys are sons of a poor blind man, a gentleman's servant, a sailor, a copper warehouseman, a copper refiner, and a toyseller and photographer. They are classed with the master's private pupils, and instructed in scripture, catechism, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography, and the classics if their friends wish it.

Sole Trustee:
Rev. Hugh Jones, Vicar of Holywell.

Master:
William T. Cole.

NEWMARKET OR TRELOFNOYD.—WYNNE'S SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 216, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Wynne, by a codicil to his will, 17th Oct. 1713, gave a schoolhouse and premises, and a rentcharge of 40*l.* issuing out of his purchased lands in Flintshire and Denbighshire, and directed 10*l.* thereof to be for schoolmaster, 12*l.* for poor scholars, 2*l.* 12*s.* for an usher, 10*l.* to be laid up in chest for the advancement (as in the codicil mentioned) of thirteen pensioners, and residue to be laid up in chest, as to 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* thereof, for apprenticing non-parishioners to any tradesmen living in parish.

School Property.—Average income from endowment applicable to grammar school and to apprenticing poor children 93*l.* 10*s.*

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Master to teach a public grammar school with Greek and Latin authors; and in case the same be obstructed and hindered by law, for want of conformity in matters of religion, then to teach and instruct all persons, both young and old, in order to enable them to write, cast accounts, and speak languages, particularly French, and to teach them mathematics, and all in order to fit persons for travel, for trade, and for navigation, to make them thereby have an honest livelihood, and to be serviceable to their king, queen, and country. Master to teach upon charity any number of persons, not exceeding twenty, being such as churchwardens recommend. Poor scholars to be chosen by master, with consent of one of wardens or minister. Incumbents of Llanasaph, Whitford, Disserth, Meliden, Gwaenyscor, and Trelofnoyd to have power of nominating one boy from each of their respective parishes (founder's codicil).

For all boys residing in parish of Trelofnoyd or Newmarket of age of six years and upwards, of good character, free from infection, &c., to be instructed in principles of christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, book-keeping, navigation, and other subjects as trustees think expedient. Religious instruction in Holy Scripture to all the boys; in liturgy and catechism of Church of England to those whose parents, &c. do not object (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1859. Fifteen trustees, of whom incumbent and two churchwardens *ex officio*, to be resident within 15 miles of parish. Vacancies filled by Court of Chancery. Master appointed and removable at discretion by trustees; to be a member of Church of England; not a minister of any parish; may not hold other employment without consent of trustees.

Present state of School.

A parochial mixed elementary school under a certificated master.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Right Rev. The Bishop of St. Asaph, Palace, St. Asaph.
The Hon. T. P. Lloyd, Pengwern, Rhyl.
W. S. Conwy, Esq., Bodrhyddan, Rhyl.
L. F. Lloyd, Esq., Nannerch Mold.
E. Bates, Esq., Gyrn Castle, Llanasa, Holywell.
T. Dixon, Esq., Nant, Rhyl.
Rev. E. Evans, Halkin, Holywell.
Rev. T. J. Hughes, Llanasa, Holywell.

Ex officio:
Incumbent and Churchwardens of the parish.

Master:
John Nightingale (Certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

St. Asaph Grammar School.

Mr. Bompas' Report.

THE origin of this school cannot be distinctly traced; it seems originally to have been in some way connected with the cathedral, the school house formerly standing within the cathedral precincts. The master is at present, and apparently has always been, appointed by the four vicars choral of the cathedral, though there seems to be no distinct evidence that the right of appointment belongs to them. They also claim the right to nominate 24 boys, to be educated free, and include in this number the choristers. The endowment seems to consist of the interest on 180*l.* now on mortgage at 5 per cent., a rentcharge of 5*l.*, and a sum of 7*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, the interest of money in the Old South Sea Annuities, which is paid, but apparently improperly, to the master of the National school.

It would seem also only just that the Dean and Chapter should make some payment from the cathedral funds for the education of the choristers, and they are, I believe, willing to do so. At present, under a most strange arrangement, made some years ago, they pay 10*l.* a year to the National school in consideration that the vicars would appoint the choristers as free scholars to the grammar school, the supposition being, I believe, that the boys who would have been appointed to the grammar school if the choristers had not, would be taught in the National school. Besides the endowment of the grammar school there are certain lands the rent of which now amounts to about 100*l.* a year, which were left to the four vicars of St. Asaph by a Mrs. Williams "for and towards the schooling and education of poor children and clothing of poor people of the said parish of St. Asaph such as the said vicars in their discretion should think most proper."

The vicars have long given about 35*l.* a year from this to the grammar school, and it is, I believe, in right of this sum that they claim to appoint 24 free boys. The rest of the income is spent on clothing, blankets, and food for the poor. From what I could gather I think that it would probably be more really useful if the whole sum were given to the grammar school, though no doubt some dissatisfaction would be occasioned at first at the ceasing of the accustomed doles. It should be remembered, however, in any efforts that are made for the benefit of the school on the one hand that this forms no part of the endowment of the grammar school, and is entirely within the discretion of the vicars, and on the other hand that it gives no rights to the vicars over the school and that they have no right to appoint the 24 poor boys except by permission of the master or other authorities of the school in consideration of their paying this sum to the school. I think that whatever arrangements may in future be made the master ought not to be expected to teach 24 boys for only 35*l.* a year.

The school is at present a good commercial school, and there were at the time I visited it 44 boys, of whom 13 were boarders. The present master had only been appointed two years, the school previously having been closed for a while. He appeared to be a thoroughly efficient master and energetic man, very much liked in the neighbourhood. The boys had made fair progress, all but 9 learning Latin and all but 12 Euclid, several also doing algebra and trigonometry. The school, therefore, meets exceedingly well the wants of the neighbourhood which is entirely of a rural character, the city of St. Asaph containing about 1,800 inhabitants but they being almost entirely of the lower class. The great wants of the school are better school buildings and some rather more definite arrangements with respect to the endowments and free boys. The present school building consists only of a large room situated in the middle of a garden. There is no accommodation for the master or for boarders, nor any playground or class-rooms. There seemed to be a strong wish on the part of many of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood to aid in erecting new buildings and increasing the efficiency of the school, and a similar wish was expressed to me by the vicars choral. The difficulty seemed to be to frame a scheme which would satisfy all parties, and still more to find anyone willing to take the initiative. It is, however, I think, of great importance to the school, and indeed to the neighbourhood, that some steps should be taken at once. If 1,000*l.* could be raised, as it was stated to me by several gentlemen was the case, for the purpose of building good school premises, including accommodation for boarders and a master's house, and that and the present endowment of 20*l.* a year were placed in the hands of trustees, say four, to be chosen by the subscribers to the building fund and two by the vicars as trustees of the present endowment, the school would be placed, I think, on a sound footing, and would be of great benefit to the neighbourhood. The master might then be fairly expected to educate 6 boys free, who should be nominated by the trustees. Any arangements for the payment by the vicars, of the whole or part of Mrs. Williams's fund to the school in consideration of their being entitled to nominate additional free boys, or with the Dean and Chapter for the education of the choristers, ought to be made subsequently and independently by the trustees of the school with those bodies.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 231, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. Bishop Barrow, who died about A.D. 1679, is stated to have given in his lifetime 100*l.*, which was perhaps laid out in the purchase of a rentcharge of 5*l.* issuing out of a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

farm known as Pentre Ucha in parish. In A.D. 1837 school was also possessed of 241*l.* 6*s.*, old South Sea annuities. John Hutchinson by will, 30 July 1828, gave 200*l.*, the interest to be paid to master.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 14*l.* (being 5*l.* from Bishop Barrow's gift and 9*l.* interest on 180*l.* from Hutchinson's), whole of which is applied to school.

Buildings and site tolerably adapted to their purpose; no residence for master or playground.

Objects of Trust.—Original trusts unknown. 24 free scholars nominated by trustees, six by each, on account of an endowment by Mrs. Elizabeth Williams in 1729 for educating poor children, and for other purposes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Described as a grammar school in will of J. Hutchinson.

Government and Masters.—The four Vicars of St. Asaph trustees; appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master LL.B. Total income from endowment 14*l.*, from fees 38*l.*, from profits of boarders 60*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—34: chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of persons of independent means, farmers, and tradesmen; from distances up to two miles; non-foundationers pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s.* Latin and Greek 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Higher mathematics 2*l.* 2*s.* Fires 4*s.* Drilling 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—12, all in head master's house. Four meals a day, meat once. Terms for board and tuition, according to age, 24 to 26 guineas. Laundress 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills (half a year) 20*l.*, 13*l.*, and 14*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 440 feet per boy. Only those above 13 years of age have separate beds. Hours 6 to 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by reading chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction provided by head master. Prayers, taken from the Liturgy, morning and evening.

Promotions by weekly examinations.

Examination at Midsummer by master, at Christmas by independent examiners. Prizes given at Midsummer examination.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishments; the latter publicly and by head master only.

No playground belonging to school. One at head master's residence for his boarders. A master always present at games. Boys walk out accompanied by a master.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week. Play time about 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees:

The Vicars of St. Asaph, viz.
Rev. W. H. Owen, Rhyllon, St. Asaph.
Rev. T. W. Edwards, Rhudlan, St. Asaph.
Rev. Thomas Brown, St. Asaph.
Rev. John Sturkey, St. Asaph.

Head Master:

W. Easterby, LL.B.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Smith - -	St. Asaph -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Builder - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 3	Wheelwright -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 4	Joiner - -	Cefn - -	2 "
" " - 5	Asst. Overseer -	St. Asaph - -	½ "
" " - 6	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 7	Tailor - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 8	Coachman - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 9	Hotel Keeper -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Tym-y-Coed -	2 "
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Coachman - -	St. Asaph -	¼ "
" " - 2	Asst. Overseer -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 4	Plasterer - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Cefn - - -	2 "
" " - 6	Labourer - -	Do. - -	2 "
" " - 7	Verger - -	St. Asaph - -	¼ "
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 9	Actuary - -	Do. - -	¼ "
" " - 10	Labourer - -	Do. - -	¼ "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Engineer - -	Sunderland -	Head Master.
" " - 2	Saddler - -	Abergele - -	
" " - 3	Gentleman -	St. Asaph -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Denbigh - -	
" " - 5	Farmer - -	St. Asaph -	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Cwm - -	
" " - 7	Do. - -	Abergele - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Denbigh - -	
" " - 2	Clergyman - -	Pensarn -	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Dyserth - -	
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	St. Asaph -	
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Dyserth - -	
" " - 6	Steward - -	Bodrhyddan -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

During the 2½ years that the present Head Master has held office he has had under private tuition—

1. One who passed the Civil Service examination for the Customs.
2. One who passed the preliminary examination of the Incorporated Law Society.
3. One who passed the Matriculation examination of the University of London.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	44	3	—	16	14	3	⅜	3	2¼	The Bible and Pinnock's Analysis.	20	12	3	⅜	3	2¼	The Bible - -	8	9	4½	⅛	4	2	The Bible.
Greek - -	2	1	—	2	13	6	½	6	3	Greek Grammar.														
Latin - -	27	3	—	7	13	6	½	6	3	Virgil, Æneid, Books I. and II.	13	12·5	6	½	6	3	1 Exercise daily from Arnold's "Henry's Latin Reader," with Accidence and Syntax.	7	9·5	6	½	6	3	Latin Accidence.
Arithmetic -	44	3	—	12	13·5	2	⅜	4	1½	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	20	12·5	5	⅜	12	3¾	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	12	10	6	⅜	12	4½	Tutor's Assistant.
Book-keeping	4	1	—	4	14	4	⅜	4	3	Dr. Brewer's system.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	1	—	4	14	4	⅜	4	3	Nesbit's Mensuration.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	23	2	—	10	13·5	6	⅜	12	4½	Euclid, Book I.; Newth's Mechanics, and Colenso's Algebra.	13	12·5	4	⅜	6	3	Euclid, Book I., 1st 15 propositions.							
History -	36	2	—	16	14	4	½	2	2	Dr. Smith's History of England.	20	12	5	½	2	2½	Dr. Smith's History.							
Geography -	44	3	—	16	14	2	⅜	2	1½	Dr. Sullivan's Geography	20	12	4	⅜	2	2	Dr. Sullivan's - -	8	9	6	⅛	6	3	Dr. Sullivan's.
English Grammar.	44	3	—	16	14	2	⅜	2	1½	Dr. Sullivan's Grammar	20	12	4	⅜	2	2	Dr. Sullivan's - -	8	9	6	⅛	6	3	Dr. Sullivan's.
English Composition.	36	3	—	12	14	2	⅜	2	1½	Graham's Practice, &c. -	24	12	3	⅜	2	2½	Dr. Sullivan's.							
Reading -	44	3	—	16	14	4	⅛	4	2	- - - -	20	12	5	⅛	5	2½		8	9	6	⅜	6	4½	
Writing -	44	3	—	16	14	4	⅛	4	2	- - - -	20	12	5	⅛	5	2½		8	9	6	⅜	6	4½	
Drawing -	7	1	—	7	12	1	1½	—	1½															

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Dolgellau Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

None of the Welsh grammar schools has sunk so low as that at Dolgellau, which had, when I visited it in the summer of 1866, two scholars, aged respectively 8 and 11. By the original foundation of A.D. 1665, the rector and churchwardens of the parish, together with 12 other honest persons, were made trustees; by a subsequent benefaction of 1727 lands were devised to the Dean and Chapter of Bangor in trust for the school; by a third, in 1793, a sum of money was given to the Bishop of Bangor, the Dean of Bangor, and the rector of Dolgellau, and their respective successors, in trust for the master of the free school. There ought thus to be three bodies of trustees, but as a matter of fact no one but the rector of Dolgellau seems of late years to have concerned himself with the school. The instrument of 1727, which may be regarded as a sort of refoundation of the school, declares "that no person serving any cure of souls, unless he quit the "said cure, shall be qualified to be chosen the schoolmaster for "the said school; and if, having been chosen to be schoolmaster, "he shall after such choice accept of any cure of souls, he shall "not continue schoolmaster, but another shall be chosen in his "room, for no person can in my (testator's) opinion, discharge his "duty in a cure and school at Dolgellau."* Notwithstanding this judicious provision, it has long been the practice for the rectors of Dolgellau to appoint their curates to the mastership of the grammar school; and when the question was tried at law some years since the court decided that a curacy not being technically a cure of souls the appointment was a valid one.

As might be expected, a school treated only as a means of increasing a curate's salary has been of little service to the place. It is said that twenty or thirty years ago the sons of the minor gentry and professional men were educated there; but of late it has had only the foundationers,† whose full number is 18, and who are taught gratis, and some stray boys who, when they got into disgrace at the national school, used to run off to the grammar school, and in this way have the pleasure not only of escaping their lessons, but also of injuring the national schoolmaster by diminishing the attendance at his school, on which the Government grant partly depends. As far as I could learn, the object of the last few masters of the grammar school has been merely to discharge their legal duty by teaching such free boys as might present themselves, without trying to attract pupils of a superior class. If the school had been united with the national

* This is from the abstract of the will in the Report of the Charity Commissioners.

† By the deed of 1665 twelve, by that of 1793 six others were directed to be taught gratis.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school, as was once proposed, its classical character could not have been more completely lost.

The school-house is a small one-storied building, on the road which leads out of Dolgellau towards Cader Idris, and contains two rooms, one very small, the other about 28 feet by 17 by 14. These rooms, however, had not been used during the nine months preceding my visit; and the two boys whom I found were in a parlour at the curate's lodgings. They were pay scholars (paying 6*l.* 6*s.* a year), for the curate, having the sole charge of the parish until the arrival of the newly-appointed rector, had sent off the free boys to the national school some time before. These two boys were learning reading, writing, and arithmetic, and were said to be learning English grammar, though they could not answer the simplest question respecting it. The elder of the two, however, proved able to do a sum in simple addition, and knew something about the multiplication table.

It is sufficiently plain that if the school at Dolgellau is to be of any use to the place it must no longer be given to the curate of an extensive mountain parish, who is also chaplain to the county gaol. Supposing it re-established with a regular board of trustees and a suitable building, the question would arise whether it should be a purely commercial or a partially classical school. The trades-people of the town, or rather village, send their children to the national and British schools, especially to the latter, which has been established by the Dissenters, and would probably continue to do so, being satisfied with the limited measure of education they receive there, and looking on the grammar school as a Church of England institution. It, therefore, deserves consideration whether the school might not have an equal or better prospect of success by appealing to the richer class of residents, and by adding a boarding department, to which the sons of the lesser squires, professional men, and other persons scattered through the country who desire a classical education, might resort. Dolgellau is now accessible by railway from both North and South Wales, and no more beautiful or healthy spot could be found in which to place a boarding school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 561, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Ellis, Rector of Dolgellau, by will, 4 Dec. 1665, gave premises, known as Penrhyn, in parish of Llan Aber, for maintenance of a schoolmaster. Ellis Lewis, by will, 21 Aug. 1727, gave premises in parish of Llan Drillo, in Rhôs, in Denbighshire, for support of a free grammar school, to be in conjunction with gift of John Ellis to the like purpose. Testator also gave 50*l.* towards building a free school house in Dolgellau. John Tamberlain, 13 Sep. 1793, gave 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; dividends to be paid to master. Deeds in custody of rector.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 38*l.* 15*s.*, whole of which, after deducting income tax, is received by master.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching twelve poor children, especially orphans, without any entrance or other charge at any time, such youths, male children, to be next of kin to founder, if such there should be, otherwise, generally to be chosen without any respect or difference; and for reading prayers three times a day, either in place where youths are taught or in church; boys not to continue above the age of sixteen years (Ellis's will). A free grammar school for the free use, teaching, and advantage of children of parish of Dolgellau only (Lewis's will). For teaching six poor boys of parish in reading, writing, and ciphering; such poor boys to be nominated by rector; and towards instruction, support, benefit, or relief (in such manner and for such purposes as trustees think proper) of any of poor of parish (Tamberlain's gift).

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—School called a grammar school (Lewis's will). Reading, writing, and ciphering (Tamberlain's gift).

Government and Masters.—Trustees under Ellis's will: rector, churchwardens, and twelve other honest persons. Under Lewis's will: dean and chapter of Bangor. Under Tamberlain's gift: bishop and dean of Bangor and rector of Dolgellau. Under Lewis's will master to be of his kin preferentially, B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, and not to hold cure of souls. Appointed and dismissed (subject to an appeal by majority of parishioners in vestry assembled to dean and chapter of Bangor) by rector of Dolgellau.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master graduate of Cambridge in Holy Orders. Receives whole income of endowment, less income tax. Allowed to take boarders.

Day Scholars.—[In 1867, 14] labourers' children; chiefly from town. Attend on Sunday and go to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Subjects taught are reading, writing, and arithmetic. Religious instruction for the first half-hour daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by examination. Examination by masters half-yearly.

Corporal punishment not often resorted to; passages from books learnt or copied.

No playground. Boys play on public recreation ground of 14 acres; five minutes walk from school.

One boy gone to St. Bees within the last five years.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 22½ hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES. (End. Gr. Ret., 1865.)

Dean of Bangor,
Canon Residentiary of Bangor,
Archdeacon of Bangor,
Archdeacon of Merioneth,
Rector of Dolgellau,
Churchwardens of Dolgellau,
} *Ex officio.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LLANEGRYN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS is one of those numerous cases in which a grammar school endowment has been applied to elementary education. The foundation deed required the schoolmaster to be a "graduate of one of "the universities, well learned in the Latin and Greek tongues, and "skilled in grammar and rhetoric." But now, although there is a tradition in the parish that the school was once classical, and that an Irish bishop was educated in it, no Latin book is or has for many years past been seen there; the place is a mere parish school, where writing and arithmetic, with perhaps some little grammar and geography, are taught to the children of the neighbouring farmers and labourers. It has also been made to serve another purpose, not directed by the founder, that of increasing the stipend of the perpetual curate of Llanegryn. The present curate is schoolmaster, as some of his predecessors may probably have been; he has an extensive and mountainous parish to look after, and commits the teaching to an usher, to whom he pays a salary, which was reported to me to be 45*l.* a year. There are no other teachers. Whether the head-master (curate) undertakes any part of the school work besides the religious instruction, and, if so, how much of it, I am unable to state; for he not only refused to fill up the forms of inquiry issued by the Commission, but received my visit with a good deal of brusqueness, vowing that he would answer no questions, denouncing all inquiries by the State into charitable foundations, and running off into a declamation about the cattle plague and certain fellowships at Jesus College, Oxford, which had, it seemed, been suppressed by the Oxford University Commissioners. So far as I could gather from some conversation with him, maintained very unwillingly on his part, the school property which he manages is worth from 100*l.* to 120*l.* per annum (gross), some portion of which (apparently not exceeding 20*l.* or 25*l.* per annum) is spent in apprenticing scholars and in repairs, the rest going entirely to the master.* He has also a residence close to the school; it is well placed and comfortable, a sum of 260*l.* consols belonging to the school having been recently sold out, and the proceeds expended in making additions to this house. There is usually, I was told, a surplus from the apprentice fund, but one too small to be worth investing. What becomes of it was not stated.

The school-house is a fairly good building in a high situation, not far from where the hamlet of Llanegryn lies, in a quiet valley closed up at its north-eastern end by the peak of Cader Idris.

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* A sum of money which the Charity Commission Report of 1843 mentions as due to the school for arrears of a rentcharge has been very honourably paid in full since that date.

The one school-room struck me as too small for 60 children—the number said to be usually in attendance. As the master had dismissed the school and gone down to the seaside, where I overtook and endeavoured to cross-question him, it was impossible to examine the scholars. The number in attendance is said to range from 50 to 70, one-third of whom are girls, and something like a fourth pay 2*s.* a quarter, being either children of farmers or extra-parochial. The rest are taught free. The school is, of course, not under Government inspection.

It is not very easy to say what can be or ought to be done to make this foundation more generally useful. There is so great a want of grammar schools in this part of Wales—none within 30 or 40 miles, except the virtually extinct one at Dolgellau—that it would seem desirable to make it available for superior instruction by opening a cheap boarding house, or inducing boys to come and lodge in the farmhouses, as they do in most parts of the Principality. On the other hand the endowment is scarcely large enough to attract an able man, and the place, although the Welsh Coast Railway passes within a mile and a half of it, is out of the way and little known.* One thing, however, is clear enough, that the intentions of the founder are not carried out when his gift is applied solely to elementary education, and when part of it (over and above the part which goes to the apprentices) is not devoted to education in any form, but to the augmentation of a living.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 565, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Hugh Owen, by will, 18 July 1650, gave 400*l.* for a free school, in consideration whereof Lewis Owen, under a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 4 June 1652, charged lands in parish known as Tal-y-Bont with a rent of 20*l.* a year. Griffith Owen, by will, 3 Feb. 1668, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in land, and directed one third of rents to be paid to a writing master for his salary and for pens and ink; the residue, if any, to be for apprenticing; one other third to be paid to master; and remaining third to be employed in binding such poor legitimate children of parish as had been scholars apprentices.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment believed to be about 110*l.* gross, of which 85*l.* or 90*l.* net to master, after payment for apprentices, repairs, &c.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to keep a free school in parish of Llanegryn for ever (Hugh Owen's will). School to be free only to commote of Tal-y-Bont, in county of Merioneth (decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses). Towards maintaining a writing master to teach and instruct poor children in school to write. Master to catechize poor scholars and other young persons of parish, or some of them, such catechizing to be had on the Lord's day before evening prayer (Griffith Owen's will).

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* I may state that one of the trustees, who was kind enough to write me a letter on the subject, and to whose opinion much weight ought no doubt to be attributed, expressed his belief that a school of a higher class would not succeed, and added, that it would be more desirable to have Welsh boys of the middle class educated out of Wales.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing; fundamentals of Christian religion (Griffith Owen's will).

Government and Masters.—Master must by founder's directions be graduate in one of universities of the land, well learned in the Latin and Greek tongues, and skilled in grammar and rhetoric; appointed and, for negligence or other misconduct, removed after two admonitions, with three months' interval between each, under their hands and seals, by heirs of founder's nephew and rectors of Dolgelly and Llan Gelynin. Writing master appointed by trustees under Griffith Owen's will, among whom were to be rectors of Dolgelly and Llan Gelynin and two nearest resident magistrates.

State of School.

See assistant commissioner's report.

LIST OF TRUSTEES. (End. Gr. Ret., 1865.)

Two nearest resident Magistrates,
Rector of Dolgellau,
Rector of Llangelynin,
} *Ex officio.*
William Watkin Edward Wynne, Esq., MP., (hereditary trustee.)
Edward Owen.
John Lloyd.

Llan-y-cil or Bala Free Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

At the time of my visit, which fell in July 1866, the Bala school was suspended, and the few children who had belonged to it were being taught in the national school. Two months before a chancery suit, which had been in progress since 1862, had resulted in the promulgation of a scheme and the appointment of some trustees, who may probably before this time have set the school a-going. Formerly the charity had been managed and the master appointed by Jesus College, Oxford; the bishops of the two North Welsh dioceses being also visitors and trustees.

From whatever cause, it seems to have been greatly neglected, had in 1846 dwindled down to a charity school of the lowest type, and to judge from the appearance of its pupils whom I saw, and from the account given by the Bala people, cannot have been much better during the last few years before its suspension. Probably it would have had no boys at all but for the clothing and gratuitous instruction which it gave to 30 foundationers, sons of poor parents at Bala. Of these foundationers I found 13 present in the national schools, and examined them in reading, which they did not do well, being very Welsh and rather undisciplined; and in English grammar and geography, of which they knew scarcely anything. Their average age was eleven. The grammar school building was shut up; it stands at the eastern end of the village, sufficiently well placed, but very much out of repair.

The new chancery scheme does not include either Latin or mathematics among the subjects to be taught in the school, but at the same time directs the trustees to make it, if they can, a "middle" school, imparting a better education than that given in British and National schools. But as this scheme at the same time limits the master's salary to 100*l.*, directing 30*l.* to be spent in clothing 10 foundation boys, and as it fixes the fee at 1*s.* a week, it is not easy to see how this elevation of the school is to be attained. The British school already receives the children of the shopkeepers, farmers, and better class of artisans at Bala, who are all dissenters; while others, and especially the poorer people, resort to the national school. There is really no need and no room for a third school to benefit the poor, or give a mainly elementary instruction. It would therefore have been better to abolish the provision about clothing altogether, and to devote the whole proceeds of the endowment, which are, along with the value of the master's house and garden, about 180*l.* a year, to the support of a genuine grammar school, to which the sons of the neighbouring farmers as well as those of the richer tradespeople of the town might resort, and where they would obtain a partially classical as well as a superior commercial education, paying a fair price—4*l.* or 6*l.* a year—for it. Bala is a healthy and a very pretty place, well suited for a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

boarding establishment; and those boys who could not afford to board with the master might, according to the Welsh custom, find lodgings in the town. In a part of Wales so extremely poor in grammar school foundations as Merionethshire is, it seems a great pity to let one so rich and so happily placed be degraded into a mere charity school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 553, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Edmond Meyricke, by a codicil, 14 May 1712, gave premises in Bala, and also 15*l.* per annum for clothing of 30 scholars, and 15*l.* per annum to schoolmaster, and so much money to be laid out yearly for repairs, as trustees should think fit.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 166*l.* gross, 150*l.* net.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house has accommodation for a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For use and benefit of a school and schoolmaster, in which school there should be 30 poor boys of North Wales settled and taught grammar learning, until they be thought fit to be removed to other schools, or employments, or be put apprentices, at discretion of trustees (founder's codicil). Foundation scholars to be selected by trustees at annual examination, from boys resident in North Wales, whether then in the school or not, whose age does not exceed twelve years; to be ten in number and to receive 3*l.* per annum each for clothing. School to be open to all boys of good character, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, and not unfitted by infectious disease, or other sufficient cause, on payment of a fee not exceeding 1*s.* per week (scheme, A.D. 1866).

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar learning (founder's codicil). Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, singing, and such other branches of education as trustees think fit. Trustees to endeavour to make school a middle school, for imparting a better education than that to be obtained in North Wales in connection with "National Society" and "British and Foreign School Society" (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by order of Master of the Rolls, 2 May 1866.

Trustees: Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor, principal of Jesus college, Oxford, Rectors of Llanfaur, Llandderfel, Llangowar, and Llanycil, owners of two farms, respectively known as Ucheldre, near Corwen, and Rhiwlas, near Bala, for the time being, and four residents within 50 miles of parish church of Llanycil, who are appointed by Court of Chancery; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and dismiss masters.

Master must be of Church of England. May not hold any office which, in opinion of trustees, will interfere with his school duties. If removed without cause assigned entitled to a quarter's notice or stipend and share of fees up to end of half-year succeeding such removal.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 90*l.*, besides house and garden, and 5*l.* from private pupils. Under new scheme master's salary not to exceed 100*l.* from endowment, besides half fees.

Day Scholars.—35.

Boarders.—Two in master's house,

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have some little knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School is classified separately for Latin and English subjects; all but four learn Latin. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism, unless parents object. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination annually, by an examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes will be given.

Punishments: lines, and in extreme cases caning; the latter privately.

No playground. Boys have liberty of playing in a large field close to school.

School open about 40 or 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 to 30 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bangor.
The Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
The Rev. Thomas Morgan, Rector of Llanfaur.
The Rev. John Jones, Rector of Llandderfel.
The Rev. James Evans, Rector of Llangowar.
The Rev. David Evans, Rector of Llan-y-cil.
Mr. William Jones, Bryntegid.
Mr. Francis Jones, Ciltalgarth.
Mr. William P. Jones, Bodwenni.
Mr. Meredith Richards, Caerynwch.
Mr. R. J. H. Price, Rhiwlas.

Clerk to Trustees:

Wm. Thomas Phillips.

Head Master:

Wm. Thomas Phillips.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

DEYTHUR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THIS school is situated in a country district, with not even a village near it, and about 2½ miles from the nearest railway station. It was founded by Andrew Newport, lord of the manor of Deythur, for the instruction of "the children of the "lord and tenants of the said manor in reading and writing, and "in the Latin and Greek grammar, and all other learning usually "taught in a grammar school." The lord of the manor of Deythur has the power of appointing and removing the schoolmaster, and of framing rules for the school. Mrs. Gore, the present lady of the manor, gave me every opportunity of gaining information concerning the school, while stating her claim to a complete control over it. There are now about 30 boys in the school (besides the master's private pupils) of whom about half are the sons of cottagers; they receive a very similar education to that which is given at an ordinary National school, but are rather better taught. The first class say their lessons with the master's private pupils, though they prepare them in a separate room.

The present master, Rev. Edward Robinson, besides the boys who are admitted free, has 20 private boarders. These he teaches in a room divided from that in which the other boys are taught by a glazed partition. These also appeared to be well taught. They are partly the sons of farmers round, and partly of tradesmen and professional men at a distance.

The house is comfortable, but not adapted for a large school. The bedrooms at present are too crowded, though with a little alteration the house might be made to accommodate as many. There is, however, no dining room from the pupils apart from the ordinary dining room of the house. The schoolroom is convenient enough. There is a good playground and cricket field, which, however, are used only by the master's private pupils.

It is difficult to suggest any alteration that could be made with advantage in the employment of this endowment. It hardly affords the education which was originally contemplated, but very few of the tenants of the manor would now care for a classical education; if they did so they would be able to obtain it from the present master. It at first sight seemed very undesirable to have the master's private pupils separated from the free boys in the way described; but it is impossible to avoid this, except by making some rule which should exclude the sons of cottagers. Considering how few there are who desire a better education, it may be questioned whether such a charge would be for the advantage of the manor, for whose benefit the school was founded.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 256, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Andrew Newport, by deed, 2 July 1690, gave schoolhouse and premises in township of Haughton, for maintenance of master, and by another deed of even date, gave premises lying in lordship of Deythur for same purpose. A.D. 1799, greater part of charity lands were exchanged under an Inclosure Act, and about 49 acres allotted in respect thereof. In A.D. 1837, master received a rentcharge of 2*l.* on account of an estate in Meifod, and another rent of 2*l.* from owner of property intermixed with part of estate.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment, 107*l.* 10*s.* gross, 102*l.* 10*s.* net, of which 90*l.* is received by master.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of one schoolmaster to instruct children of lord and tenants of manor of Deythur, in reading and writing, and in Latin and Greek grammar, and all other learning usually taught in a grammar school (foundation deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, Latin and Greek grammar, and all other learning usually taught in a grammar school (foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—Master appointed and removed by founder's representatives being lords of manor, who also have power to make statutes to be valid in so far as they are not repugnant to royal prerogative, statutes of realm, or constitutions and canons ecclesiastical.

Trustees to be six or more in number, some to be of founder's family in case any of them live near.

Master allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.— Two departments, the one classical,* in age of scholars, first grade; the other non-classical, in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Headmaster a clergyman, receives 90*l.* from endowment, besides fees and profits on boarders; usher appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Lower school 53 [about 30 at visit of assistant commissioner]; chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of farmers and labourers generally; from distances up to more than four miles; pay for fires 1*s.* Not obliged to attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Upper school, 19 in schoolhouse. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 25 to 30 guineas. French 4*l.* 4*s.*, pianoforte 6*l.* 6*s.*, washing 2*l.* School bills: highest 44*l.*, average 29*l.*, lowest 26*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 332 feet per boy. Hours 7½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No amount of knowledge required from boys on admission.

School classified by one leading subject &c. chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified as far as practicable to suit special cases. Head master gives religious instruction to senior boys; second master to juniors. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks for half year's work and monthly examinations.

Examination monthly by masters. Prizes given half-yearly.

Punishments: subtraction of marks and corporal punishment; latter publicly and by head master only.

Playground a quarter of an acre. Boys not allowed to walk in country unaccompanied by a master.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Playtime 22 hours in the week.

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* Only six boys learning Latin (1869).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	
Boys highest in School - 1	Labourer - -	From distances up to 2½ miles from the school.
„ „ - 2	Landowner -	
„ „ - 3	Joiner - -	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	
„ „ - 6	Farmer, &c. -	
„ „ - 7	Farmer (Guardian)	
„ „ - 8	Landowner - -	
„ „ - 9	Landowner -	
„ „ - 10	None - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	
„ „ - 2	Blacksmith - -	
„ „ - 3	Farmer, &c. -	
„ „ - 4	Farmer, &c. -	
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	
„ „ - 6	Labourer - -	
„ „ - 7	Gatekeeper -	
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Doctor - -	Ardmore, Youghal, Ireland.	Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Tailor and Draper	Birmingham -	
„ „ - 3	Innkeeper, &c. -	Ardleen - -	
„ „ - 4	Farmer (Guardian)	Ponty Pentre -	
„ „ - 5	Brickmaker -	Ardleen - -	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Carrighofa -	
„ „ - 7	Independent -	Liverpool - -	
„ „ - 8	Pawnbroker -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 10		Llanfyllin - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Tailor and Draper	Birmingham -	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Near Llanfyllin -	
„ „ - 3	Restaurant -	Liverpool - -	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Llanyblodwel -	
„ „ - 5	Independent -	Llansaintffraid -	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Llanyblodwel -	
„ „ - 7	Independent -	Liverpool - -	
„ „ - 8	Restaurant - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 9	Estate Agent -	Nautcribba Hall, Welshpool.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (Second Half-year of 1864).

Subjects in the First or Highest Class.

Bible; Ramsay's Catechism. Xenophon's Anabasis; Cæsar; Sallust. French: Grammaire des Grammaires and 1st Course by Dr. Ahn. Arithmetic: Crossley, Colenso, and one by the Irish Board. Book-keeping: Chambers. Mensuration: Nesbit. Euclid: Pott's. Chemistry: Johnstone. English History: By S.P.C.K. Geography: Anderson. Atlas: Nelson. English Grammar: Lennie and Hopkin's Orthographical Ex. Poetry: Selections by Hughes. Reading: Crossley's Comprehensive Class Book; Hughes' Poetry; Johnstone's Chemistry and English History. Writing: Darnell's Course. Natural History, &c.: Crossley's Comprehensive Class Book is used, which contains a Course of Lessons on History, Physics, Natural History, Geography, and Miscellaneous. The Syllabus of Work for Half-year ending Christmas 1864 is destroyed, and therefore the exact amount read in each of the above Subjects cannot be stated.

Subjects in the Second Class.

Religious Knowledge: Bible and Church Catechism. Arithmetic: Crossley and Irish Board. Geography: Anderson. English Grammar: Lennie and Hopkins. Reading: Crossley's Comprehensive Class Book. Writing: Darnell's Course.

Subjects in the Lowest Class.

Religious Knowledge: Bible and Church Catechism. Arithmetic: Irish Board. Geography: Outlines as in Mavor's Spelling. Grammar: Outlines as in Mavor's Spelling. Reading: Third Book by the Irish Board. Writing: Darnell's Course.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1 Scholarship at the University of Cambridge.
(*b*) 1, Cambridge Local Examinations.
1, Civil Service.
(*c*) 3, Royal College of Surgeons.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
J. J. Turner, Esq., Pentreheylin, Oswestry.
C. Temple, Esq., Q.C.

Master:
Rev. Edward Robinson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WELSHPOOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

RICHARD TUDOR gave 100*l.*, the interest to be given to the schoolmaster who should for the time being teach a grammar or Latin school in the church school of the parish of Pool, for teaching 10 boys, natives of and poor inhabitants within the town of Pool in the said parish. No grammar school has existed for many years, and there is no other endowment, and the interest on the 100*l.* is paid to the National school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part iii. 318, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Tudor, by will (date unknown), gave 100*l.*, the interest to be given to schoolmaster, he teaching a grammar or Latin school in church school of parish of Pool; or in case there should be no such master interest to be paid to his nephew and his heirs. Testator also gave 40*l.* for some petty schoolmistress; 80*l.*, the interest to be applied in apprenticing annually some poor boy being a native of, inhabiting in, and chargeable to parish; and 50*l.* for poor. Edward Parry, about A.D. 1773, bequeathed 170*l.* to be laid out on good security or in land, and directed interest of 100*l.* thereof to be paid to chief master of church school, and of residue to be applied in purchasing upper garments for six poor persons legally settled in middle division of parish.

School Property.—The annual income from endowment is 9*l.*, interest on 200*l.*

Objects of Trust.—For teaching ten boys natives of and poor inhabitants within town. For teaching ten poor boys and girls natives of and inhabitants within town (Tudor's will). For teaching eight poor boys, natives of town, to read and write (Parry's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Tudor's gifts for a grammar or Latin school and an English school respectively. Reading and writing (Parry's gift).

Government and Masters.—School managed by a committee and Rev. J. E. Hill, Vicar.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Income applied in support of national school.

Trustee (1867):
Rev. J. E. Hill, Vicar, of Welshpool.

NORTH WALES.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 41.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited. *	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
County of Anglesey.								£ *	£ *	£ *	
Classical School—											
Beaumaris -	2,558	Farming -	Doctors' Commons.	—	Scheme, A.D. 1832.	Good	Feoffees				Stat.
County of Carnarvon.											
Classical School—											
Bangor - -	6,738	No particular class predominates.	With clerk to trustees.	No	Scheme, A.D. 1862.	Out of repair.	Clerk to trustees.	—	329	—	Stat.
Semi-classical School—											
Bottwnog -	138	Farming -	With secretary.	Yes	Varied from time to time by trustees.	Good	Secretary.	215	170	170	Inc.
School in abeyance—											
Pwllheli -	2,420	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
County of Denbigh.											
Classical Schools—											
Llanrwst -	3,993	Farming -	Among records of Court of Chancery.	—	Scheme, A.D. 1851.	Fair	Trustees	836	633	406	Stat.
Ruabon -	14,343	Agricultural and mining.	Parish chest	Yes	Varied by trustees.	Good	Vicar and churchwardens.	160	118	118	Stat.
Ruthin -	3,372	Agricultural.	Clerk to trustees.	No	Scheme, A.D. 1863.	Good	Governors	326	277	277	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Denbigh -	5,946	Agricultural.	With trustee	Yes	New scheme A.D. 1865.	Bad	Trustee in conjunction with master.	59	—	—	Inc.
Wrexham -	†7,562	- - -	-	—	- - -	Bad	- -	32	—	—	- -

(*Continued on p. 254.*)

* *See Digest, p. 175.*

† Population of parish, A.D. 1861, 19,780.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualification required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
*	*	None†	†	Two ex officio, rest local.	—	Master	Yes	Unrestricted.	—	- - -	- -	Dim.	Grammar	Almshouses, &c.
*	*	16	*	Dean and chapter ex officio, five local.	Lay membership of Ch., &c.	Trstees.	No	Poor men's children.	—	Poorer applicants preferred.	Claim -	—	Virtue and learning.	None
*	*	Two	6	Two ex officio, rest local.	—	Trstees.	No	Unrestricted.	—	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	—
—	—	—	—	- -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	0	None	0	Rector ex. off., rest local.	Residence solvency &c.	Trstees.	No	?	—	Sons of residents in certain parishes preferred.	Claim -	Dim.	?	Almshouse, &c.
None	0	None	0	Ex. off. and local.	—	Master and trustees	Yes	? Parish -	—	Parishioners abs.	Appointment by vicar and churchwardens.	Stat.	Grammar	—
3	125	None	0	6 ex. off., 6 local.	Solvency	Governors.	Yes	? Neighbourhood.	—	Inhabitants of Ruthin and Llanelidan pref.	Claim -	—	- - -	None
None	0	None	0	Two ex off., six local.	Residence	- - -	No	? Neighbourhood.	—	Residence abs.	Appointment by trustees.	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	—	None	—	- - -	—	? Unrestricted.	—	- - - -	- -	—	Good erudition and learning,	Choristers.

(*Continued on next page.*)

* *See p.* 14.

† Trustees proposed to found some of 20*l.* a year for boarders and 10*l.* a year for day boys. Proposal in abeyance ending an inquiry by Charity Commissioners.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
County of Anglesey.										
Classical School—										
Beaumaris (1867.)	H.M., 3 resident and 2 non-resident assist.	Feoffees	Feoffees	H.M.	H.M.	Unmarried (not observed), M.A. of Oxford.	H.M.	42 B. 15 D.	Class of scholars.	—
County of Carnarvon.										
Classical School—										
Bangor*	H.M., 2nd M., and assist. M.	Trstees.	Trustees, with six months' notice.	H.M., subject to approval of trstees.	H.M., absolutely.	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M. and 2nd M.	B. 4 D.	Usefulness and class of scholars.	4 or 5
Semi-classical School—										
Bottwnog	H.M. and assistant.	Trstees.	Bishop and Dean of Bangor.	H.M.	H.M.	Unmarried, M.A., of Oxford, Englishman preferred.	H.M. and assist.	59 D.	Usefulness and class of scholars.	10
School in abeyance—										
Pwllheli	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	—	- -	- -	—
County of Denbigh.										
Classical Schools—										
Llanrwst (1867.)	H.M.; second M.; writing M.	Trstees. with patron's approval.	Trustees with patron's approval.	Trstees. with patron's approval.	Trstees.	Graduate of Eng. Univ., clergyman pref.	H.M. only.	11 B. 21 D.	No great change.	4
Ruabon	H.M. and second M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	26 B. 24 D.	No particular change.	2
Ruthin	H.M.; under M.; 2 assist. MM.	Bishop	Governors with six months' notice.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. or doctor above 25 years old.	H.M.	32 B. 23 D.	No great change.	½
Semi-classical Schools—										
Denbigh	H.M. and under M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M., with trstees.' approval.	H.M., with trstees.' approval.	Graduate of Eng. Univ. or Dublin.	None	7 B. 28 D.	- - -	—
Wrexham	H.M.	On last occasion by Bp.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	5 B. 10 D.	Population increased.	—

(*Continued on p. 256.*)

* School since closed.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents (the Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent / Professional / Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 100 A.	Per cent. 67 A. 33 B.	1·5	12	H.M.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	£ 72	£ 64	£ 59	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9–10	By prefects	1,416	4
- -	A. B.	·5	1·5	Trustees	Under master	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
0	20 A. 70 B. 10 C.	0	—	None necessary.	Some boys from a distance lodge at farm-houses.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	30 A. 70 B.	1	3	Trustees	H.M., besides lodging houses.	—	Yes	59	48	42	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 9–10	Masters -	571	None.
95 A. 5 B.	20 A. 65 B. 15 C.	·2	1·2	Trustees	H.M. alone	—	Yes	101	74	50	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 9	Master and monitor.	612	None.
85 A. 15 B.	93 B. 7 C.	1·8	1·6	H.M. -	Assist. M., besides lodging houses.	—	Yes	36	34	27	(*a*) 6 or later. (*b*) 9–10	By monitors and resident M.	—	One.
100 A.	100 B.	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	Yes	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 8–9	Masters -	—	None.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.											
Classical School—											
Beaumaris (1867).	39 or 40.	34	Elementary Latin.	By classics chiefly, and math. and mod. lang. sub.	Marks and examination combined.	Hour and a half's preparation daily; rest in school.	57	37	50	4	—
COUNTY OF CARNARVON.											
Classical School—											
Bangor*	40	30	English reading.	By classics and math. chiefly, and French sub.	Marks and examination conjointly.	Majority out of school without supervision.	16	5	25	—	—
Semi-classical School—											
Bottwnog	42	31	No restriction	Separate	By proficiency	Part out of school without supervision.	15	2	5	—	—
School in abeyance—											
Pwllheli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTY OF DENBIGH.											
Classical Schools—											
Llanrwst	39	31	Reading and writing.	By Latin and Greek.	Examination	All out of school; sup.	28	12	14	—	—
Ruabon	40	30½	Fair English reading.	Uniform	Examination	Very few except French in school.	37	9	18	—	—
Ruthin	38	34½	English	—	Marks and examination.	Portion of each lesson learnt out of school; supervision.	All	37	All	4	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Denbigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrexham	About 42	More than 40.	Tolerably good reading.	Separate	Proficiency	Morning lessons learnt out of school.	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 258.)

* School since closed.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History and Chemistry, by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	57	22	All three	2	1	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
Some boys have private tutors.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three	40	6	All three	6	—	—	—	—	No part of system.
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Exercise books	All	12	Text books and orally.	6	—	—	—	—	Not formally taught.
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three according to boy's position.	28	20	Text books generally.	1	—	All (1867).			Lectures and experiments every week.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All three	50	12	Text books	13	—	—	—	—	Occasional lectures with experiments.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	All	12	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	All three occasionally.	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught.

Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
County of Anglesey.													
Classical School—													
Beaumaris (1867.)	57	47	—	7	54	24	40	9	4	All	-	Once a quarter.	Once a year; by H.M., with sanction of trustees.
County of Carnarvon.													
Classical School—													
Bangor*	30	30	30	16	16	40	35	25	—	All but T.M. and P.M.	-	Half-yearly	-
Semi-classical School—													
Bottwnog	All							—	—	Not taught	-	-	Once a year by trustees.
School in abeyance—													
Pwllheli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
County of Denbigh.													
Classical Schools—													
Llanrwst	28	28	8	28	16	28	24	8	—	D.F.	-	Three times a year.	Once a year; by H.M.
Ruabon	50	50	49	—	49	49	49	14	10	All except D.M.	-	-	Half-yearly by H.M.
Ruthin	All		—	—	—	All		15	6	Boys who wish may learn general drawing and colouring.	-	Twice a year.	Once a year (trustees).
Semi-classical Schools—													
Denbigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Wrexham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	? G.D. and D.M.	-	-	-

(*Continued on p. 260.*)

* School since closed.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes	Yes	Yes	52	Open to all.	H.M.	Liturgy morning and evening.	Evening brdrs. only.	H.M.	Boarders one.	Whole school two.
Yes	Yes	Yes	40	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	No compulsion.	H.M.	None	None
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	All taught Church Catechism.	None	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yes	Yes	Yes	28	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	Boarders, 2 to prepare.	Boarders, 2 (church boys).
Yes	Yes	Yes	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M.	Lessons prepared on Sunday.	Two.
No	No	No	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school and in evening.	All	H.M.	Boarders	All.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Eton Prayer Book before and after school.	Whole school.	Vicar or curates.	Boarders	Boarders, 2

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders or Day Boys or both.
County of Anglesey.									
Classical School—									
Beaumaris (1867.)	Yes; practically	Not yet used.	Corporal punishment.	General supervision.	By prefects.	—	10 or 11 acres.	A gunshot.	Both
County of Carnarvon									
Classical School—									
Bangor*	Governing body expel.	Not used	Suspension	Supervision only.	—	—	Two acres.	Close	Both
Semi-classical School—									
Bottwnog	Yes	Private, when unusually severe.	All	No monitors	—	—	119 ft. × 102 ft.	Close	—
School in abeyance—									
Pwllheli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County of Denbigh.									
Classical Schools—									
Llanrwst	Except in cases of expulsion.	Private	Corporal punishment.	—	Master generally near.	About 30	Nearly 2000 sq. yds.	Close	Both
Ruabon	Trustees can interfere.	Not used	None	No monitors	Master generally present.	About 26	30 ft. × 15 ft. and (1867) 40 ft. × 70 ft.	Close	Both
Ruthin	Yes	Private	All corporal punishments.	General supervision.	—	About 30	None	½ of a mile.†	—
Semi-classical Schools—									
Denbigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrexham	Yes	Generally private.	Corporal punishment.	Cannot punish	Master always present.	30 or 40	Large	Close	Both

(*Continued on p.* 262.)

* School since closed.

† Cricket field.

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
None -	Not at present.	Yes	All (small fee).	Classics and math., with Fr. and Eng.	Classics and mathematics.	Trustees' examiner sufficient.	Not possible for all.	Want of proper (permanent) playground.
No regular one.	Drilling not part of system.	—	All -	Classics with arith.	Many care for nothing beyond reading, &c.	By governors with concurrence of master.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Ignorance, prejudices, and unfairness of parents.
None -	No -	—	None -	English commercial education.	Such as fit their sons for practical duties.	Expedient -	Possible and expedient.	Welsh language; scantiness of population; seclusion of district.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	No -	Yes	On payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* a half-year.	Those prescribed by scheme.	Generally those in use.	If expedient, by some one entirely independent.	Scarcely possible; certainly not expedient.	Second M. not dismissible by H.M.; want of control over lodging houses.
A small one	Yes -	No	Boarders only, on payment of 5*s.* a year.	Writing, reading, &c., Latin, and math.	Writing, reading, book-keeping, Latin, and mathematics.	By universities or other competent bodies.	Possible and expedient.	No particular difficulties.
None, good fives court.	Drilling occasionally taught.	Yes	? To all -	Those in use.	Those in use -	By governors	Inexpedient; in small schools impossible.	None.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	—
None -	Drilling has been taught.	Yes	None -	Latin or French, elements of Greek, &c.	Such as fit boys for business, &c.	Inexpedient	Hardly possible.	Irregular and unpunctual attendance of day pupils.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
COUNTY OF FLINT								£	£	£	
Semi-classical Schools—											
St. Asaph	2,063	Farming	None	—	- - -	Fair	Trustees	14	14	14	Stat.
Hawarden	7,044	Farming and mining chiefly.	With rector	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	16	16	16	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Holywell	5,335	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	- - -	—	- - -	None	- -	4*l.* 16*s.* since A.D. 1863.			Dim.
Newmarket*	520	- - -	- - -	—	Varied by scheme A.D. 1859.	—	- -	—	—	—	—
COUNTY OF MERIONETH.											
Semi-classical Schools—											
Llanycil - Bala School.	2,383	Chiefly farming.	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1866.	Good	Trustees	166	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Dolgelly	2,217	Chiefly farming and mining.	With rector	Yes	- - -	Good	Master	38	—	—	—
Llanegryn	652	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.											
Non-classical Schools—											
Deythur† (1867.)	- -	Agricultural.	?	?	- - -	Good	Trustees	107	102	90‡	—
Welshpool	7,304§	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Obsolete -	—	Committee.	—	—	—	—

* *See Digest, p.* 223. † In parish of Alberbury (Salop), which contained, A.D. 1861, 1,918 inhabitants.
‡ Something occasionally allowed for repairs (24*l.*, Midsummer 1867).
§ Population in A.D. 1861 of *municipal* borough; 5,004 that of parliamentary borough, and 4,844 that of parish.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benfit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force), in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
			£											
None	—	None	—	Four; all ex officio.	—	Trstees.	—	?	—	- - - -	Nomination.	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	Three ex officio, rest local.	Residence.	Trstees.	—	? Parish -	—	Residence absolute.	- -	—	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	Vicar acts as trustee.	—	—	—	?	—	Six poor boys	Nomination by vicar.	Stat.	?	—
—	—	—	—	Three ex officio, twelve local.	Residence	- -	Yes	Parish (scheme).	Boys (scheme)	- - -	- - -	—	Classical -	—
None	—	Ten	30	Seven ex officio, two *quasi* hered.	—	Trstees.	Yes	North Wales.	Boys	Residence in North Wales abs.	Examination.	—	Grammar learning.	Clothing.
—	—	—	—	Ex officio.	—	Master	—	Poor boys, especially orphans.	Boys	Founder's kin pref. and childrn. of working men.	- -	Stat.	?	—
—	—	—	—	Four ex officio, one hered.	—	- -	No	Unrestricted.	—	Residence in commote of Tal-y-bont abs.	- -	—	- - -	Apprenticing, &c.
None	0	None	0	- -	—	Lady of Manor.	No	Lordship of Deythur.	—	Residence in hundred of Deythur.	Claim -	—	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Natives of town.	Boys	- - - -	- - -	—	Semi-class.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School,	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
COUNTY OF FLINT										
Semi-classical Schools—										
St. Asaph	H.M. and assistants.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	None	12 B. 34 D.	No change.	2
Hawarden	Master and usher.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Church membership in practice.	H.M.	6 B. 29 D.	- -	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Holywell	Master	Vicar	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	None	6 D.	No change.	1½
Newmarket	- - -	Trstees.	Trustees	- -	- -	Member of Ch. of Eng.	—	- -	- -	—
COUNTY OF MERIONETH.										
Semi-classical Schools—										
Llanycil Bala School.	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	2 B. 35 D.	Better class of scholars.	4
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Dolgelly	Master	Rector	Rector	- -	- -	B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, of founder's kin preferred.	None	D.	No change.	—
Llanegyrn	- - -	Trstees.	Trustees, for misconduct, &c.	- -	- -	Graduate learned in grammar, &c.	—	- -	- -	—
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.										
Non-classical Schools—										
Deythur (1867.)	Two, and one non-resident.	Lady of Manor.	Lady of Manor.	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	Yes	19 B. 53 D. (1864).	No particular change.	4
Welshpool	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	—	D.	- -	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents (the Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent } Professional } A. Mercantile } Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 46 A. 54 B.	Per cent. 10 A. 40 B. 50 C.	0	0	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	£ —	£ —	£ —	(*a*) 6-7 (*b*) 9	By masters	440	—
100 A.	13 A. 77 B. 10 C.	—	—	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	60	35	30	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 9–8½	Usher -	512	—
- -	33 B. 67 C.	0	0	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - - -		—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - - -		—	—	- -	H.M. -	—	—	45	35	33	(*a*) 6-7 -	- - -	—	—
- - - -		0	2	No boarders.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - - -		—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
13 A. 87 B.	10 A. 55 B. 35 C.	0	?	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	44	29	26	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 9	Masters -	332	None
- -	100 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
COUNTY OF FLINT.											
Semi-classical Schools—											
St. Asaph	40	28	Reading and writing.	By reading as leading subject.	By weekly examinations.	Two thirds out of school, boarders supervision.	27	2	—	—	—
Hawarden	42	45	Elements of reading.	Uniform	Combined	Boarders all (*a*), day boys $\frac{1}{4}$ (*a*).	6	—	5	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Holywell	41	About 50	Reading	- - -	- - -	Part in school and part at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTY OF MERIONETH.											
Semi-classical School—											
Llanycil - Bala School.	42	28 to 30	Reading, and first four rules of arithmetic.	Separate for Latin.	Marks	All out of school without supervision.	Nearly all.	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Dolgelly	44	22½	Left to master's discretion.	- - -	Examination	All, with one exception, in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Llanegryn	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.											
Non-classical Schools—											
Deythur (1867).	42	30	Nothing	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Boarders supervision; day boys at home.	2	—	—	—	—
Welshpool	44	28 abt.	- - -	- - -	Master's discretion.	- -	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry, by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Boarders have aid from a master.	P.	P.	—	—	Short sentences	44	23	All three	4	4	7	—	—	Mechanics by text books and lectures.
Without aid	—	—	—	—		All	12	All	12	6	—	—	—	Occasional lectures.
	—	—	—	—		—	—	All	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	(*b*) and (*c*), English.	All	20	All three	20		—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Slight assistance from master.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	15	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	Text books and orally.
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
COUNTY OF FLINT.													
Semi-classical Schools—													
St. Asaph	36	44	44	—	36	44	44	7	6	P., D.F., C., P.M.	- - -	Midsummer.	Christmas -
Hawarden	All			16 to 20		All		10	—	- - -	- - -	Frequently	- - -
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Holywell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newmarket	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF MERIONETH.													
Semi-classical School—													
Llanycil - Bala School.	All			—	All			—	All	T.M. and P.M. of vocal music.	Mapping -	- - -	Annually, by trustees.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Dolgelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	-	Half-yearly	- - -
Llanegyrn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.													
Non-classical Schools—													
Deythur (1867.)	25	29		25		61		5	2	P.M. and T.M. by boarders occasionally; P.	- - -	Monthly -	Never -
Welshpool	—	—	—	—	—	All		—	All	P.M. and T.M. -	- - -	- - -	Twice a year.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes	Yes - -	Yes - -	44	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Vicars of St. Asaph.	Essay written by all.	Boarders.
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Extempore and others.	—	Parents -	Boarders	Boarders.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Before and after school.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	—	-	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
No	Yes - -	Yes - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Rector -	Whole school, 3.	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergy of parish.	Whole school.	Whole school.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
As far as practicable.	As far as practicable.	As far as practicable.	61	Ch. of Eng.	Masters.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy and H.M.	Two -	Two - -
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	Before and after school.	All	Clergy -	Whole school.	Majority attend.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders or Day Boys or both.
County of Flint.									
Semi-classical Schools—									
St. Asaph	Yes	Public	Corporal punishments.	No monitors	Master always present at games.	About 24	None belonging to school.	—	Boarders only
Hawarden	Yes	Rare	Corporal	None of punishment.	By H.M. and usher.	30	Half an acre.	Close	Both
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Holywell	-	Public	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
County of Merioneth.									
Semi-classical School—									
Llanycil Bala School.	Trustees expel.	Private	All	-	—	—	Perhaps 20 acres.	Close	Both
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Dolgelly	Yes	Not often resorted to.	-	-	—	—	None belonging to school.	Five minutes walk.	—
Llanegryn	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
County of Montgomery.									
Non-classical Schools—									
Deythur (1867.)	Yes; under patroness.	Public	Corporal punishment.	Head boy obtains marks for reporting misconduct.	?None	22	Quarter of an acre.	Close	Both
Welshpool	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	Close	—

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Yes - -	Drilling -	—	Each boy subscribes 2*d.* monthly.	Classics, reading, writing, math., Eng. composition.	Latin, read., writ., math., Eng. composition.	By masters of endowed schools with approval of a central board.	Not only expedient but necessary.	Want of a good playground; Welsh language.
None at present.	Daily -	Yes	To all -	Various, according to age, &c.		Not always expedient.	Not often desirable.	Amateur examiners often perplex.
- - -	- - -	—	Open to all	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	Drilling -	Yes	None -	Sound middle-class education.	Those in use -	If possible by Government or universities.	In majority of cases a sound education all that is needed.	Boys more conversant with Welsh than English.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Reading, writing, and arith.	Parents leave it to master.	- - -	Children are specially prepared.	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	Occasionally.	No -	? To all -	Good com. education.	Read., writ., arith., and spelling for free boys.	Inexpedient	To a great extent, both.	Difficulty of amalgamating day boys and boarders.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (GIRLS).

ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

DENBIGH.—HOWELL'S ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THIS school, like the Howell School, Llandaff, was founded out of the funds left to the Drapers' Company by Thomas Howell, and the particulars of the endowment will be found in my report on that school.

It differs from the school at Llandaff only in the number of pupils for whom it affords accommodation, the number of orphans being 25, and of pay boarders 30. There have hitherto been no day scholars admitted, but it is intended to arrange to admit them now that the scheme has been modified. The buildings, like those at Llandaff, are exceedingly good. The pupils have from the beginning been confined to rather a higher class than was at first the case at Llandaff; but many of the girls have, notwithstanding, on their admission, shown the most deplorable ignorance. Unfortunately great difficulties have arisen in this school, mainly from the unfitness of the late head mistress for her position; and a lengthy enquiry, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, took place, conducted by Mr. Hare, which has resulted in the retirement of the head mistress. Notwithstanding this the proficiency of the girls in knowledge was satisfactory. It would appear, however, to have had for the time a most injurious effect upon their moral character. A new head mistress has now been appointed, and there is no reason to doubt that the school will be carried on satisfactorily. The evil was, I think partly caused by the fact that the head mistress has no voice in the appointment of the other mistresses in the school, and there therefore does not exist that unity of action which is desirable for the satisfactory working of the school. Even at Llandaff this has caused some degree of difficulty.

There is in this school also an annual public examination of the girls in the presence of the local governors; on the evil of this I have remarked in my report on the school at Llandaff.

By the kindness of the local governors I was present at one of their meetings, and had thus an opportunity of judging of the mode in which they elect the pupils in the school. There is no previous selection of the most likely of the candidates by a small committee, but, the names being read over, their circumstances are discussed, and the selection made at once. I think that if a committee were appointed who should make further and personal enquiries about the candidates who seemed most deserving, it

might facilitate the selection, and make it more certainly correct. I was specially struck by a rule laid down by the local governors for their own guidance, by which a preference is given to candidates who are born in Wales, or descended from Welsh parents. So decided is this preference, that the testimonials of English candidates are not read if any among the Welsh candidates are considered eligible. The distinction is not in any way sanctioned by the scheme, nor was the charity founded for Welsh orphans, or in any way connected specially with Wales; and it is therefore, I conceive, an improper one, which should at once be discontinued. No such distinction is made at Llandaff.

Denbigh appears to afford many facilities for the formation of a large and first-class school; and if day scholars be admitted to the Howell school, and the best education possible afforded at a moderate charge, which according to the scheme should be the case, many families will probably settle in the neighbourhood for the sake of its educational advantages. The Grammar school at Ruthin, which is easily reached by rail, would afford an additional attraction.

Digest of Information.

No information whatever supplied by the Drapers Company in answer to the inquiries of the Commissioners.

Foundation, Endowment, &c.—See Llandaff, Howell's School, p. 154.

Present state of School.

See Assistant Commissioner's Report.

NORTH WALES.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

(See Explanatory Note on page 53.)

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£ *	£	£					
ANGLESEY -	54,609										
ABERFFRAW -	1,238	Sir Arthur Owen.	1735	4	4	—	Yes	None by found.	Agriculture -	51	46
LLANBADRIG -	1,187	R. Gwynne -	1723	24 rent (as returned in 1833).			No further information.				
LLANFIHANGEL-ESCEIFIOG. Gaerwen National School	1,026	Dean Jones -	1719	8½	8½	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	40	45
LLANTRISSAINT -	488	(Blanche Wynne's charity.)	18	17½	—	Yes	1*d.* and upwards.	Farmers and labourers.		29	39
PENTRAETH -	962	J. Jones, D.D., Dean of Bangor.	1719	4	(As returned in 1833.)		Has never been paid since present building was erected, nevertheless 10 poor children are gratuitously educated in National School in prescribed subjects. (Return by master in 1867.)				
CAERNARVONSHIRE.	95,694										
ABER -	582	John Jones, D.D., Dean of Bangor.	1719	3	3	—	Yes	(5*s.* a year.)	Farmers, tradesmen, labourers, and others.	38 Highest number.	39
BODVEAN -	382	W. Lloyd -	1784	3	3	—	—	—	- - -	—	—
BRYNCROES and RHIW - -	889 370	Robert Evans	1791	9*	4½	—	Yes	Small	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	About 30	

* Half paid on recommendation of Ch. Com. in 1833 to master of National School belonging to parishes of Aberdaron and Llanfaelrhys.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	3 boys L.; 1 boy E.A.; 4 boys and 1 girl M.B.	None	Three	Committee.	Certificated	Yes	Mast. and 2 assist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Committee.	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Archd. of Bangor, Rector, churchwardens and four other trustees.		Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and churchwardens.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	-	-	Rector and churchwardens.	Rector	(No further information.)		
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Minister	(No further information.)		

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
CAERNARVONSHIRE—cont.				£	£	£					
CRICCIETH	498	Rev. David Ellis.	1795	6	6	—	No	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Sailors, farmers, quarrymen, and labourers.	37	49
GYFFIN	715										
LLANGELYNIN	234	Dr. Jones, dean of Bangor.	1719	6	6	—	Yes	1*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	40	34
LLANLLECHID	7,346			5	(interest) paid to retired schoolmaster. (Return in 1834.)						No
LLANYSTYMDWY	1,126	Rev. Doctor Hughes, D. E. Nanney	— 1819	20	20	—	Yes	1*d.*	Mostly agricultural labourers.	76	65
PENMACHNO	1,425	Roderick Lloyd	729	10	10	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers and quarrymen.	65	61
DENBIGHSHIRE.	100,778										
BETTWSYNRHÔS	888	Subscription Deed	1722 1749	42	42	—	Yes	1*d.* to 3*d.*	Agricultural	42	43
BRYNEGLWS	444	Margaret Lloyd	1714	16	16	—	Yes (small)	Yes	Farmers and farm labourers.	25	13
CHIRK	1,630	Unknown	—	2½ New school built about A.D. 1830 by Mrs. M. Biddulph (as returned							

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.) Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Mast. cert. (first class.)	Yes	One.
2	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Six -	Trustees	Neither -	Yes	Mast. and mist.
further information.										
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Rector -	Cert. -	Yes	Mast., p. teacher, and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	3 boys E.A.; 3 boys M.B.	None -	One -	Rector -	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B. -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	Yes	One and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	(Churchwardens.)	Clergyman.	Neither -	No	One
in 1837); school not endowed; private property of Col. M. Biddulph. (Return by master of British school in 1868.)										

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
DENBIGHSHIRE—cont.											
DENBIGH - - Blue Coat School	5,946	Mrs. Oldfield M. Morgan - R. Wilding -	1717 abt. — 1815	127	70	37	Yes	None by 20.	Mechanics, labourers, &c.	22 in Nat. Sch.	—
British School -	—	Dr. D. Williams	1711	2,500 (Mixed charity.)	25	27	Not from end.	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers, tailors, shoemakers, &c.	25	11
EGLWYSFACH -	1,530	Subscription - Rev. H. H. Edwards.	.. 1835	21	21	—	No	1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.* and upwards.	Day labourers and small farmers.	—	—
GRESFORD* -	658	Lady Strode - Lady Jeffreys	1715 1728	44	15	14	Yes	None	Agricultural labour.	*	*
HOLT - -	1,008	Griffith Roberts. Dame D. Jeffreys.	1664 1728	36†	36	—	No	None	Chiefly gardeners.	44	25
LLANARMON -	2019	Margaret Vaughan. Robert Jones	1746	37	12	—	Yes	None	Poor - -	12	—
LLANDDULAS (*see* Llanfairtalhaiarn).	619										
LLANFAIRDYFFRYNCLWYD.	1,263	Rice Williams	1626	70	(School attached to Jesus Chapel discontinued by present						
LLANFAIRTALHAIARN Charity School.	1,309	D. Jones and others.	1708	7½ in consideration of which 16 children taught reading, writing, and							
National School	—	Robt. W. Wynne	1836	42	21‡	—	Yes	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	52	40
LLANFERRAS -	754	Catherine Jones J. Wilson.	1764	26	26	—	Yes	2*d.* (20 free)	Miners, with few exceptions.	48	48

* School at Rossett and Gwersyllt participate in the benefits of this charity, number of free scholars being fixed by managers of each school.
† Interest on 140*l.* or 150*l.* discontinued.
‡ Besides 15*l.* to Llandulas school; remainder spent in repairs.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
22	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Bishop and rector.	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Three.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B. - -	Three -	Twenty-two.	Commte., with consent of trsts. of Dr. Williams' chy.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Bishop and vicar.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Three -
3	3	—	—	None - -	None -	Seven -	Managers of Nat. Sch.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Four -
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B. - -	None -	Nominally 7 or 8.	Surviving trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. -
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Six -	Vicar -	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Three -

Incumbent, who is also vicar of the parish, and incorporated with new National School.)

arithmetic free in National School since its establishment. (Return in 1837; no return in 1867.)

—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Rector generally in practice.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Three -
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Rector	Cert. -	Yes -	Mast., 2 mon., and sewing mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
DENBIGHSHIRE—cont.											
LLANGOLLEN -	5,799	J. David -	1731	4⅘	(As returned in 1837). No endowed school in parish. (Return in 1867.)						
		J. Owen -	1732								
		J. Pritchard	1751								
LLANRHAIADR IN KINMERCH.	1,888	Subscription -	1750	9⅗	9⅗	—	No -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Chiefly day labourers.	33	27
LLANRHAIADR-YNMOCHNANT.	2,304	J. Powell -	1730	35	35	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Mostly agricultural labourers.	50	64
		Rev. W. Worthington	1751								
LLANRWST - Free School	3,993	T. Wynne -	1676	6 (as returned in 1837). No further information.							
RUABON - - National School.	14,343	Griffith Hughes.	1706	20½	20½	—	Yes -	(5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.* a qr.)	Chiefly colliers and labourers.	184	156
		Hugh Parry*	—								
WREXHAM - Lady Jeffreys School.	7,562	Lady Jeffreys	1728	95	95	—	Mist. only.	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Labouring class.	451	273
Drelincourt's - School.	—	Mary Drelincourt.	1747	428	45	118	Yes -	1*d.* (day scholars.)	Labourers and colliers.	—	—
		Lady Primerose.	1755–62								
, British Schools	—	Daniel Williams, D.D.	1711	† (Mixed charity)	35	18 or 27	No -	1*d.*	Working people, artisans, labourers, &c.	25	5
FLINTSHIRE -	69,737										
BANGOR - -	585	Dame Dorothy Jeffreys.	1728	56	30	2	Yes -	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	46	—
HANMER - -	491	R. Billinge -	1625	33½	33½	—	No -	None by 30	Agricultural chiefly.	52	40
		R. Eddowe -	1659								
		And others -	1674								

* Nothing paid from this charity since 1859.

† *See* Denbigh British School.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and annual subscribers of 1*l.*		Neither	Yes	Three
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Vicar	Master certificated.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
6	—	—	—	None	Five from another fund.	—	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Seven.
—	—	—	—	54 boys M.B.	None	Two	Vicar	Master certificated.	Yes	Eight.
—	—	—	—	None	None	B. and D. of S. Asaph and vicars of Wrexham and Llanfair-dyffryncIwyd.		Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	Two or three.	Twenty-three.	Committee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Six.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Five	Sir John Hanmer.	Neither trained.	No	One mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
FLINTSHIRE—cont.				£	£	£					
ISCOYD - -	435	J. Lee -	1822	School principally supported by voluntary subscriptions and 3*l.* from information.							
LLANASA -	2,682	T. Ap Hugh -	1675	No income. (Return in 1837.) Rent of old school buildings (about Return by vicar in 1867.							
MOLD - -	3,735	Rev. Hugh Lloyd. 1744 J. Hughes - 1723 M. Dodd - 1780		26	26	—	No -	None by orphns.	Colliers, miners, labourers, and common artisans.	300 in Nat. School.	
NERQUIS - -	482	Griffith Roberts.	Unknwn.	30	30	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Colliers and agricultural labourers.	60	43
NEWMARKET - Dr. Williams' School.	520	Dr. D. Williams.	1711	*	25 (master's salary) paid out of general funds of Dr. Wil-						
NORTHOP - Free School.	753	Rev. G. Smith 1606 K. Powell - 1609 D. Ellis - 1624 O. Jones - 1658		35 (rentcharge, including 10*l.* from Owen Jones' charity) as returned							
„ National School	—	Subscription†	1823	48½	48½	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	57	49
TRYDDYN - -	1,525	Griffith Roberts. 1664 E. Hyde - 1753		9½	Applied in support of National School.						
WHITFORD -	3,666	Pierce Jones -	1711	9	9	—	No -	2*d.* to 6*d.*	Agricultural and mining.	58	33

* *See* Denbigh British School.
† Endowed by fund arising from accumulations of O. Jones' charity and other benefactions. (Return in 1837.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
Hanmer's charity; 40 Hanmer children taught, for which master receives about 12*l.* (Return in 1837.) No further										
l. a year,) with 5*l.* a year (surplus of "white bread charity," producing 15*l.* a year,) applied to school purposes.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Vicar	Mast. cert. (Poor Law Board.)	No	Master and mistress.
ams' charities. (Return in 1837.) No further information.										
1837. No further information.										
—	—	—	—	None	Four from Owen Jones' charity.	Vicar.		Certificated	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Vicar	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
MERIONETHSHIRE.	38,963			£	£	£					
BALA - - Dr. Williams' School.	6,352	Daniel Williams, D.D.	1711	*(Mixed charity)	25	27	No -	(Endowment incorporated with			
GWYDDELWERN -	1,541	H. Roberts -	1806	10 (interest) as returned in 1834. No further information.							
LLANBEDR -	370	Mary Parry -	1817	40	40	—	Yes -	None	Mostly farm labourers.	16†	6†
LLANDANWG - Harlech School.	739	John Ellis, D.D.	1665	20	20‡	—	No -	1*d.* and 2*d.* (12 free.)	Farmers and labourers.	35	49
LLANENDDWYN -	891	E. Humphreys	1801	8	8	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers -	11§	10§
LLANGELYNIN -	891	Subscription ‖	1831	13	13	—	No -	2*d.* or 1*d.*	Labourers chiefly.	30	20
LLANUWCHYLLYN	1,145	(School removed to Bala 20 or 25 years ago; an effort is being made to have it restored.)									
TOWYN - -	2,859	Unknown - V. Corbet - Lady Moyer	—	16⅔	*viz.*, 4*l.* rentcharge and 12*l.* 12*s.* dividends; latter not receive						

* *See* Denbigh British School. † Free; about 55 children altogether receiving instruction.
‡ Of this, 2*l.* 10*s.* is paid as rent for schoolroom. § Seldom so many (*note by trustee*).
‖ Endowed from E. Morgan's charity (for rewarding poor persons and children repeating the Catechism) and other charitable gifts. (Return in 1834.)

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
British School).		—		- -	Three -	Twenty-two.	Committee, with trustees' approval.			
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Rector and churchwardens.		Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Four -	Trustees	Neither -	Yes -	One (78 years old), about to retire.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	One	Rector -	Mast. cert.	Yes -	One.
since 1825 (return in 1834).				No such school at Towyn (return in 1867).						

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.	66,919			£	£	£					
BERRIEW - -	2,155	Humphrey R. Jones.	1652	80	80	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Farmers, small tradesmen, and labourers.	63	52
CASTLE CAEREINION.	682	David Thomas	1797	40 (mixed charity)	20	—	Yes -	(1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, a quarter.)	Farmers and farmers' labourers.	45	25
CHURCHSTOKE -	1,369	W. Downes and others.	1790	4	4	—	Yes -	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	83	48
KERRY - -	2,075	Unknown - / Richard Jones	— / 1785	145	103	21	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	57	49
LLANBRYNMAIR -	2,061	M. Lloyd - / H. Jones -	1702 / 1783	18*l.* 7*s.* (*viz.*, 7*l.* 7*s.* rent and 11*l.* interest) as returned in 1837. No							
Dr. Williams' School.	—	Dr. Daniel Williams.	1715	*(mixed charity)	25	18	No -	1*d.*	Labourers mostly.	25	—
LLANERFYL -	885	Priscilla Foster	1728	31	31	—	No -	None	Small farmers and labourers.	28	26
LLANFIHANGEL -	950	Mary Vaughan.	1720	123	18	7	Yes -	None	Labourers or mechanics.	12	—
LLANFYLLIN -	1,880				42½	19	Yes (both).			16	10
LLANGYNOG -	601	E. Jones -	1797	1 (interest) as returned in 1837. No further information.							

* *See* Denbigh British School.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fourteen	Trustee	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 2 boys M.B.	None	—	Rector	Cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and three churchwardens.	Committee (trustees, and seven others.)	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and p. teacher.
4	4	—	—	10 boys M.B.	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
further information.										
—	—	—	—	None	Two	Twenty-two.	Committee, with trustees' approval.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and two churchwardens.		Neither	No	One.
12	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	—	—	—
16	10							Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—cont.											
MACHYNLLETH - Boys' National School.	1,645	John Jones	1830	23	23	—	Yes	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Tradesmen, mechanics, quarrymen, miners, labourers, &c.	130	80
Girls' National School.	—	Annie Jones John Owen	—	23	23	—	Yes				
MEIFOD - -	1,806	William Pugh	1714	3	3	—	No -	None	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	—	—
MONTGOMERY	1,276	Richard Lord Herbert.	1674	4	9*	—	Yes	(Entrance.)	Chiefly tradesmen and labourers.	8	—
		J. and A. Edwards.	1770	7							
NEWTOWN -	3,692	John Griffiths	1845	62 (mixed charity)	30	†	Yes (hired.)	1½*d.*	Spinners, weavers of flannel, labourers, &c.	20	—

* Besides 2*l.* a year to mistress of infant school.
† Sum now accumulating to provide caps, pinafores, and shoes, as directed by founder's will.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A.; 2 boys M.B.	None	Two	Committee.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and paid mon.
								Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and paid mon.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and churchwardens.		Neither	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Earl of Powis and rector.		Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees*	Mast. cert.	No	One.

* Founder's will gives a preference to family of present master, but candidate must be duly qualified.

Bridget Bevan's Charity for Welsh Circulating Schools.

Foundation.—Bridget Bevan, by will dated 27th October 1779, bequeathed a stock of bibles and other religious books, and also other books and effects and personal property, in trust for the use of Welsh Circulating Charity Schools, for the increase and improvement of Christian knowledge, and promoting religion, in such manner as the trustees for the time being should think most proper.

Abstract of Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 26 May 1860.—Trustees to be eleven in number. Whenever their number is reduced below six, remaining trustees are to apply to the judge in chambers to appoint new trustees, being members of Established Church. Four trustees a quorum; chairman a casting vote. Trust accounts must be annually passed by the judge's chief clerk.

Income of charity, after providing for the expenses attending the execution of the trust, to be applied (1) in paying to teachers employed by trustees salaries mentioned in scheme, and in providing schoolrooms and books for scholars, and in paying examiners' expenses; (2) in affording temporary assistance to local schools, under restrictions mentioned in scheme. Surplus, if any, remaining on passing the accounts of any year, exceeding what the judge may think proper, to be retained by the trustees for the immediate purposes of the trust, to be invested under the court's direction as an addition to charity property.

Trustees to employ such masters and mistresses as they think fit to instruct children in the principality, Wales, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and principles of Christian religion, according to modes of instruction sanctioned and adopted by the National Society, and to pay out of charity income such stipends to masters and mistresses, not exceeding 50*l.* nor less than 15*l.* a year, as they think fit. Trustees may provide rooms for all teachers, and pay all expenses connected with schools, including those of providing scholars with books; such provision of rooms and payment of expenses, other than salaries, not to exceed 30*l.* a year for any one school.

Trustees may maintain, in such parts of Wales as they consider to have greatest need of them, evening schools for adults and Sunday schools, with teachers either employed by them as above, or specially employed for the purpose; but no such teacher (not being a master or mistress employed as above) may be paid more than 50*l.* a year.

Officiating clergymen of parishes where any such schools are established may inspect them and report upon them to trustees.

Trustees may appoint and allow 50*l.* a year to a clergyman officiating in Wales, to be approved by bishop of diocese in which such clergyman officiates, or any clergyman being a member of the archidiaconal board of such diocese, to examine scholars.

Trustees may, at discretion, remove any teacher.

Every teacher must keep a journal showing the progress of his or her school, and transmit a copy to clerk to trustees annually.

Trustees may contribute towards the maintenance of any schools in Wales, of which masters or mistresses are members of Established Church, and persons of competent abilities and good character, by allowing them not more than 15*l.* a year out of charity funds for any term of years during which trustees may think fit to make such allowance.

Trustees may also make a donation of not more than 15*l.* towards establishing a school anywhere in Wales for instructing children according to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and may also grant not more than 15*l.* in aid of any school established for such instruction in Wales, provided an interval of not less than five years elapse between any two donations to same school.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1867.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance of last account - -	340	9	3
Dividends on 31,486*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* consols, less income tax - -	928	17	2
	£1,269	6	5

Payments.	£	s.	d.
SOUTH WALES.			
Pembrokeshire.			
Teacher at Newport - -	31	13	4
„ Nevern - -	30	16	8
„ Little Newcastle -	27	10	0
„ Llandyssilio - -	31	5	0
Pension to late teacher - -	10	0	0
Grants to clergymen of eleven places - - -	55	0	0
Cardiganshire.			
Pembryn school - - -	31	5	0
Teacher at Caronysclawdd -	31	5	0
„ Llangranog - -	31	5	0
„ Llanfihangelystrad -	31	5	0
„ Llangeitho - -	30	16	8
„ Tremain - -	11	16	6
„ Llandyssil - -	15	0	0
Grants to clergymen of nine places - - - - -	39	0	0
Caermarthenshire.			
Teacher at Conwilcayo - -	30	16	8
Grants to clergymen of thirteen places - - - - -	85	0	0
Glamorganshire.			
Grants to clergymen of ten places	81	0	0
Breconshire.			
Teacher at Llanafanfawr - -	30	0	0
Grants to clergymen of two places	8	0	0
Radnorshire.			
Grants to clergymen of two places	10	0	0
NORTH WALES.			
Montgomeryshire.			
Bwlchygarreg School - -	30	0	0
Penygroes School - - -	31	5	0
Elsewhere.			
Bishop of Bangor - - -	40	0	0
Bishop of St. Asaph for four schools - - - - -	40	0	0
One year's salary of Visitor for South Wales - - - -	50	0	0
One year's rent for Newport Central School - - -	4	0	0
One year's salary of Secretary, with rent of rooms for meetings	30	0	0
Printing - - - -	5	1	6
Stationery, postage stamps -	7	4	0
Incidental expenses - -	10	5	8
Accounts to Charity Commissioners - - - - -	1	10	0
Costs of Trustees in passing this account - - - -	15	11	3
Do. Attorney General -	5	6	0
Balance in hand - - -	346	8	2
	£1,269	6	5

Trustees (1867): George Bowen, James Bowen, Wm. Henry Lewis, Arthur Henry Sanders, Davies Thomas, Davies Lloyd, James Bowen, of Milford, Wm. Owen Brigstocke, Jas. Wm. Bowen, James Beavan Bowen, Morgan Jones, Rees Young Thomas.

Solicitors to Trustees:
G. L. P. Eyre and Co., 1 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

APPENDIX.

LETTER from J. R. THURSFIELD, Esq., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE returns furnished by Jesus College to the Schools Inquiry Commission will have given you sufficient statistical information as to the university endowment enjoyed by the Welsh schools. I shall be glad if you will allow me to state to you my own views as to the working of these endowments, and their possible reorganization. You will, I have no doubt, agree with me, that some reorganization is required, the results at present produced being wholly disproportionate to the amount of funds disposed of. Before entering on the discussion, however, I think it right to say that I am merely giving my own views, and that I have no reason to suppose that these views would be shared by other members of the governing body of Jesus College.

The endowment fund consists of two branches widely distinct in the nature of their tenure and in their distribution; it will be convenient to keep them distinct, and to discuss them apart.

1. The scholarships. Of these there are 20, of which 18 are restricted to natives of Wales, or to boys, not being natives of Wales, who have been educated for a definite period at one of the schools of Abergavenny, Bangor, Beaumaris, Bottwnnog, and Cowbridge. These scholarships are of the annual value of 80*l.*, and are tenable for five years from matriculation. I need say little about them, as (save in the Welsh restriction) the foundation is in no respect peculiar, and on the whole works well. The standard cannot of course be kept quite up to the ordinary university level, and it is certainly a disadvantage to collect all Welshmen together in a single college, with very few Englishmen for them to associate with. But the funds supplying the endowment are corporate funds, and can be dealt with and redistributed by the college itself, if it should think fit. The natives of Wales are in many respects, as compared with Englishmen, at a disadvantage in the matter of education, as, for instance, in the absence of large schools, in the backwardness of many parts of the country, and especially in the persistence of the Welsh language, and they are, therefore, to some extent, entitled to protection in their educational endowments; but the disadvantages they labour under are, it seems to me, prolonged and enhanced by the existence of a purely Welsh college in an English university, for the isolation, which is their bane in Wales, cannot be a blessing in England. Were the scholarships, without being diminished in number, divided equally between Welsh and open candidates, (as was proposed by the University Commission,) the foundation would, I think, be placed on a satisfactory footing; competition among Welsh candidates would be quickened, and the infusion of an English element into the college would be in every way an advantage.

2. The exhibitions. You will find from the returns that there are "nearly 30 exhibitions," (I quote from the calendar; the exact number is, I believe, 26,) of 40*l.* per annum, tenable by natives of Wales who stand in need of assistance at the university. This foundation is so peculiar, and its effect on Welsh education so important, that I must dwell on it at some length, and enter into its history.

In the year 1712, Edmund Meyrick, a former fellow of the college, left monies and estates in the hands of trustees for certain objects

APPENDIX. connected with education in Wales. The trustees were to be the Principal and two of the senior fellows of Jesus College for the time being; but the college itself, though not holding the estates in trust, was to have to a certain extent the administration of the revenues accruing, and especially was charged with the nomination of the exhibitioners who were to be recipients of a portion of the charity. The main objects of the charity were :—(1) the purchase and augmentation of livings, to which certain (but not all) recipients of the charity were to have right of presentation through the college as patron; (2) the maintenance at the university of poor Welsh exhibitioners, natives of certain counties and portions of Wales. At the time of the foundation of the charity the exhibitioners were to receive 8*l.* a year. The present condition of the charity is this : the first object, viz., the purchase of livings, can no longer be fulfilled, as the ordinance of the University Commission destroyed the status of those to whom the founder's will gave the right of presentation. The exhibitions have been increased in value to 40*l.* and in number to 26, and all restrictions have been removed, leaving only the qualifications of birth in Wales and of poverty. But this is not all; the estates have largely increased in value, and the surplus funds (the foundation being a charitable and not a corporate endowment) are paid into the Court of Chancery. The Court at present holds 12,000*l.* of these funds, on which there is an annual charge for purposes connected with the charity of about 170*l.*, leaving an unemployed surplus of 200*l.* per annum, and, besides this, there are surplus rents annually paid into the Bursar's hands to the amount of 300*l.*, and the accumulation of these rents at present amounts to upwards of 3,500*l.*

This then is the present condition of the charity; a sum of 1,040*l.* is annually distributed in exhibitions, and there remains an annual surplus of upwards of 500*l.* awaiting distribution according to a scheme to be furnished by the college to the Court of Chancery. (I may perhaps tell you that the college is at present preparing a scheme for the disposal of a portion of this surplus, but as the details are not yet finally settled, and the application to Chancery has not yet been made, I do not feel at liberty to disclose its nature.) The question naturally arises, what are the results, past and present, of this large endowment? One result, which will not perhaps surprise you, but which is assuredly not generally known, is that the Meyrick Fund has for many years past carried university education in Wales quite as far as, if not farther than, is contemplated by the most ardent advocates of university extension in England. I do not now dwell on the light which this fact throws on the question of the desirability of extending the existing system of university education, but the fact is indisputable, that none of the measures now contemplated can extend the university in England to classes which the Meyrick Fund does not already reach in Wales. The great majority of the Meyrick exhibitioners come from what is generally called the lower middle class; that is, they are generally the sons of tenant farmers, and tradesmen in the Welsh towns and villages; indeed, as each exhibitioner has to furnish to the college official proof of his poverty and need of assistance, it is almost necessary that this should be the case. More than this : the wide extension of the endowments and advantages of the university to the lower middle class in Wales not unfrequently attracts deserving and enterprising men of a lower class still, so that just as the ordinary endowments of other colleges occasionally reach those classes in England from which we, as regards Wales, draw our main supplies, our endowments have in many cases reached below the middle class to that of artisans and

labourers. I could give you instances which have come within my own experience, and shall be glad to do so privately; but, as you may feel inclined to make public the contents of this letter, I think it best to withhold any details which may be considered personal, however creditable they may be to the persons concerned.

So far, the endowment may be said to have been a great boon; but, though a benefit to Wales, it has been in many respects very prejudicial to the college. In the first place, since the Meyrick fund has so largely increased as to extend to nearly all the undergraduate members of the college not on the corporate foundation, the Welsh gentry have not unnaturally held aloof from a college whose ranks are largely recruited from a class very much their inferior in social station. This, of course, is not an unmixed evil, for we all know that idle rich men are more difficult to deal with than idle poor men, while, at the same time, rich men are far more apt to be idle; but the desertion of the Welsh gentry has given to the college an exclusive (or more strictly an excluded) character, and has deprived it of a great share of those social advantages which many people think so important a part of the university training. But, secondly, a far more important and disastrous result has been, that the extent of endowment, and consequent limitation of competition, combined with the poverty qualification, have so lowered the standard which the college can with justice to itself maintain, as to act rather as an encouragement to idleness than as a stimulus to exertion in the Welsh schools. Nor is the college to blame in this respect; it has to administer an excessive endowment which it cannot control, and it cannot be expected to empty itself, and thus entirely abdicate its special educational functions for the sake of a charity which is not efficient only because it needs reorganization. Nor, again, are the schools entirely to blame; they lack the stimulus which only a freer competition and a higher standard can apply; and it is not to be forgotten that their best boys compete for and obtain the scholarships, and leave only the second best for the exhibitions. But, wherever the fault lies, you will, I think, agree with me, that a reasonable prospect of passing Responsions, and of obtaining in due time a pass degree, together with poverty, ought not to be considered a qualification for an exhibition of 40*l.* a year. Many of the exhibitioners, I rejoice to say, do more than this; but the minimum standard mentioned (even liberally construed as regards passing Responsions) is, in default of better candidates, considered sufficient. I shall be told, and have been told, that these exhibitioners ultimately become most efficient clergymen in Wales, and contrast favourably with their brethren who have not been to the university. This I can well believe; but the comparison is scarcely creditable to either of the classes compared, and the standard thus established is after all but a relative and very low one; besides, we have to consider the interests of education as well as those of the Church, and it is difficult to believe that the Church in Wales, if it is to be maintained at all, is likely to be injured by establishing a higher standard of education among its clergy.

I take it for granted that you will agree with me that, so long as it is found impossible to raise the minimum standard of these exhibitions above the level of the pass degree, the foundation is in an unsatisfactory state, and that any extension of it on its present basis is to be deprecated, as absolutely injuring the interests of education in Wales. Still, here is a magnificent foundation, capable of very wide extension, which has done good service in the cause of education (for it must not be forgotten that it is owing to this foundation that the university is extended in Wales), and which, it seems to me, only requires a wider organization to restore and extend its efficiency. It remains to point out the direc-

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tion which, in my judgment, such a reorganization as I propose should take.

I have already observed that the gathering together of all or nearly all the Welshmen in the university in a single college, never desirable, has in the present day, from a combination of circumstances, become less desirable than ever. Moreover, I think it may be said that the days of an exclusive college regime (or college monopoly, as it is usually and not unjustly termed,) are, if not over, at least numbered, and the admission by the university of unattached students cannot be expected to prolong them. With a view, then, to those changes which have already taken place, and others which will follow on them, I should propose to sever the intimate and exclusive connexion which has hitherto been maintained between the Meyrick exhibitioners and Jesus College; that is, each exhibitioner upon election should be free to choose his college, or to remain unattached, as he shall think fit. The college might still retain the administration of the estates, and might still elect the exhibitioners; but in regard to this latter point it would be better, I think, that a board of electors should be appointed (as the electors to university scholarships are appointed), at which the college might be fully represented, and the examination might be conducted once a year, and simultaneously, in two central towns of North and South Wales respectively. I think it is very important to carry examinations of this kind as much as possible to the candidates' own homes; it saves them expense, which is no slight consideration where the means are limited, and, moreover, exercises a very beneficial influence, by bringing the existence of the endowment palpably before the minds of various classes of society, and so encouraging men to compete. It is unnecessary to say that no religious disability should affect the candidates; indeed this is the case at present, except so far as, the college constituting the electing board, individual electors may choose by their votes to exclude dissenters. If the change I propose were found to work well, and to remedy the defects of the existing system, it might in time become desirable to apply the surplus funds of the charity by increasing the number of exhibitions in proportion to the increase of competition, and by raising their value to 50*l.* a year, which would not be too much for a poor unattached student. To raise them in value at present would simply tend to foster the existing college monopoly, and to attract poor men to the university with no other qualification than their poverty.

I cannot now dwell further on the advantages of the change I advocate. This letter has, I fear, already exhausted your patience. Perhaps the argument may be summed up as follows:—The present condition of the Meyrick fund is unsatisfactory; education in Wales, though largely benefited, is by no means so satisfactory as it should be with so large an endowment; while the efficiency of Jesus College, as a constituent element of the university system, is very seriously impaired by the restrictions inseparable from the present arrangement. By the reorganization I propose competition would be stimulated (and consequently the schools improved), by establishing a board of electors interested only in the proficiency of the candidates, and therefore able and willing to maintain a higher standard. At present the electors cannot empty their college, and therefore must elect even inferior men. Wales would be benefited, for there can no longer be, if there ever was, any reason for maintaining an exclusively Welsh college. Lastly, Jesus College would gain, by losing its necessary and exclusive connexion with the Meyrick fund. A voluntary connexion might still and would probably be maintained. I think it may be said with truth, that the Meyrick fund has been an incalculable benefit to Wales, but more or less pernicious to

Jesus College. We have lost through it much prestige, and what is more important, we have lost not a little real educational power. The funds were originally placed in our hands grudgingly, and with many obnoxious restrictions; and the separation of the two foundations would, I am convinced, further the true interests of both.

This letter is written hastily, but the subject has long occupied my thoughts. I am sorry it has extended to so great a length; my excuse must be that the matter is one of great importance and not a little complexity.

Believe me,
Very faithfully yours,
JAMES R. THURSFIELD, M.A.,
Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College,
Oxford.

To James Bryce, Esq.,
Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street,
Westminster,
S.W.

LETTER from Rev. J. J. S. PEROWNE (No. 1).

The Canonry, Llandaff,
13 Dec. 1869.

DEAR MR. BRYCE,

YOU have invited me to make such remarks and suggestions as I may think proper on the subject of education in Wales, and, in particular, you wish to know whether the advantages already possessed by St. David's College might not be turned to better account, and the college be made a place of education for the principality at large.

Before I offer any suggestions as to what appears to me might be done to increase the general usefulness and efficiency of the college, I will state briefly its history.

The college was founded by Bishop Burgess in the year 1822, as a seminary for the education of the clergy in Wales. In its original intention it was entirely a theological college, although it should be carefully borne in mind that the instruction given in it was never confined to theology, but extended from the first to classics, mathematics, logic, and history, and subsequently to the natural sciences, a professorship of which was founded by the late Thomas Phillips, Esq., in 1852. Various scholarships and prizes were founded from time to time, and these were awarded for proficiency in the different subjects which formed part of the college examinations. In the year 1847 a change was made in the method of conducting the college examinations. Before that time all examinations had been conducted by the principal and professors. According to the new system, the annual examination of the whole body of students was placed in the hands of two examiners nominated by the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge respectively, the examinations for scholarships remaining, as before, in the hands of the principal and professors. As a matter of fact, however, the college was to all intents and purposes, if not a theological college in the ordinary acceptation of the term, at least a place of education exclusively for candidates for the ministry. And this character of the college was fully recognized when a charter was obtained in the year 1852, which gave it the power, under certain conditions, of conferring the degree of B.D.

But about six years ago an effort was made to extend the work of the college. It was felt by some of those most deeply interested in its

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success, that its sphere might be enlarged ; that it might be made a place of general education, where persons preparing for other professions, as well as for holy orders, might enter upon a suitable course of study. With this view the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave us a large additional endowment, founding two new professorships, one of Latin and one of English and modern languages, with the express proviso, that our course of study should be assimilated as much as possible to that pursued at the universities. It was a still further encouragement to throw our doors as wide open as possible, and to embrace in our curriculum as large a range of subjects as possible, when we obtained, as we shortly afterwards did, a charter from the Crown empowering us to confer the degree of B.A. on students who should have resided for nine terms, and have passed all the required examinations. The scheme of study and of examinations was in consequence so far modified that students were not obliged, even if candidates for Holy Orders,* to pass in theology, but were allowed to pass in classics or mathematics, or in certain other specified subjects.

I felt the greatest interest in these changes, and may claim indeed a great share in effecting them, but I am bound to say they have not had the result which I anticipated. It was my conviction, and that conviction remains as strong as ever, that a purely theological college was in itself an evil ; an evil only to be excused on the ground of sheer necessity. I hoped that by giving a greater prominence to general subjects, even in the training of candidates for the ministry, they would receive a better education. I hoped that when it became known that we offered instruction not only in classics and mathematics but in English, in modern languages, and in the natural sciences, and that, moreover, we gave away annually in scholarships and exhibitions not less than 800*l.*, young men preparing for the Civil Service and other professions might be induced to avail themselves of these advantages. It would, I felt, be a great benefit to our theological students, if they were brought into contact with those who intended to follow other walks of life ; but unhappily we have not yet been able to attract students of the class I have mentioned. We have, indeed, doubled our numbers, but, with scarcely an exception, the men who come to us are men who intend to take Holy Orders.

I have mentioned that the B.A. degree can be obtained after three years' residence, if all the examinations have been passed to the satisfaction of the university examiners. When I add that college bills rarely exceed 45*l.* per annum, and that there are several scholarships ranging in value from 30*l.* to 50*l.*, besides others of lesser value, I think I have said enough to show that the college offers advantages such as no college out of our universities possesses.

Why then is it that our students are still, with scarcely an exception, theological students? Solely, I believe, owing to the unfortunate circumstance that the college is at Lampeter. It is too remote from the great centres of activity in Wales to be of any practical service. I believe that if it could be removed to the neighbourhood of one of our larger Welsh towns it would be far better known and far better appreciated. It would be able to give more effect to the liberality of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and would really accomplish the end for which that liberality was bestowed. An attempt was made some years ago to amalgamate the college with Christ's College, Brecon, and an Act of Parliament was actually passed empowering the parties severally interested to effect such an amalgamation ; but local prejudices

* An alteration has recently been made in this respect, in obedience to the requirements of the visitor. All candidates for Holy Orders must now pass in theology.

prevailed against all considerations of public good. And there can be no doubt that the same spirit would be manifested if any attempt were now made to remove the college. Yet it ought to be removed. So long as the college remains at Lampeter, it can be nothing but a theological college; even then, even as a place of training for the ministry, it must be very imperfect. The students are almost entirely of one class, as well as engaged in one pursuit. There is a total absence of all those social advantages which can only be found in the neighbourhood of a large town. And there is a want of that healthy stimulus which is always supplied by the mere fact that a large public is looking on, feeling a lively interest in the welfare of an institution of which they are themselves in manifold ways reaping the benefit, ready, no doubt, to mark and criticize its defects, but ready also to give sympathy and to lend a helping hand to all honest workers.

I would earnestly recommend, therefore, the removal of the college, either to Brecon, as originally proposed, or to the neighbourhood of one the larger towns, such as Swansea or Cardiff. Indeed Llandaff itself would furnish a most suitable locality; it is sufficiently near to a large town; it is easily accessible; the cathedral might serve all the purposes of a college chapel; the college, if built there, would be under the immediate eye of the bishop, who is one of the sub-visitors; and the students would find those social advantages, and those many opportunities of engaging in matters of public interest, for which they look in vain in a small village.

I do not think that any important change would be necessary in the constitution of the college. The principal and vice-principal are required to be in Holy Orders, of at least the degree of M.A. at Oxford or Cambridge, and I should still wish to see some provision made for the systematic teaching of theology. But the other professorships may be held by laymen, there being no stipulation even that they should be members of the Church of England. No kind of declaration is required of any of our students, nor any tests imposed upon them. There is nothing to prevent any noncomformist from entering the college at this moment, or from taking his degree. It has been usual, indeed, to require the attendance of all students at the college chapel; but a majority of the present professors would be prepared to excuse the attendance of any student who should plead a conscientious objection to attend.

The subjects at present taught in the college are Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, including literature and history, Welsh, French, German, mathematics, and natural sciences. If it should be found desirable to introduce any special subject, such as engineering, mines, &c., provision might easily be made for teaching it.

The question of course arises, How is the expense of removing the college to be met? I think, if once the subject were seriously entertained, and a locality fixed upon, it is most probable that some proprietor would be found who would be liberal enough to grant a site. Local subscriptions might to some extent be relied upon, and an appeal might be made to the principality, which would, I doubt not, be responded to. But still some considerable assistance from Government would be necessary. At the same time, a college need not be built at once. At first we should need only lecture rooms, a hall, and a library. The nearest church, or the cathedral (if we were at Llandaff) would probably be available for daily service; and in any large town houses might be rented by the professors, and lodgings be found for the students.

It does seem a matter of real concern to the principality that a college, with a staff of six professors, with a noble library of some 30,000

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volumes, and an income of about 4,000*l.* a year, should not be made far more largely available in meeting the educational wants of Wales. Instead of the students numbering between 70 and 80, they ought to number two or three hundred, and I believe they might do so in a wisely chosen locality. If you will allow me, I hope in a second letter to make a few remarks of a more general kind on the subject of education in Wales.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
J. J. STEWART PEROWNE.

LETTER from Rev. J. J. S. PEROWNE (No. 2).

St. David's College, Lampeter,
DEAR MR. BRYCE, 2nd February 1870.

THE subject of my former letter is, I think, by no means remotely connected with the general question of middle-class education in Wales. The position and prospects of this college have, I believe, a most important bearing on the position and prospects of the grammar schools, and the college and the schools may be made mutually serviceable, parts of one effective system of machinery. I am supported in this opinion by the very high authority of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, who, in his work on Wales, writes:—

"Bishop Burgess doubtless made a mistake all but fatal to the success of his undertaking in erecting the College of St. David's at Lampeter, instead of seeking powers, which he might have obtained, to erect it at Brecknock, and to annex to the new foundation a competent part of the funds of Christ's College. That the possessions of the college [*i.e.*, supposing it thus endowed,] would have been ample to secure an excellent education for such of the Welsh clergy as could not graduate at an English University, *as well as to provide adequate education for the middle classes throughout Wales*, is evident."

On referring to the register which I have kept as tutor of the college from October 1862 to October 1869 inclusive, I find that 170 students have entered during that time. Of this number, 119 have received some education at one of the Welsh grammar schools, and 14 at one of the English schools. The remaining 37 have either had only private tuition, or have been at schools not ranking as grammar schools. At first sight these statistics wear a very favourable aspect. They would seem to show that there is a disposition on the part of the lower middle class, small farmers and shopkeepers, who form the bulk of those whose sons come to the college, to avail themselves of a grammar school education for their children. On closer inspection, however, we find less encouragement. Too often—one may almost say it is the rule rather than the exception—parents either do not or cannot afford to keep their children at school long enough to gain any solid advantage. Moderate as the expense of the various country grammar schools is, boys rarely attend them for more than two or three years, frequently do not go to them till they are 16 or 17, or even older. This is especially the case with those who are intended for holy orders and who come to this college. They are sent to school late, they stay at school just long enough to get sufficient knowledge of Greek and Latin to pass our preliminary examination, and then they come to us for three years, and we are expected in that time to teach them all that is necessary to qualify them for their profession. That in some instances the neglect of early education must be attributed to poverty there can be no doubt.

To meet their college expenses, some of our students obtain loans by insuring their lives, others contrive to save a little money by taking the place of ushers in small country schools for a few years before they come to college, and many poor and deserving men are assisted by the exhibitions which we have at our disposal.

I ought, perhaps, to say before I go further, that my remarks must be held to apply to Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire more than to any other of the Welsh counties. Of the 170 students I have already mentioned, 61 are natives of Cardiganshire and 29 of Carmarthenshire. I have also been at pains to ascertain from what classes and in what proportions our students are taken, and I find that we have had 77 sons of farmers, 28 sons of tradesmen, 16 sons of clergymen, 6 of dissenting ministers, 5 of lawyers, 5 of medical men, 3 of gentlemen without profession, 3 of schoolmasters, 1 banker's son, and the remaining 26 children of persons of various occupations between tradesmen and professional men, one only being the son of a labourer. I have not ascertained the exact proportion of farmers' sons who are sent to us from the county of Cardigan alone, but I am sure it must be very considerable. But it is precisely this class and the small shopkeeper class who require something to be done for them in order to give them the benefit of early education. That is, I cannot doubt, the great want of Wales so far as these classes are concerned. In the South-Welsh towns no doubt middle-class education has of late made rapid strides. In Carmarthen and Haverfordwest the schools have been almost re-created within the last two or three years. But Wales has, after all, no large schools like those in England; there are no facilities for education comparable to those in Scotland. The national schools provide for the children of the poor; the gentry who can afford it send their sons to England to be educated; persons of more limited means, especially in the towns, are satisfied with the town school, but there remains a large number, beginning just above those who send their children to the national school, for whom no adequate provision has been made.

How is this evil to be remedied? How, above all, shall parents of this class be induced to send their children early to school? Something may, perhaps, still be done to lessen the cost of education, moderate as it is, at the country grammar schools; and the most effectual way of doing this would, I believe, be by having a system of endowed schools under certain regulations. Certain schools already existing in favourable localities might be selected, and others might be established. The endowments need not be large, but they should be sufficient to induce men of some ability to offer themselves as masters. All the children within a certain area—parish or district—might be entitled to have their education free. The master, or masters, should have a fixed stipend paid by Government, and should further be allowed small capitation fees from scholars not belonging to the parish or district. They might also be allowed to take boarders. It would follow, of course, from such a system of endowment, that the schools must be placed under Government inspection, and this, I think, would be very desirable. There should be half-yearly examinations conducted by examiners from the Universities, and an unfavourable report from them might be held a sufficient ground for the dismissal of a master on the ground of incompetence or negligence.

I have said the masters might take boarders. It would be well if a system could be devised which should encourage the formation of boarding schools. It might tend materially to the *social* improvement of the scholars, and this is of quite as much importance as instruction in various branches of knowledge.

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I would further suggest that, if possible, some encouragement should be given to deserving boys in the shape of small exhibitions attached to the different schools; 10*l.* per annum, or even 5*l.*, would be to many of them a material assistance.

I am not at all insensible to the objections which have been urged against endowments. In America, I am aware, it has been said that endowments are the ruin of schools. I do not think it would be found to be so in Wales. One striking instance, at least, exists to the contrary. At Ystrad Meurig, in this county, a village retired and remote till within the last two or three years a railway has been carried through it, there is an endowed grammar school at which every resident in the parish is entitled to a free education. The result has been that parents have sent their children from some distance to lodge in the neighbouring farmhouses, and the numbers have been larger (I believe I am correct in saying) than in any other school in Wales. This fact seems to show that education will be extended in proportion as the cost of it is lessened.

Having said so much on the method which I think might be adopted to bring educational advantages within the reach of all, I am anxious to make one suggestion with regard to the instruction given in the schools. In the existing grammar schools, with few exceptions, the principal part of the teaching is confined to classics and mathematics. At Llandovery lessons are also given in Welsh and in the natural sciences; and I have been told that in the trust deed there is a clause requiring Hebrew to be taught. But whatever may be the subjects taught in that or in other schools, I feel that too little attention is paid to instruction in English; yet I do not hesitate to say that, in Wales especially, this is the most important of all branches of knowledge. The English language, English history, English literature—on all these subjects, judging from the men who come to this college, there is the profoundest ignorance; yet, for whatever walk of life boys are intended, surely acquaintance with these subjects is of the highest value, of far more value than the mere smattering of Greek and Latin which they pick up at school, and with which, unless they are going to the Universities, they readily satisfy themselves. I would, therefore, venture to recommend that, supposing schools of the kind I have described to be established, the English language, history, and literature should form a necessary part of the course of study.

The course of study at the schools and at the college would thus be similar. The one would be a preparation for the other. Education at the schools, it might reasonably be hoped, would begin at an earlier period. Children would be sent to school young enough to be properly grounded; and if they required for their future profession, whatever it might be, a further training than the school could supply, the college, under the more favourable conditions I hinted at in my first letter, would be able to carry on that training, and it would do so with far more prospect of success than under the present very imperfect system of school education.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
J. J. STEWART PEROWNE,
Vice-Principal of S. D. C.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62 Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boy allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmeti or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?
65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the Schoo system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed.

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTER OR MISTRESSES OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]